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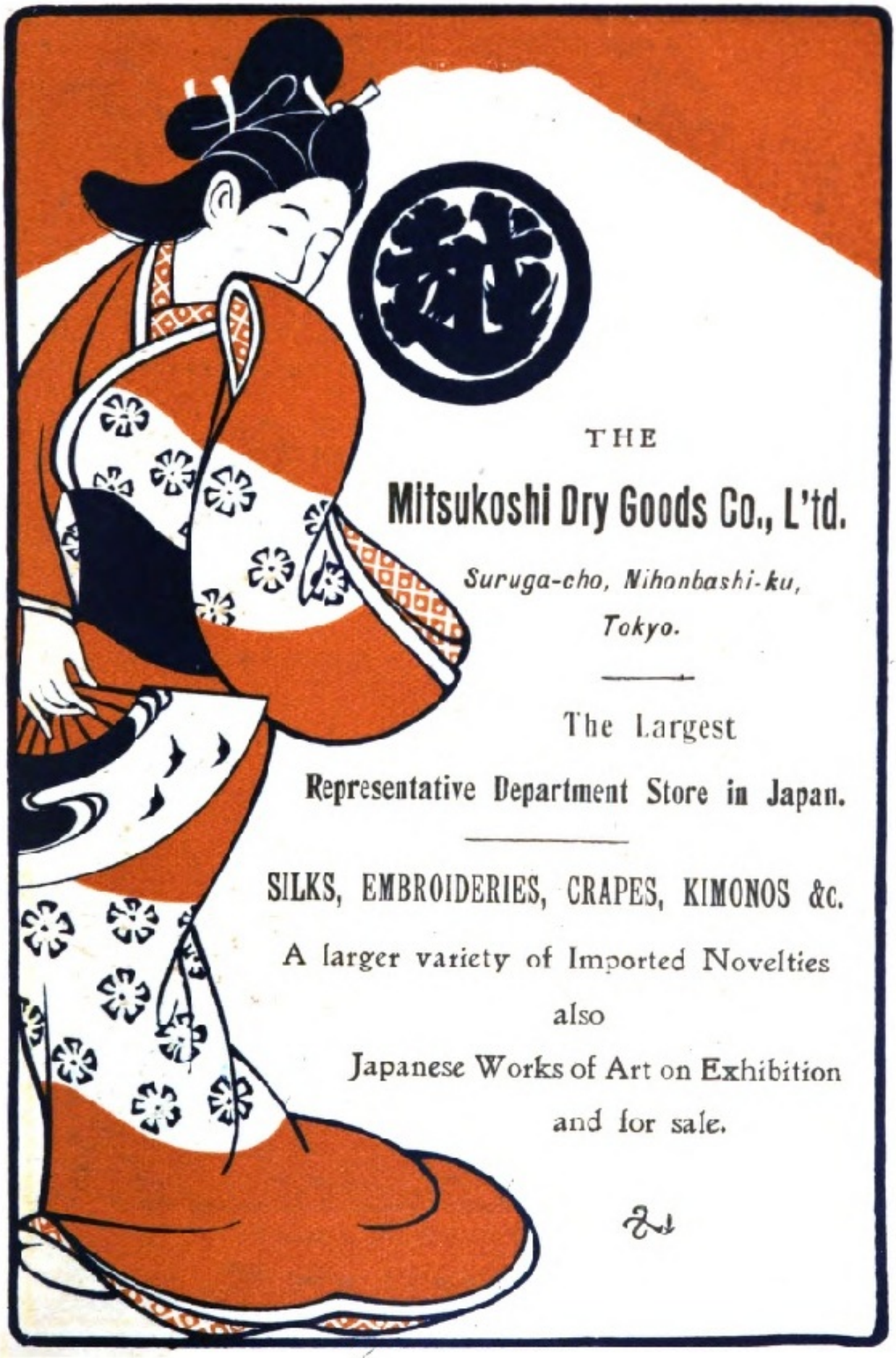

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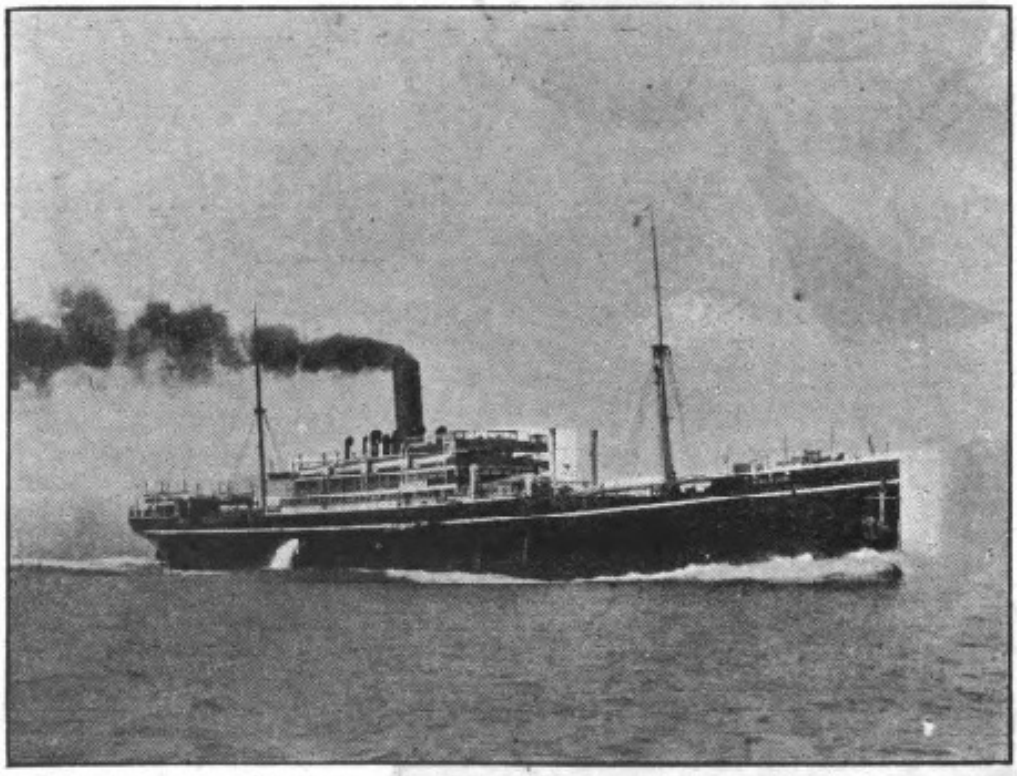

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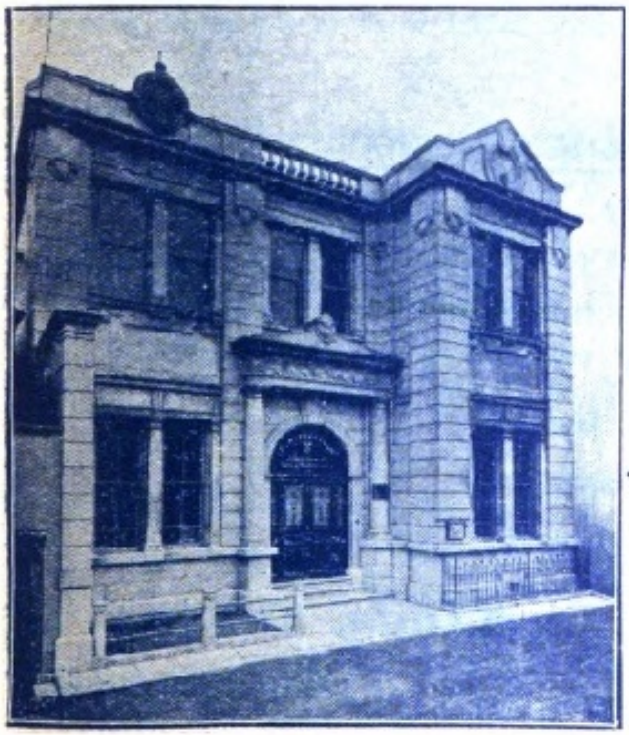

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THE

JAPAN YEAR BOOK

Complete Cyclopædia of General Information and Statistics on Japan for the Year

1911

BY

Y. TAKENOB

PROFESSOR OF THE WASEDA UNIVERSITY AND

LATE OF THE "JAPAN TIMES"

AND

K. KAWAKAMI

SIXTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK OFFICE

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WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS

WEIGHTS

Kwamme = 1,000 *Momme* = 8¼ lbs. avoir.

Momme = 100 *Fun* = 2.12 drams avoir.

Koku = 40 *Kwamme* = 2 ½ piculs.

Kin = 160 *Momme* = 1 ⅓ lbs. avoir.

100 *Kin* = 1 picul. = 133 ⅓ lbs. avoir.

Ounce (Avoir.) = 7.56 *Momme.*

Ounce (Troy) = 8.3 *Momme.*

Pound (avoir.) = 120 *Momme.*

A stone = 1.693 *Kwamme.*

A hundred weight (112 lbs.), = 13.547 *Kwamme.*

One ton, = 270.950 *Kwamme.*

MEASURES

ARTIZAN' MEASURE (*Kane*)

Shaku = 10 *Sun* = 11 15/16 inches.

Sun = 10 *Bu* = 1 3/16 inches.

1 yard = 3 *Shaku.*

DRY GOODS (*Kujira*)

Shaku = 10 *Sun* = 1 ft. 2 11/12 inches.

Sun = 10 *Bu* = 1 ½ inches.

Jo = 10 *Shaku.*

DISTANCE

Ri = 36 *Cho* = 2.44 miles. *Cho* = 60 *Ken* = 358 feet = 1/15 of a mile. *Ken* = 6 *Shaku* = 6 feet.

Shaku = , foot.

MEASURES

LAND (*Tsubo*)

Cho = 10 *Tan* = 2 ½ acres. *Tan* = 10 *Se.* *Se* = 30 *Tsubo.*

Tsubo = 4 square yards.

1 Acre = 1200 *Tsubo,*

CAPACITY

Koku = 10 *To* = a little under 5 bushels

To = 10 *Sho* = ½ bushel. *Sho* = 10 *Go* = a little over 1 ½ quarts (108 ½ cub. in.)

Go = 10 *Shaku.* *Shaku* = 10 *Sai.*

Gallon (Ale and beer) = about 2.6 *Sho.*

Gallon (Dry Measure) = 2.426 *Sho.*

Peck, = 4.82 *Sho.* Bushel, = 19.48 *Sho.*

Measure of Length

4 In = 1 Hand.

7.92 In = 1 Link.

18 In = 1 Cubit.

12 In = 1 Foot.

6 Ft. = 1 Fathom.

3 feet = 1 Yard.

5½ Yds. = 1 Rod or Pole.

40 Poles = 1 Furlong.

8 Fur. = 1 Mile.

69 1/6 Miles = 1 Degree.

MONEYS

Yen = 100 *Sen* = about 2 S. = 50 Cents,

U. S. A. = 2.583 Francs.

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PREFACE

In this the sixth annual issue of the JAPAN YEAR BOOK many improvements and alterations have been made, thereby involving an addition of 79 pages over the last issue. In the first place, the publication has been made, so far as circumstances admitted, the depository of information not only on contemporary Japan but on the changes and progress Japan has made since the commencement of His Majesty's illustrious reign in 1868 With this end in view, chronological survey of important events in the field of politics, diplomacy, finance and other subjects has been added. The chapters on Diplomacy, Foreign Trade, Industries, Army and Navy and so forth occupy a larger space than before. Especially is this the case in regard to the chapter on Korea which, with her incorporation into Japan, naturally attracts greater attention from the whole world.

The crea ion of a new chapter on Amusements and Sports and insertion of Business Directory may also deserve mention.

In the compilation of the present issue our thanks are due, as on previous occasions, to several high officials in the Government service for supply of data, official publications, etc., and we are also equally grat-ful to the English papers published in Japan for some of the matters used here. In conclusion we should note that circumstances did not allow us to avail ourselves of foreign help in revising our manuscript or reading proof, so that the English as here presented bears the stamp of our imperfect acquisition in the language of our allies.

Tokyo, December, 1910.

Editors,
THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK.

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General Map of Japan and South Manchuria.

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THE
JAPAN YEAR BOOK

DIARY OF 1909—10

1909

Sep. 1. Arrival in Seattle of our Business Delegates.
„ 3. Appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Otani as Commander of 25th Division, Lieut.-Gen. Kigoshi as Commander of 6th Division.
„ 4. Signing of the Japan-China convention at Peking.
„ 8. Publication of the new Japan China Convention re Manchuria and Chientao question.
„ 11. Appointment of Mr. Sawayanagi as Acting President of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School.
„ 14. The Crown Prince starts on a tour through Hokuroku provinces. The Seiyukwai celebrates 10th anniversary of its foundation.
„ 17. Death of Dr. K. Mitsukuri, Prof. of the Science Col. of the Tokyo University.
„ 25. Prince and Princess Fushimi, jur, leave Tokyo for Europe.
„ 26. Aurora Borealis is seen in Niigata.
„ 29. Vice Adm. Uryu returns from U.S.
„ 30. Mr. Keisho Nakai, Art Commissioner to Court, died.

Oct. 2. The 20th yearly removal of the Grand Shrine of Ise is carried out.
„ 5. Semi-centennial Anniversary of the introduction of Christianity to Japan is conducted in Tokyo.
Oct. 6. Return of the Crown Prince from the tour.
„ 7. Postponement of the Tokyo Exhibition is decided.
„ 10. Reorganization of the Mitsui firm as joint stock Co.
„ 11. The signing of Japan-China Agreement on Pratas Island question.
„ 14. Prince Ito starts on his tour to Manchuria.
„ 15. 42nd fiscal years Budget is decided at the Cabinet Council. Vice Adm. Lambton arrives in Yokohama with his fleet. Government 3rd Fine Art Exhibition is opened at Uyeno Park.
„ 16. Arrival of the Netherland East India Squadron at Yokohama.
„ 18. Regulations of the Residency-General Law Court and of Jurisdiction in Korea published.
„ 20. Death of Marquis Saga and Gen. Viscount Ogawa.
„ 21. Ministerial change in the Korean Cabinet.
„ 22. Prince Ito arrives at Mukden.
„ 23. New Official Regulations of Dept. of Finance published. Judgment of the Japan Marine Products Co. scandal; the President, retired Lieut.-Gen. Yenya, is sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude.

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Oct. 25. Fire at Otaru, Hokkaido, destroying 400 houses.
„ 26. Prince Ito is assassinated by Korean fanatic An Ju-kyong at Harbin Station.
„ 29. Officials of the Korean Bank are appointed, Mr. M. Ichihara as President.
„ 30. Riot breaks out at Cholla-do, Korea, burning down the Ion railway station. Prince and Princes Kuni return from Europe.
„ 31. Mr. Kurachi, Director of the Political Bureau, Foreign Dept. starts for Dairen.
Nov. 1. The remains of the late Prince Ito arrive in Tokyo.
„ 2. Arrival of Lord Kitchener in Tokyo.
„ 4. State Funeral of the late Prince Ito at Hibiya Park.
„ 5. The Emperor starts for Utsunomiya to supervise the special military manoeuvers.
„ 6. Baron K. Uchida is appointed Ambassador to Washington and Mr. M. Arakawa as Minister to Madrid & Lisbon.
„ 10. Severe earthquakes at Miyazaki.
„ 11. The Emperor returns from the Military Manoeuvers at Utsunomiya. New infantry drill book is published.
„ 16. Lord Kitchener leaves Tokyo.
„ 17. Prince Yamagata is appointed President of the Privy Council and Baron Makino Privy Councillor.
„ 20 Opening of the Kagoshima Railway.
„ 20. The unveiling of the Memorial Tower at Port Arthur, Adm. Togo and Gen. Nogi attend the ceremony.
„ 29. Mr. Akidzuki is appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador Mr. T. Yamamoto is nominated President of Japan Hypothec Bank.
Dec. 1. Rear Adm. Takarabe is appointed Vice Minister of the Navy.
Dec. 4. Mr. Li, President of the Il-Chin-Hoi, presents a petition for amalgamating Korea with Japan.
„ 7 Eruption of Mt. Asama.
„ 8. Death of I.H. Prince Kaya.
„ 10. Mr. K. Nabeshima is appointed Belgian Minister.
„ 16. Death of Lieut.-Gen. S. Yabuki.
„ 17. Our Business-mens Party return to Yokohama from the tour through America.
„ 20. The Railway Officials' uniform rules are enacted.
„ 22. Mr. Yi, Korean Prime Minister, is assaulted by a Korean in Seoul.
„ 24. Convocation of the Imperial Diet (26th session).
„ 27. Count Toda is appointed Grand Master of Ceremonies.
„ 28. Newspaper offices are rewarded in connection with the Russo-Japanese war.
„ 30. Arrival of the American Tourists party.

1910

Jan. 6. Death of Viscount Ogiu and Mr. S. Eto, M. P.
„ 7. Korean Envoy to offer apology for Prince Ito's assassination arrives in Tokyo.
„ 10. The Japan Bank lowers the rate of interest by 0.2 sen.
„ 15. The Japan Bank proposes the new shares bill.
„ 28 Death of Mr. Akabane, ex-Minister to Madrid.
„ 30. The meeting of leading Tokyo and Osaka Bankers re the conversion of domestic bonds at the Mitsui Club.
Feb. 2. The domestic bond conversion rules are published.
„ 3. Count Yoshikawa is appointed Privy Councillor. Death of Prof. S. Fujioka.
„ 9. Death of Mr. Namikawa, cloisonne master.
„ 13. The Doyo-kwai split into two parties.

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Feb. 14. The assassin of Prince Ito is sentenced to death.
„ 17. The grand general meeting of the aquatic product guilds is held at Tokyo.
„ 19. The Japan Bank's capital is increased to *yen* 60,000,000.
„ 20. The opening ceremony of the Kisogawa Bridge, newly constructed under the control of Aichi and Gifu Prefectures.
„ 21. Death of President Takamine, Tokyo Girls' Higher Normal School.
„ 25. Arrival of the American Tourists Party.
„ 26. Death of Lieut.-Gen Saisho.
Mar. 1. The inauguration of the Chuō (central) Club.
„ 2. Death of Marquis Sasaki.
„ 12. Heavy snowfall at Tokyo. Fearful storm off Miyazaki and Ibaragi Districts and 21 boats and 117 crews were lost in Aburatsu village in the former district, while 35 boats and 30 crews at Hiraiso village and 33 boats and about 319 crews at Ghoshi village in the latter.
„ 13. The inauguration of the Kokumin-to (National Party).
„ 14. Baron Goto gives the dinner to the members of International Press Association in honour of Mr. M. Stone of the Associated Press.
„ 15. The cruiser Ikoma leaves Yokohama for Argentine.
„ 16. Joint Competitive Exhibition of Kwansai Disctrits opens at Nagoya
„ 18. The Mitsubishi Bank agree to take the Fuji Gas Spinning Co.'s debenture of three million yen.
„ 19. A big fire at Yokohama destroying about 500 houses.
„ 21. Principal Tokyo journalists form a society named Shunjukwai.
„ 24. The closing ceremony of the Diet is held.
„ 26. Prince Fushimi, Honorary President of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, leaves Shimbashi for London with Baron Oura. Execution of the assassin of Prince Ito.
Mar. 28. Arrival of Chinese Prince Tsai Tao at Tokyo. Viscount Inouye is appointed Adviser to the Railway Board. Ammended civil and military services salary schedule is issued.
„ 29. Prince Tsai proceeds to the palace to pay his respects to His Majesty. Chinese warship Hai-jung enters Yokohama.
„ 30. Ex-Ambassador Takahira leaves Tokyo for London, Minster Arakawa for Madrid.
Apr. 1. Death of Prince Iwakura; Viscount Watanabe is appointed as successor. The Japan Medical Association holds its grand meeting at Osaka.
„ 5. Mr. K. Kawamura is appointed Vice Minister of Imperial Household.
„ 6. Round the World Tourist Party under control of Tokyo and Osaka *Asahi* leave by S.S. Chiyomaru.
„ 11. Death of Mr. Ono, well known Chinese classical scholar. International Press Association gives dinner to Mr. Porter and Capt Bellairs of the London Times at the Imperial Hotel.
„ 12. Ambassador Akidzuki leaves Tokyo for his post.
„ 13. Prince Tokugawa and General Kawamura leave Tokyo for Europe.
„ 14. Manchurian Tourist Party arrive in Tokyo.
„ 15. Submarine No. 6 sinks, and Lieut. Sakuma with 2 officers and 11 men are killed.
„ 16. Fire destroys about 1,286 houses at Wajima, Noto District.

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Apr. 17. Count Okuma invites Governors and make an announcement of his own work titled the National Reader.

„ 18. His Majesty sends his Aide de Camp to Kure to inspect the sunken submarine. Mrs. Green, wife of Rev. Green, dies.

„ 21. Baron Kikuchi returns from America where he delivered the Civic Forum lecture.

„ 26. International Press Association gives dinner to Mr. Fink, Far Eastern Lloyd.

„ 27. Imperial Cherry Blossom Garden Party in Tokyo.

„ 28. The Financial Department issues the Paris Debenture Bill amounting to 450 millions francs at 4 % interest.

„ 29. Count Okuma is granted by His Hajesty with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia.

„ 20. The betrothal of Prince Asaka and Princess Fumi is announced.

„ 30. Special Envoy of the Belgian King to Japan, Baron Goffinet arrives in Tokyo.

May 1. The Gaekwar of Baroda, arrives at Yokohama.

„ 2. Baron Goffinet proceeds to the Palace to pay his respect to His Majesty. Generals Nishi, Oku, Hasegawa, Oshima (Hisanao) are appointed Special Military Inspectors. Korean Tourist Party arrive at Tokyo.

„ 3. A big fire at Awomori, destroying 7,519 houses.

„ 4. His Majesty bestows ¥20,000 on Count Itagaki.

„ 5. Imperial Ordinance regarding the Pension for families of the crew of sunken submarine No. 6 is published. New Commander-in-chief Vice Admiral Ingenor, of German Eastern Fleet, arrives at Yokohama. The Finance Department publishes London debenture bill.

May 6. The wedding ceremony of Prince Asaka and Princess Fumi is conducted. Death of Mr. S. Saito, ex-Vice Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Mr. G. Kawashima, Art Commissioner to Court.

„ 7. The Imperial Household goes to mourning for three weeks owing to the death of King Edward VII.

„ 11. Prince Fushimi ordered to attend the funeral ceremony of late King Edward on behalf of the Emperor. Torpedo destroyers Makigumo and Shikinami are stranded in the Ise bay. Death of Capt. Hirayama, President of the Nautical College: Departure of members of Parliament to attend the International Congress of Parliament at Paris.

„ 12. Baron Goffinet leaves Tokyo.

„ 14. Departure of Dr. Hirai, Vice President of the Railway Board, for Europe.

„ 16. Princess Kuni gives birth to a son.

„ 18. A fire destroys about 150 houses at Hakodate.

„ 20. The Emperor and Empress send the Crown Prince and Princess to attend the memorial ceremony of King Edward VII held at the Trinity Church, Tsukiji.

„ 22. A fire at Yonezawa, destroying 130 houses.

„ 24. A fire at Teshio, Hokkaido, destroying 130 houses.

„ 26. 25th general meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, declaring dividend of 10%.

„ 27. Regulation for census-committee is published, with Baron Hirata as President and Baron Sakatani as Vice-President.

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May 28. The Emperor attends the graduation ceremony of the Military Cadet School. The flag ship of U. S. Asiatc Fleet Charleston enters Yokohama under command of Admiral Harbard.

„ 29. Unveiling ceremony of the statue of late Commander Hirose at Yorozuyo-bashi, Tokyo

„ 30. Viscount Terauchi is appointed additionally as Resident-General, and Mr. Yamagata as Vice Resident General. Maj.-Gen. Baron Ishimoto appointed as President of Aeroplane Investigation Committee.

„ 31. The Emperor proceeds to the Military Central Boys School.

Jun. 1. Lieut-Gen. Nagaoka is appointed 13th Divisional Commander, and Major Gen. Oka succees him as Chief, Military Affairs Board of Army. Count Togo is appointed to Special Inspector of Navy. Appointment of the officials of the Japan Red Cross Society, Marquis Matsukata as President and Viscount Hanabusa and Baron Ozawa as Vice Presidents. Shûsui Kôtoku, socialist, is arrested at Yugawara with six others.

„ 3. 18th general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society is held at Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

„ 4. A fire at Goto, Nagasaki, 230 houses destroyed.

„ 9. Mr. Hu Weite, retiring Chinese Minister, proceeds to the Palace to take leave of the Emperor.

„ 10. Mr. Nakakoji, Vice Minister of Communications, leaves Tokyo for Europe.

„ 12. Unveiling of late Lieut.-Gen. Otsuki's monument at the Military Arsenals, Tokyo.

„ 13. Closing of the Nagoya Exhibition.

Jun. 14. Some Gubernatorial changes announced and Mr. Ariyoshi, Governor of Chiba-ken is appointed Chief of General Affairs Bureau, of the Residency-General.

„ 16. Arrival of the Duke and Dutchess Johan Albrecht of Mecklenburg to Tokyo.

„ 17. Mr. K. Inouye and Baron Uchida are respectively appointed Envoy to Chilean and Mexican Independence Commemoration celebration.

„ 18. Baron Mumm is decorated with the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia.

„ 20. Economic Investigation Commission meets at Agriculture and Commerce Department. Death of Mr. M. Kashiwada, ex-Vice-Minister of Education.

„ 21. Opening ceremony of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association is held at Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Death of Viscount Saisho, Privy Councillor.

„ 22. The Colonization Bureau is organized and Premier Katsura and Baron Goto appointed President and Vice President, respectively. Horse Administration Bureau is reorganized. Capt. H. Ishibashi appointed Director of the Tokyo Nautical College.

„ 23. I. H. Prince Fushimi returns from London.

„ 25. Tokyo elevated railway is extended to Yurakuchō near Palace. Death of Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama.

„ 28. Departure of Vice Resident-General Yamagata for Seoul.

Jul. 1. Opening of Port Arthur.

„ 3. Death of Marquis Akitake Tokugawa, former Daimyo of Mito.

„ 4. Prince and Princess Fushimi jur, return from Europe.

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Apr. 17. Count Okuma invites Governors and make an announcement of his own work titled the National Reader.

„ 18. His Majesty sends his Aide de Camp to Kure to inspect the sunken submarine. Mrs. Green, wife of Rev. Green, dies.

„ 21. Baron Kikuchi returns from America where he delivered the Civic Forum lecture.

„ 25. International Press Association gives dinner to Mr. Fink, Far Eastern Lloyd.

„ 27. Imperial Cherry Blossom Garden Party in Tokyo.

„ 28. The Financial Department issues the Paris Debenture Bill amounting to 450 millions francs at 4 % interest.

„ 29. Count Okuma is granted by His Majesty with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia.

„ 20. The betrothal of Prince Asaka and Princess Fumi is announced.

„ 30. Special Envoy of the Belgian King to Japan, Baron Goffinet arrives in Tokyo.

May 1. The Gackwar of Baroda, arrives at Yokohama.

„ 2. Baron Goffinet proceeds to the Palace to pay his respect to His Majesty. Generals Nishi, Oku, Hasegawa, Oshima (Hisanao) are appointed Special Military Inspectors. Korean Tourist Party arrive at Tokyo.

„ 3. A big fire at Awomori, destroying 7,519 houses.

„ 4. His Majesty bestows ¥20,000 on Count Itagaki.

„ 5. Imperial Ordinance regarding the Pension for families of the crew of sunken submarine No. 6 is published. New Commander-in-chief Vice Admiral Ingenor, of German Eastern Fleet, arrives at Yokohama. The Finance Department publishes London debenture bill.

May 6. The wedding ceremony of Prince Asaka and Princess Fumi is conducted. Death of Mr. S. Saito, ex-Vice Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Mr. G. Kawashima, Art Commissioner to Court.

„ 7. The Imperial Household goes to mourning for three weeks owing to the death of King Edward VII.

„ 11. Prince Fushimi ordered to attend the funeral ceremony of late King Edward on behalf of the Emperor. Torpedo destroyers Makigumo and Shikinami are stranded in the Ise bay. Death of Capt. Hirayama, President of the Nautical College. Departure of members of Parliament to attend the International Congress of Parliament at Paris.

„ 12. Baron Goffinet leaves Tokyo.

„ 14. Departure of Dr. Hirai, Vice President of the Railway Board, for Europe.

„ 16. Princess Kuni gives birth to a son.

„ 18. A fire destroys about 150 houses at Hakodate.

„ 20. The Emperor and Empress send the Crown Prince and Princess to attend the memorial ceremony of King Edward VII held at the Trinity Church, Tsukiji.

„ 22. A fire at Yonezawa, destroying 130 houses.

„ 24. A fire at Teshio, Hokkaido, destroying 130 houses.

„ 26. 25th general meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, declaring dividend of 10%.

„ 27. Regulation for census-committee is published, with Baron Hirata as President and Baron Sakatani as Vice-President.

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May 28. The Emperor attends the graduation ceremony of the Military Cadet School. The flag ship of U. S. Asiatc Fleet Charleston enters Yokohama under command of Admiral Harbard.

„ 2[illegible]. Unveiling ceremony of the statue of late Commander Hirose at Yorozuyo-bashi, Tokyo

„ 30. Viscount Terauchi is appointed additionally as Resident-General, and Mr. Yamagata as Vice Resident General. Maj.-Gen. Baron Ishimoto appointed as President of Aeroplane Investigation Committee.

„ 31. The Emperor proceeds to the Military Central Boys School.

Jun. 1. Lieut-Gen. Nagaoka is appointed 13th Divisional Commander, and Major Gen. Oka succees him as Chief, Military Affairs Board of Army. Count Togo is appointed to Special Inspector of Navy. Appointment of the officials of the Japan Red Cross Society, Marquis Matsukata as President and Viscount Hanabusa and Baron Ozawa as Vice Presidents. Shûsui Kôtoku, socialist, is arrested at Yugawara with six others.

„ 3. 18th general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society is held at Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

„ 4. A fire at Goto, Nagasaki, 230 houses destroyed.

„ 9. Mr. Hu Weite, retiring Chinese Minister, proceeds to the Palace to take leave of the Emperor.

„ 10. Mr. Nakakoji, Vice Minister of Communications, leaves Tokyo for Europe.

„ 12. Unveiling of late Lieut.-Gen. Otsuki's monument at the Military Arsenals, Tokyo.

„ 13. Closing of the Nagoya Exhibition.

Jun. 14. Some Gubernatorial changes announced and Mr. Ariyoshi, Governor of Chiba-ken is appointed Chief of General Affairs Bureau, of the Residency-General.

„ 16. Arrival of the Duke and Dutchess Johan Albrecht of Mecklenburg to Tokyo.

„ 17. Mr. K. Inouye and Baron Uchida are respectively appointed Envoy to Chilean and Mexican Independence Commemoration celebration.

„ 18. Baron Mumm is decorated with the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia.

„ 20. Economic Investigation Commission meets at Agriculture and Commerce Department. Death of Mr. M. Kashiwada, ex-Vice-Minister of Education.

„ 21. Opening ceremony of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association is held at Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Death of Viscount Saisho, Privy Councillor.

„ 22. The Colonization Bureau is organized and Premier Katsura and Baron Goto appointed President and Vice President, respectively. Horse Administration Bureau is reorganized. Capt. H. Ishibashi appointed Director of the Tokyo Nautical College.

„ 23. I. H. Prince Fushimi returns from London.

„ 25. Tokyo elevated railway is extended to Yurakuchō near Palace. Death of Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama.

„ 28. Departure of Vice Resident-General Yamagata for Seoul.

Jul. 1. Opening of Port Arthur.

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Kimpu-san (Kai)	8,549
Tateshinayama (Shinano)	8,349
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Asama-yama (Shinano)	8,230
Nikkō-san (Shimotsuke)	8,196

Besides Niitaka mentioned above, there are in Formosa seven peaks standing above 10,000 ft. four of which being higher than Fuji.

RIVERS.—Riversare comparatively short in length and of rapid current, as the distance between the mountain chains that traverse the centre to form water sheds and the coast is necessarily limited.

Rivers above 40 *ri* in length are as follows:—

Name of River.	Length. *ri.*
Ishikari	110
Shinano	94
Tonê	82
Kitakami	79
Teshio	74
Mogami	62
Yoshino	60
Fuji	59
Kiso	59
Imizu	58
Tenryu	55
Tokachi	53
Abukuma	50
Kii	47
Onga	43

LAKES AND PONDS.—These inland basins of water are generally of volcanic or seismic origin. Lake Biwa is the largest, covering 81 sq. *ri* and measuring 5 *ri* east-west. 16 *ri* north south and 73 *ri* in circumference. Lake Suwa, Lake Hakone, Lake Haruna, Lake Chuzenji are all noted mountain lakes.

PLAINS.—Though mountainous, Japan is not poor in plains of Tertiary or Quartery formation. Hokkaido contains seven such plains, namely Tokachi (893 million sq. tsubo) Ishikari (578 mil. sq. tsubo), Kushiro (1,474 mil.). Nemuro (380 mil.), Kitami (279 mil.), Hidaka (230 mil.), and Teshio (217 mil). Then in Honshu there are Echigo plain, Sendai plain, Kwanto plain with Tokyo and Yokohama in it and supporting about 6 million souls, Mino-Owari plain supporting 1¼ million souls, Kinai plain with Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe in it and feeding over 2¼ million people, and Tsukushi plain in Kyushu, which supplies 67 percent of the coal produced in Japan.

HARBORS AND BAYS.—The Pacific or outer coast is far more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea or inner coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 4,225 *ri* against 1,155 *ri* of the latter. In Honshu alone the outer coast measures 1,311 *ri* and the other only 651 *ri*. The sea on the Pacific coast is very deep and the bed deepens quite abruptly, culminating at a place not far from the eastern coast of Northern Japan in the Tuscarora depression of not less than 4,655 fathoms, the deepest sea-bed in the world. On the other hand the depth of the Japan Sea averages only 1,200 fathoms and the deepest bed lies nearer the continent. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, i.e. from Cape Shiriya to Cape Inuboye not far from Tokyo Bay, has only one continuous large inlet, Bay of Sendai and Bay of Matsushima, while it is rich in small indentations forming coves, fiords or lochs. The southern coast of Honshu, extending from near Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyushu, abounds in large indentations many of which furnish excellent anchorage. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Owari, Bay of Ise, Strait of Kii, Bay of Osaka, Gulf of Tosa, etc. not to mention the Inland Sea which may practically be regarded as one large inland basin.

The Inland Sea, of world wide renown on account of its charming scenes, measures 1,325 square miles, 410,000 metres in length and 90,000 metres wide in the widest part, its coast lines aggregating 700 miles.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY.

JAPAN is situated between 21° 45′ and 50° 56′ N. latitude and 119° 18′ and 156° 32′ E. longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of six large islands, i.e. Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaidō, Formosa, and Southern Karafuto (Saghalien) below 50° Lat. and about six hundred smaller ones, of which Sado, Oki Tsushima, Iki, Awaji, and the four archipelagoes of the Pescadores, Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin) and Okinawa (Luchu) may deserve mention, all the rest being insignificant. Japan proper is a collective title for all the territory exclusive of Formosa, with its adjoining islands, and Karafuto.

AREA.

Japan covers 27,062 sq. ri exclusive Karafuto, distributed as follows:—

	Area (sq. ri.)
Honshū (with outlying islands)	14,571.12
Hokkaido (with outlying islands)	5,083.87
Kyushu (with outlying islands)	2,618.54
Shikoku (with outlying islands)	1,180.67
Formosa	2,324.11
Chishima (31 islands)	1,011.49
Okinawa (55 islands)	156.91
Ogasawara (20 islands)	4.50
Awajishima	36.69
Sado	56.33
Oki	21.89
Iki	8.63
Tsushima	44.72
Hōkotō (Pescadores)	7.99
Total	27,126.46

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

MOUNTAINS.—The land is mountainous and volcanic, and it is traversed by two chains one of which comes from Saghalien and the other from China via Formosa. The two chains encounter at the middle of Honshu, producing rugged upheavals popularly known among foreign mountaineers as "Japanese Alps." These ragged ranges divide Honshu into two main sections, "Southern Japan" and "Northen Japan," which present striking contrast geographically and politically. Peaks standing prominent in this district are Fuji, Norikuragatake. On-take, Yarigatake, Iwo-san, Aka-iwa-san, etc.

The following are the principal mountain peaks measuring above 8,000 feet:—

Name of Mountain.	ft.
Niitaka (Mt. Morrison in Formosa)	13,075
Fuji	12,387
Akaishi-san (Shinano)	10,214
Yariga-take	10,204
Shirane-san (Kai)	10,212
Ontake (Shinano)	10,128
Shiraumaga-take	9,920
Komagatake (Kai)	9,905
Senjoga-take	9,769
Daireuge-san (Etchū)	9,871
Renge-san (Shinano and Etchu)	9,683
Shakujō-ga-take (Shinano)	9,240
Yatsuga-take (Kai)	9,116
Norikura (Hida and Shinano)	9,109
Haku-san (Kaga)	8,947
Azuma-san (Shinano)	8,907
Jizoga-dake (Kai)	8,757
Koshi-dake (Kai, Shinano, Musashi)	8,553

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The water is as deep as 68 fathoms at the deepest part. The sea communicates with the outer sea by four straits all very narrow, making the sea within highly secure against any hostile operation. The Shimonoseki strait of only 1,000 metres wide guards the west, the Hayatomo strait of 12,000 metres guards the south-west, while the east and south-east are guarded respectively by Yura strait measuring 50 metres and Naruto strait of 1,000 metres.

The western coast, i.e. coast facing China, of Honshu, is also very much indented, and it was to this shore that the old civilization was first introduced from the opposite coast of China. The three promotories of Kizuki, Shimabara and Nomo enclose one large bay on which are situated Nagasaki, Saseho and other anchorages. Ariake Bay, Yatsushiro Bay and Kagoshima Bay are other indentations found on this coast.

The Japan Sea coast is well-indented only along the northern coast of Kyushu. Three bays, Hakata, Karatsu and Imari, are formed on the coast. The islands of Iki and Tsushima lie between it and the southern extremity of Korean Peninsula, between which and Tsushima exists narrow strait of only 47,000 metres wide and shallow in depth. The monotonous nature of the Japan Sea coast of Honshu is somewhat diversified by presence, here and there, of lagoons formed by depression of land and the action of waves and wind. Shimuzi Lagoon is one of such depressions. The only noteworthy indentation along the whole coast is that forming the Gulf of Wakasa on which are situated the Admiralty Port of Maizuru, Miyazu, Tsuruga etc. One interesting geographical feature is that with two indentations lying on the Pacific the Gulf forms the most constricted neck of Honshu. Between Maizuru and Bay of Osaka the distance, as the crow flies, is reduced to only 80,000 metres, and this is also the distance between Tsuruga and the Bay of Ise. Between Tsuruga and Osaka the distance is 125,000 metres, but as Lake Biwa and some other lakes and also rivers lie in the intervening space, the length of the terra firma section is considerably reduced. It is conceivable therefore that in some remote future the Pacific and Japan Sea coast may become connected by a canal.

Between Gulf Wakasa and Tsugaru promontory the indentation formed by Noto promontory may be mentioned, whatever other inlets found being insignificant and at best forming river ports. The Gulf of Mutsu is separated from Oshima promontory lying opposite by Tsugaru strait measuring about 20,000 metres wide. The gulf measure 60,000 metres by 40,000 metres, and possesses a depth of 20 fathoms.

The coast of Hokkaido and of Formosa is not much better as to advantage of anchorages. The former is characterised by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong wind and sendiments brought down by rivers. Volcanic Bay and Oshima promontory, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Formosa presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending precipitously with deep water and the latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three larger islands of the Pescadore group enclose between themselves an important anchorage.

COAST-LINE.

The coast is well indended. Against the total area of 27,126.46 sq. *ri* approximately the coast-line measures 7,423,47 *ri*, or at the rate of 1 *ri* to every 3.65 surface *ri*. The percentage of coast-line of the principal islands makes this list.—

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	Total Length in *ri*	Area per 1 *ri* coast-line.
Honshu	2,475.46	4.8
Kyushu	1,846.86	5.3
Shikoku	675.81	1.7
Hokkaido (except Kuriles)	650.48	8.0
Formosa (except Pescadores)	313.67	6.4

Thirty six harbors are open to the call of foreign steamers, these being as follows:—

Opened in		Opened in	
1859	Yokchama (Honshu)	1899	Moji (Kyushu)
1868	Kobe „	„	Hakata „
1867	Niigata „	„	Karatsu „
1899	Osaka „	„	Kuchinotsu „
„	Yokkaichi „	„	Misumi „
„	Shimonoseki „	1906	Suminoye „
„	Taketoyo „	1899	Izuhara (Tsushima)
„	Shimizu „	„	Sasuna „
„	Tsuruga „	„	Shikami „
„	Nanao „	„	Nawa (Luchoo)
„	Fushiki „	1865	Hakodate (Hokkaido)
„	Sakae „	1899	Otaru „
„	Hamada „	„	Kushiro „
„	Miyadzu „	„	Muroran „
1901	Itozaki „	1910	Nemuro „
1906	Aomori „	1899	Keelung (Formosa)
1907	Nagoya „	„	Tansui „
1859	Nagasaki (Kyushu)	„	Takow „
1904	Miike „	„	Anping „
„	Wakamatsu „		

WIND.

During the colder season beginning with September and ending April, Japan is visited by northern and western winds coming from the Continent, due to the fact that the atmospheric pressure is low in the Pacific, i.e. 750 mil., while in Japan the average pressure record is 722 mil., a difference of 22 mil. The wind in this season is therefore strong. During the warmer season extending from May to September, the pressure in the Pacific rises to 767 mil. while that in Japan falls to 750, a difference of 17. South western wind of weak force therefore prevails during this season. In genera! Suttsu in Hokkaido is visited by the strongest wind of all places in Japan, the average being not less than 9 metres per second. Then follow Soya, Akita, Choshi, Yokosuka, etc. On the other hand Izuhara in Tsushima, Kumamoto, Gifu and Tokachi are least exposed to strong wind, the average velocity being not more than 2 metres per wind second. The most striking fact about wind in Japan is the periodic visit of typhoon which generally originates from the vicinity of Luzon. There are different varieties of typhoon as classified according to place of origin and direction of passage. They generally visit Japan between June and October and their velocity ranges from 5 to 60 miles an hour.

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TYPHOONS.

Since '84 typhoons have visited Japan seventeen times, mentioning only those cases when the atmospheric pressure fell to 720 m.m. or below. These typhoons are tablated as follows:—

TYPHOONS DURING THE LAST 25 YEARS.

Date	Pressure	Route
Sept. 15, '84	716	Came from off Shikoku and devastated Hamamatsu, Suruga, Tōtōmi, Musashi, Hitachi, etc.
Aug. 30, '88	717	Came from Luchu, and traversed Hokuroku, and O-u districts.
Sept. 11, '89	717	Came from Luchu, and traversed Ise, Mino, Owari, Shinano, Echigo, reaching southern parts of Hokkaido.
Oct. 22, '89	718	Came from Manchuria and emerged at Pacific via middle Hokkaido.
Sept. 14, '91	713	Came from Luchu and touched northern part of Kyushu.
July 24, '95	713	Came from Oshima, Kagoshima; and visited Nagasaki, turned eastward in southern part of Japan Sea, and emerged in Pacific Ocean after crossing Echigo and O-u.
Aug. 21, '95	719	Crossed Kyushu south to north, advanced northeasterly in Japan Sea, to reach Hokkaido.
Sept. 7, '95	717	Came from Eastern Sea, China; reached Formosa, Kyushu, Sanyo, and San-in districts, to advance to northern part of Hokkaido via Japan Sea.
Aug. 18, '96	719	Cut across Shikoku and western Honshu, to proceed to Manchuria.
Aug. 30, '96	715	Reached Honshu at Kii, and entered Japan Sea via Kyoto-Osaka districts.
Sept. 6, '98	719	Ran northeasterly off Kii, landed near Hamamatsu, and after devastating Pacific side of middle Honshu, reached eastern part of Hokkaido.
July 7, '99	717	Landed at southern extremity of Kyushu, to run across eastern half of the island, and to enter Japan Sea via Suwo.
Sept. 17, '01	718	Came from south of Luchu archipelago, entered Eastern Sea, China; entered Japan Sea via Korean strait, and enter Pacific Ocean.
Aug. 10, '02	720	Came from between Formosa and Luchu archipelago, cut across northern Kyushu, entered Island Sea, and emerged at Japan Sea via Okayama and Tajima.
July 30, '03	719	Came from south of Luchu archipelago, advanced northeasterly to reach Korea and finally Siberian coast.
Aug. 10, '05	711	Came from south of Luchu, passed Korean strait, turned easterly in O-u districts, to enter Pacific Ocean.

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Aug. 11, '05	712	Came from south of Luchu archipelago, turned easterly at Oshima, off Izu, and proceeded northeasterly via Hachijo island.

LATE FROST.

The invation of cold wind from the Asiatic continent often causes late frost, which frequently inflicts heavy damage on young mulberry leaves, and hence the spring sericulture.

	Average Time.	As occurred Last.
Tokyo	April 6	May 13, 1902
Mito	„ 15	do.
Kofu	„ 17	do.
Utsunomiya	„ 29	May 16, 1900

MONTHLY AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN JAPAN.

Observatory Established.	Taihoku. '94 C°	Nawa '90 C°	Osaka. '82 C°	Nagasaki. '78 C°	Tokyo. '75 C°	Nagano. '89 C°	Niigata. '81 C°	Ishinomaki '87 C°	Hakodate. '72 C°	Nemuro. '79 C°
Jan	15.6	16.3	4.0	5.9	2.9	−1.5	1.4	−0.4	−2.9	−4.9
Feb	14.0	15.8	3.9	5.9	3.5	−1.3	1.3	0.1	−2.3	−5.4
Mar	17.0	17.9	7.4	9.2	6.8	2.9	4.4	3.2	0.9	−2.5
Apr	20.6	20.9	13.3	14.3	12.4	9.7	10.2	9.0	6.2	2.8
May	24.1	23.1	17.4	17.9	16.5	14.5	14.9	13.4	10.4	6.4
June	26.3	25.8	21.8	21.6	20.4	19.0	19.2	17.3	14.2	9.9
July	27.8	27.8	25.7	25.6	24.0	22.7	23.4	20.8	18.8	14.3
Aug	27.6	27.7	27.1	26.7	25.4	24.0	25.4	23.0	21.2	17.5
Sept	26.0	26.6	23.2	23.5	21.8	19.7	21.4	19.6	17.6	15.2
Oct	23.2	24.0	16.9	18.1	15.8	12.8	15.2	13.6	11.3	10.5
Nov	19.8	20.7	11.0	12.6	10.1	6.6	9.3	7.7	5.1	4.2
Dec	16.8	17.4	6.2	7.8	5.2	1.4	4.2	2.8	−0.1	−1.3
Average	21.5	22.0	14.8	15.8	13.7	10.9	12.5	10.8	8.4	5.6
Highest	36.5	35.0	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.3	37.5	34.3	33.6	31.9
Lowest	−0.2	5.2	−7.1	−5.2	−9.2	−16.4	−9.7	−13.6	−21.7	−22.7

The figures show average from the establishment of each meteorological station to end of 1903.
The sign (−) represents temperature below Zero.

RAINFALLS.

Japan is one of the rainest regions, the average record for the whole country reaching as much as 1,570 milm. in a year. Oshima (in Kyushu) 3,400 milm., Koshun Formosa) 2,600, Taihoku 2,400 are visited by the heaviest precipitation, while Abashiri 715, Soya 840, Sapporo 970, Nagoya 1,190 Okayama, 1,080, Tadotsu 1,100 etc., are some of the districts occupying the other extreme.

As a natural consequence of this heavy precipitation of rain or snow, the number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days on average, the remaining 215 days being fair. Thus Japan may approximately be said to have, in a year, 4 sunny days for every 3 days visited by rain or snow. The three wettest seasons are from middle of April to beginning of May, from middle of June to beginning of July, and from beginning of September to beginning of October. Among places where

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wet days prevail may be mentioned Oshima 242 days, Niigata and Akita 230, Kanazawa 217, Fukushima 217, Fukui 216, Aomori 212, Suttsu 210, Sakae (Hoki) 206. On the other hand places with least number of wet day are Kure 120, Okayama 121, Oita 130, Kobe, Osaka and Kofu 132, Yokohama 133, Kochi and Hamamatsu 136, Matsumoto and Kumagaye 137, Nagoya 130, etc. Hako-to (Pescadores) 91 and Tainan 104 and many other places in Formosa may be regarded as exception.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALLS AND SNOWFALLS IN JAPAN FROM BEGINNING OF OBSERVATION TO THE END OF 1908.

Observatory Established.	Taihoku '94	Nawa '90	Osaka '82	Nagasaki '78	Tokyo '75	Nagano '89	Niigata '81	Ishinomaki '87	Hakodate '72	Nemuro '76
	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.
January	90.8	134.9	48.1	77.3	54.4	51.9	191.3	41.2	55.2	26.0
February ...	141.6	123.0	51.0	84.4	72.0	49.6	125.0	47.0	52.5	19.5
March	153.9	149.5	102.8	124.3	111.3	52.7	105.3	76.4	53.0	44.3
April	144.8	167.6	153.2	199.8	128.8	77.4	112.2	93.1	63.2	68.0
May	200.7	245.6	126.9	203.7	150.0	81.7	89.9	112.0	88.2	96.4
June...	277.9	299.4	193.1	314.8	168.0	105.	12 .3	116.1	88.7	83.2
July	225.9	182.3	169.5	243.9	139.5	168.7	153.0	144.5	127.1	57.3
August	332.3	259.2	93.8	196.1	123.8	93.0	130.5	121.1	132.8	98.1
September ...	203.7	180.2	173.7	195.7	211.0	117.8	175.0	166.5	166.8	132.3
October	103.5	144.1	134.7	112.2	184.4	77.3	152.3	120.4	113.8	94.1
November ...	79.3	149.2	74.9	81.0	101.3	52.2	191.4	54.0	92 1	85.0
December ...	91.4	105.4	46.1	83.9	56.5	55.2	226.8	48.7	37.3	63.1
Whole Year ...	2,065.8	2,140.4	1,379 8	1,925.1	1,502.5	984.7	1,778.6	1,141.0	1,122.7	904.3
Days of rainfalls & snowfalls during a year. ...	182	192	187	166	143	174	223	151	183	156

FLOOD

Though the disasters from earthquake from their nature, appeal more forcibly to popular imagination, those caused by flood inflict in reality far more serious effect on life and property.

In general the damage which Japan suffers every year is a self-invited one, as it is principally attributable to the reckless denudation of wooded area. Sands and gravels brought down the naked slopes by heavy rains have so much raised the bed of many rivers that in quite a large number of places the river-bed is considerably higher than the level of the surrounding districts.

The Tenryu was at one time as unruly as others and caused much damage, but since the mountains at the headwater were planted some ten years ago, it has become comparatively harmles.

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CHAPTER II.

EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS.

A. EARTHQUAKES.

It is a fact scientifically established that the districts bordering on the Pacific are slowly but perceptibly rising while those on the Japan Sea are undergoing the contrary movement of subsidence. These subterranean changes must be connected with seismic activity. Taken as a whole, Japan does not lose much from these changes inasmuch as what is lost in one region is compensated for with what is gained in the other.

1,365 Earthquakes in a year.

During the 13 years ending 1897, Japan had 17,750 earthquakes exclusive of those minor vibrations which are felt only by delicate instruments. The daily average of a little more than $3\frac{1}{5}$ earthquakes may at first appear rather startling, but it must be remembered that the frequency of minor shocks tends to bind the strata by removing weak cleavages and will therefore have the effect of preventing the occurrence of severer ones. It is when seismic disturbances are unusually scarce that there are greater dangers of disastrous earthquakes occurring.

One severe shock in every two and a half years.

During the period of 300 years ending 1897, Japan was visited by 108 earthquakes more or less disastrous in character, seven of which were specially disastrous, so that one may expect to experience one severe earthquake in one's generation.

The Pacific coast and the Japan Sea coast.

As mentioned before, the regions along the two coasts show different terrestrial phenomenon as to elevation or subsidence, due to seismic causes. In a similar way the Pacific districts are more subject to seismic disturbances affecting comparatively wide area while the districts bordering on the Japan Sea are more frequently visited by shocks of local character. Moreover, as most of those visiting the Pacific districts originate at the bottom of the sea, they are very frequently accompanied by tidal

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waves. The districts least subject to seismic disturbances, according to past experiences, are Kōtsuke, Hida, Tajima, and two or three places in central Japan, while on the other hand Musashi, in which Tokyo is situated, and Sagami are the most earthquake-ridden provinces.

Seismic Disasters.

The Seismic Disaster Investigation Commission of Japan has perhaps contributed more to the seismological literature of the world than any other similar body existing elsewhere. The exhaustive researches made by the Commission have shown that Japan has had 2,006 earthquakes since authentic history began. Of that number 1,489 occurred prior to the period of Tokugawa Shogunate which was inaugurated at the beginning of the 17th century and after which comparatively accurate seismic records have been kept. The most disastrous seismic calamities recorded in the pre-Tokugawa period were:—

684 A.D. Over 500,000 *cho* in southern part of Tosa subsided and engulfed by the sea.

869 A.D. Earthquakes with tidal waves visited Mutsu and thousands of people killed.

1361 „ Earthquakes in districts round about Kyoto.

1498 „ Tokaido was visited by a severe earthquake, causing death of over 20,000 persons. Hamana Lagoon (Maizaka station, Tokaido Railway) formerly inland lake, was formed.

1596 „ Bungo, Kyushu, was visited and 700 persons killed.

„ „ Districts round about Kyoto shaken and 2,000 persons killed.

The principal calamities that occurred during the Tokugawa period were:—

Date	Place	Houses destroyed.	No. of Deaths.
1605, Jan. 31	Pacific coast	—	5,000
1611, Sept. 27	Aizu	—	3,700
1611, Dec. 2	Pacific coast. O-u (with tidal waves.)	—	1,700
1662, Jun. 16	Places about Kyoto	5,500	500
1686, Feb. 2	Takata, in Echigo	—	1,500
1694, Jun. 19	Noshiro, in Ugo	2,760	390
1703, Dec. 30	Places about Tokyo (with tidal waves)	20,162	5,233
1707, Oct. 28	Pacific coast of Kyushu and Shikoku (with tidal waves.)	29,000	4,900
1751, May. 20	Takata, Echigo	9,100	1,700
1766, Mar. 8	Hirosaki (with tidal waves.)	7,500	1,335
1792, Feb. 10	Hizen, Higo & vicinity (with tidal waves)	12,000	15,000
1828, Dec. 18	Nagaoka, in Echigo	11,750	1,443
1844, May. 8	Shinano, in Echigo	34,000	12,000
1854, Jul. 9	Yamato, Iga, Ise	5,000	2,400
1854, Dec. 23	Tokaido, Shikoku	60,000	3,000
1855, Nov. 11	Yedo (now Tokyo)	50,000	6,700

Seven earthquakes in recent time were —

Date	Place.	Houses destroyed.	Killed.	Injured.
1891, Oct. 28	Mino, Owari	222,501	7,273	17,175
1894, Oct. 22	Shonai	8,403	726	977
1896, June. 15	Sanriku districts (North Japan)	13,673	27,122	9,247

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1896, Aug. 31	O-u.	8,996	209	779
1906, Feb. 17	Formosa	8,941	1,223	2,329
1909, Aug. 14	Mino-Omi	9,544	37	441

Earthquakes in Tokyo.

The yearly average record for Tokyo is 96, according to the result of observation extending over 26 years, that number of course excluding minor vibrations recorded by delicate instruments. During the last fifty years only two severe shocks were experienced, one in 1884 and the other ten years later. In both cases more or less casualties occurred, though not directly due to the action of the earthquake but to accidents occasioned by panic and fright. The seismic vibrations in this district generally take east to west direction instead of any other course. In building houses at Tokyo that susceptible direction should be more strongly propped and bolted.

A. Specialist's Hypothesis about earthquakes in Japan.

According to Prof. F. Omori's (Vide "Who's Who") hypothesis, Japan will probably be free for a generation or so from any disastrous seismic visitation. He explains that Japan is situated on the border line of the two greatest seismic lines of the earth, one extending along the Pacific coast of the two continents of America and the other extending from Macedonia and terminating in Formosa via Asia Minor, Caucasus, Turkistan, and the outer zone of Himalayas. The former experienced seven serious earthquakes during eight years ending 1906 and the other had 11 visitations from 1896 to 1906. Japan linking the two seismic zones was subject to earthquakes just as well as the regions forming the two extremities. What is interesting to note is, that the seismic disturbances occuring in Japan have not been synchronous with those in the two regions. Japan repeatedly experienced severe shocks while the two zones were left undisturbed. The relative situation appears to have been reversed recently Japan now enjoying repose when the two American Pacific coast and the European-Asiatic zone are being shaken with terrible violence. This contrast is also seen in the different sections of Japan. Formerly the southern shores of Honshu and of Shikoku were most earthquake-ridden districts, but of late the centre of disturbance appears to have shifted to the north eastern districts of Honshu and of Hokkaido. Prof. Omori, therefore, surmises that Japan as a whole and the southern shores of Honshu and Shikoku in particular will probably be safe from any disastrous earthquakes at least for some decades to come.

B. VOLCANOES.

Three volcanic ranges exist in Japan, viz., Kurile range, Fuji range and Kirishima range. They contain about 200 volcanoes of which about 50 are still active more or less. Naturally Japan is rich in hot mineral springs, which number no less than 430. Of the volcanic cones that are still active may be mentioned Tarumai (905 metres), Noboribetsu (5,029 m.), Komaga-take, (1,099), Agatsuma (1,920) in Iwaki, the latest eruption of which occuring in 1903 and at which two geologists, were killed, Bandai (1,431) which exploded with disastrous effect in 1888, Adataro (1,420), which exploded in 1900, Nasu (1,910) always emitting

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smoke, Shirane near Kusatsu (2,500) which exploded in 1902, Shirane of Nikko range (2,143), Unzen in Hizen (1,335), Aso (a complex volcano with highest cone towering 1,509 and perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and 10 miles the other way), Kaimon (927), Sakurajima (300) in Kagoshima Bay, Kirishima, of which East Kirishima (1,657) is emitting smoke, with intermittent eruption, Oshima at the mouth of Tokyo Bay (755), always emitting smoke, Asama (2,101) always active. Usu in Hokkaido exploded in 1910.

C. MINERAL SPRINGS.

As a redeeming feature to compensate for the presence of disquieting volcanoes, quite a large number of mineral springs, hot or cold, are found throughout the country. Japan, in fact, occupies a very high place in the world as to number of mineral springs and especially of those that possess high medical value. There are at least one hundred mineral springs, mostly hot, which from easy accessibility or high efficacy, are popular. Of these the following deserve mentioning:—

Name.	Distance from nearest convenient place.	Prefecture.	Quality.	Temperature "F"
Akayu.	10 miles from Yonezawa Stat.	Akita	acid or sulphur.	100
Arima.	5 miles from Sanda Stat.	Hyogo	salt.	100
Asama.	2 miles from Matsumoto Stat.	Nagano	pure.	111-127
Asamushi.	Asamushi Station.	Aomori	salt.	134-168
Atami.	20 miles from Kozu Station.	Shizuoka	salt.	131-226
Beppu.	30 miles from Usa Station.	Oita	carbonic acid.	109-132
Bessho.	8 miles from Ueda Station.	Nagano	pure or sulphur.	108-113
Dogo.	360 yards from Dogo Station.	Ehime	pure.	70-110
Hakone.	8 miles from Kozu Station.	Kanagawa	{pure or sulphur.}	98-168
Higashiyama.	2½m. from Wakamatsu Stat.	Fukushima	pure or salt.	111-134
Ikaho.	15 miles from Takasaki Stat.	Gumma	salt.	112-127
Isobe.	Near Isobe Station.	Gumma	salt.	cold.
Ito.	12 miles from Ohito Stat.	Shizuoka	salt.	110
Izusan.	2 miles from Atami.	Shizuoka	salt.	
Kusatsu.	27m. from Karuizawa Stat.	Gumma	acid.	127-148
Nasu.	10 miles from Kuroiso Stat.	Tochigi	acid.	162-172
Noboribetsu.	5 miles from Noboribetsu Stat.	Ishikari. (Hok.)	sulphur.	125
Sawatari.	20 miles from Takasaki	Gumma	salt.	120
Shibu.	10 miles from Toyono Stat.	Nagano	salt.	98-115
Shiobara.	14 miles, Nishi-Nasu Stat.	Tochigi	Salt or sulphur.	110-176
Shuzenji.	2½ miles from Ohito Stat.	Shizuoka	salt.	114-185
Suwa.	Suwa Stat.	Nagano	alum.	115
Takarazuka.	Near Takarazuka Station.	Hyogo	carbonic acid.	cold.
Togo.	Matsuzaki Stat.	Tottori	salt.	110
Unzen.	8 miles from Obama.	Nagasaki	sulphur.	158-204
Wagura.	5 miles from Nanao Stat.	Ishikawa	salt.	180
Yugawara.	10 miles from Odawara.	Kanagawa	salt or acid.	118
Yamashiro.	4 miles from Daishoji Stat.	Ishikawa	salt.	135
Yamanaka.	4 miles from Daishoji Stat.	Ishikawa	salt.	118
Yunomine	30 miles from Tanabe,	Wakayama.	Sulphur	180
Yunosaki	Opposite shore of Tanabe,	Wakayama.	Acid	120

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CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

CENSUS.

After repeated prolongations the Government has at last decided to carry out on Oct. 1st 1915 the first regular census taking and appointed for the purpose a special commission with the Home Minister as President, Baron Sakatani, ex-Minister of Finance as Vice-President, and Commissioners numbering thirty. The field covered by the census is necessarily limited, and will comprise number of population, population by profession, sexes, ages, marriage or non-marriage and a few other points.

A. POPULATION.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The average rate of increase during the ten years ended '08 is 1.37.

At the end of	Males	Females	Total	Increase	100 pop.
1903	23,601,640	23,131,237	46,732,876	716,400	1.54
1904	23,834,398	23,381,237	47,215,630	482,754	1.03
1905	24,047,953	23,626,518	47,674,660	458,830	0.96
1906	24,312,779	23,848,062	48,160,825	486,365	1.01
1907	24,643,017	24,172,702	48,815,694	654,869	1.36
1908	25,045,359	24,541,884	49,587,243	771,549	1.58
1909 (est.)	25,342,470	24,827,111	50,169,581	582,338	1.17
1910 „	25,639,581	25,112,338	50,751,919	582,338	1.16

Note:—Population of Formosa is excluded.

According to the returns compiled at the end of 1908, the average density per sq. *ri* throughout Japan proper is 1,809. The relative rates in the different regions of the country are given below:—

	190		1908	
	Pop. per sq. *ri*.	Pop. per family.	Pop. per sq. *ri*.	Pop. per family.
Honshu (Middle)	2,961	5.26	3.315	5.56
„ (North)	1,343	6.44	1,430	6.62
„ (West)	2,995	4.91	3.347	5.14
Shikoku	2,547	5.17	2,692	5.40
Kyushu	2,536	5.54	2,782	5.80
Okinawa	3,004	5.03	3.201	5.17
Hokkaido	163	4.93	3,284	5.18

Comparison with the relative density in some foreign countries makes this table, the figures for those countries being based on the returns for 1907 in the Statesmens' Year Book.

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Country	Area sq. m.	Population	Density per sq. m.
Belgium	11,370	7,317,560	645
Great Britain	121,590	44,538,700	366
Japan	147,655	51,458,037	342
Italy	110,550	33,909,800	306
Germany	208,780	60,611,300	290
China	1,532,420	407,253,000	262
France	2,207,060	39,252,250	190

RELATIVE INCREASE IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS

	Population (in 1,000)	Annual increase (1,000)	Increase per 1,000 Pop.	Pop. in Rural di'ts (1,000)	Annual increase (1,000)	Normal increase (1,000)
1894	43,042	—	—	6,732	—	—
1896	44,151	441	10.1	7,384	182	70
1898	45,403	800	17.9	8,043	659	129
1903	48,542	627	13.8	10,049	401	110
1908	51,458	583	12.0	12,669	524	120

The "Normal increase" in the table means an increase estimated at the same rate as that of the total population. The abnormal rate of increase in urban districts must be accounted for by the concentration of people from rural districts.

POPULATION BY AGES AND SEXES.

	1903			Per 100 Population				
Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.	1903.	1898.	1893.	1888.	1884.
1— 5	3,041,599	2,945,459	5,987,058	12.81	12.30	11.71	11.83	11.25
5—10	2,585,272	2,528,951	5,114,223	10.94	10.52	10.72	11.26	11.08
10—15	2,301,724	2,246,007	4,546,731	9.73	10.01	10.67	10.64	9.29
15—20	2,166,805	2,116,058	4,282,863	9.16	9.92	10.01	8.58	9.15
20—25	2,128,428	2,081,923	4,210,351	9.01	9.18	7.92	8.53	7.58
25—30	1,965,747	1,906,457	3,872,204	8.29	7.17	7.81	6.82	8.14
30—35	1,541,042	1,483,541	3,024,583	6.48	7.09	6.20	7.40	7.65
35—40	1,520,089	1,442,996	2,963,085	6.34	5.55	6.72	6.86	6.95
40—45	1,186,365	1,125,968	2,312,333	4.95	6.01	6.17	6.14	5.96
45—50	1,279,054	1,201,492	2,480,546	5.31	5.48	5.47	5.14	4.85
50—55	1,133,668	1,084,211	2,217,879	4.75	4.76	4.49	4.03	4.77
55—60	948,112	925,577	1,873,689	4.01	3.79	3.39	3.96	4.21
60—65	706,619	720,690	1,427,309	3.05	2.71	3.19	3.31	3.39
65—70	450,735	499,541	950,276	2.03	2.38	2.47	2.46	2.48
70—115.....	644,382	822,419	1,466,801	3.15	3.12	3.05	3.03	3.23
Unknown	1,290	917	2,207	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Total.....	23,600,931	23,131,207	46,732,138	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Excluding population in Formosa.

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MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages. per 1,000 pop.	Divorces. per 1,000 pop.
1903	371,187	65,571	7.94	1.40
1904	399,218	64,016	8.46	1.36
1905	351,260	60,179	7.37	1.26
1906	353,274	65,510	7,34	1.36
1907	433,527	61,193	8,88	1.25

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN DISTRICTS.

Year.	In cities of over 10,000 pop.	Ratio	In villages under 10,000 pop.	Ratio	Total pop.
1894	6,732,808	15.6	36,309,817	84.4	43,042,625
1896	7 119,305	16.1	37,032,594	83.9	44,151,899
1898	8,043,234	17.6	37,359,807	82.4	45,403,041
1903	10,049,081	20.7	38,493,655	79.3	48,542,736
1903	12,669,635	24.6	38,788,402	75.4	51,458,037

BIRTH-RATES.

(Excluding Still-Births).

Year	Males	Females	Total	Births per 100 people.	Males per 100 females born.	Still-Births per 100.
1903	765,705	727,842	1,493,547	3.20	105.20	9.34
1904	740,241	704,066	1,441,307	3.05	105.14	9.24
1905	738,171	718,868	1,457,039	3.06	202.68	8.89
1906	728,768	670,435	1,399,203	3.91	108.70	9.67
1907	822,032	799,941	1,621,973	3.92	102.76	8.92

BIRTHS CLASSIFIED

	Males per 100 Females			Illegitimacy per 100 Legitimacy		
	Legitimacy	Illegitimacy	Total	Males	Females	Total
1902	104.98	103.61	104.85	10.28	10.41	10.34
1903	105.48	102.56	105.21	10.23	10.52	10.37
1904	105.27	103.87	105.14	10.18	10.32	10.25
1905	102.87	100.65	104.07	9.97	10.19	10.16
1906	109.02	105.35	108.68	9.79	10.14	9.96

DEATH-RATES

	Males	Females	Total	Deaths per 100 people	Mortality of Males per 100 Females
1903	474,195	459,633	933,834	2.00	103.17
1904	524,670	474,946	999,621	2.12	110.47
1905	544,197	500,682	1,044,855	2.19	108.69
1906	484,675	476,872	961,550	1.98	101.63
1907	517,197	507,082	1,024,286	2.10	101.20

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AINU IN HOKKAIDO.

At end of	Male	Female.	Total
1905	8,598	9,034	19,632
1906	8,528	8,914	17,442
1907	8,690	9,025	17,715
1908	8,744	9,273	18,017
Inc. or Dec	+ 54	+248	+302

In 1908 the birthrates and deathrates were as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Birth	302	289	591
Death	223	247	470

INCREASE OF POPULATION

For the five years ending 1907, the increased number of population and rate per sq. *ri* make the following tables.

District	Increase during 5 years	Rate per sq. ri
Tokyo	352,000	2,786.132
Kanagawa	102,700	659.738
Saitama	51,000	192.088
Chiba	34,800	106.699
Ibaragi	39,200	101.936
Tochigi	67,100	176.295
Gumma	60,600	148.805
Nagano	69,100	80.935
Yamanashi	27,300	94.177
Shizuoka	76,400	151.689
Aichi	90,000	287.710
Miye	38,900	105.548
Gifu	33,100	49.731
Shiga	17,400	67.319
Fukui	11,200	41.116
Ishikawa	10,500	39.154
Toyama	5,300	189.296
Niigata	20,400	24.254
Fukushima	53,300	62.995
Miyagi	40,700	75.260
Yamagata	39,900	66.473
Akita	46,800	62.062
Iwate	22,100	24.577
Aomori	38,100	62.764
Kyoto	49,000	167.233
Osaka	169,700	1,411.931
Nara	11,200	43.251
Wakayama	19,300	62.173
Hyogo	86,500	137.798
Okayama	35,800	85.032
Hiroshima	44,400	85.256
Yamaguchi	27,000	84.617
Shimane	10,300	23.633
Tottori	11,600	51.744
Tokushima	14,700	54.187
Kagawa	11,000	96.916
Ehime	28,700	84.122
Kochi	17,500	38.485
Nagasaki	88,400	376.355
Saga	24,900	155.547
Fukuoka	112,000	352.411
Kumamoto	33,200	71.325
Oita	19,400	38.239
Miyazaki	31,700	65.046
Kagoshima	65,000	107.019
Okinawa	13,700	87.311
Hokkaido	238,900	37.553

EMIGRATION OF JAPANESE LABORERS

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY

The Government policy on emigration may be inferred from the speech delivered by Count Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Feb. 1909 before the House of Representatives. The passage directly bearing on the question of emigration was as follows:—

"The first point that claims our attention in dealing with the problem of emigration is that, in view of

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the new international position assigned to Japan in consequence of the late war and the corresponding extension of our spheres of peaceful activities, it has become necessary that our people, instead of scattering themselves at random in distant foreign lands, should be concentrated in the region of the Far East so as to secure their united and concordant efforts for carrying on those legitimate activities. The next point to be noticed is that we should studiously avoid all matters likely to obstruct the development of our international commerce and industry, which play by far the most important *rôle* among our economic enterprises in the field of foreign intercourse. These considerations have led the Government to follow their avowed policy in respect of emigrants to Canada and the United States, and to enforce in perfect good faith restrictions of emigration to those regions."

It is understood that some definite understanding exists between Japan and the United States with reference to Japanese labor emigrants to the latter country, and that this accounts for the Japanese Government's interference recently enforced to the going over of our laborers to the United States, Hawaii and even Mexico, besides discountenancing the removal of the Japanese laborers in the latter two places to U. S. A. The Memorandum exchanged on the same subject between the Japanese and the Canhdian authorities is shown in the Chapter of Diplomacy.

According to the Government returns for 1909 Japanese emigrant labors living abroad totalled 11,157, exclusive of the United States and Hawaii where they numbered 29,739. Of that number 652 were in the Philippines, New South Wales 63, Queensland 198, Oceania 364, New Caledonia 428, Canada 1,489, Mexico 2,515, Peru 4,667, Bragil 781. During 1909 laborers who were allowed to proceed to the mainland of U. S. A. numbered 711 and those to Hawaii 1,126, while the emigrants to Canada numbered 270. All those were laborers who were returning to the land of their temporary residence or the families of such laborers. On the other hand the number who returned home for good from those places was about threefold, so that the Japanese laborers in U. S. A. and Canada are perceptibly decreasing every year.

NUMBER OF PASSPORTS ISSUED TO JAPANESE GOING ABROAD

	Males	Females	Total
1902	28,090	3,010	32,900
1903...	31,956	3,707	35,663
1904...	24,981	2,396	27,277
1905...	16,833	2,396	19,466
1906...	53,471	5,380	58,851
1907	36,627	7,000	43,627
1908...	17,183	4,161	21,344

JAPANESE ABROAD.

(At end of 1908)

	Males	Females	Total
China	23,216	16,010	39,226
	* 1,617	284	1,901
Tientsin	973	838	1,811
Yingkow	1,115	816	1,931
Hankow	712	417	1,129

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	Males	Females	Total
Shanghai	4,441	2,828	7,269
Mukden	1,222	984	2,206
Antung	2,332	1,818	4,150
Siberia	2,360	2,522	4,882
Vladivostock	1,095	791	1,886
Siam	101	65	166
	* 12	—	12
British Asia	590	680	1,270
Amoy	3	9	12
England	368	73	441
France	116	15	131
Germany	309	10	319
Austria-Hungary	36	1	37
Italy	15	5	20
Belgium	22	9	31
Holland	6	2	8
Spain	6	—	6
Sweden	3	5	8
Russia	45	13	58
Others	2	—	2
U. S. A.	138,293	14,450	152,743
Seattle	2,547	589	3,136
Canada	638	1,641	2,279
Brazil	551	173	605
Argentine	27	—	27
Peru	4,358	173	4,531
Oceania	45,973	20,290	66,363
Hawaii (U.S.A.)	13,499	5,547	19,046
Manila („)	499	222	721
Do. (British)	118	6	124
Grand Total	301,748	116,990	418 738
	* 1,620	284	1,913
1902	105,216	34,237	139 553
	* 651	67	718
1903	115,530	38,255	153,785
	* 909	40	949
1904	117,715	36,921	148,636
	* 1,001	114	1,115
1905	138 185	45,059	183,244
	* 1,132	116	1,248
1906	198,827	73,419	272 246
	* 1,464	203	1,667
1907	157,028	75,192	232,220
	* 1,620	284	1,904

N.B.—*=Formosans.

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Foreigners who Landed at Ports of Japan, (1909)

	Yokohama	Kobe	Osaka	Nagasaki	Hakodate	Shimonoseki	Moji	Wakamatsu	Izuhara	Tsuruga	Nanao	Otaru	Total	1908
British ...	1,063	1,033	—	575	3	295	39	—	—	195	—	—	3,203	3,431
American ...	1,946	822	—	356	1	347	18	1	1	65	—	—	3,566	2,918
German ...	352	204	—	146	—	77	4	—	—	128	—	1	892	926
French ...	137	121	—	45	—	29	2	—	—	55	—	—	389	507
Russian ...	84	300	—	265	41	50	71	—	2	625	2	4	1,444	1,332
Chinese ...	1,375	2,267	5	1,165	1	175	154	—	—	47	1	1	5 191	6,844
Italian ...	25	5	—	17	—	11	—	—	—	15	—	—	73	—
Austrian ...	34	27	—	12	—	7	1	—	—	20	—	—	101	—
Dutch	17	16	—	16	—	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	57	—
Indian ...	70	86	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	172	—
Belgian ...	5	31	—	5	—	7	4	—	—	6	—	—	58	—
Spanish ...	28	18	—	7	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	65	—
Portugese ...	20	26	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	54	—
Others ...	125	106	129	54	20	1,225	26	—	3	70	—	—	1,758	664
Total ...	5,261	5,062	134	2,684	66	2,247	321	1	6	1,232	3	6	17,023	19,328
1908	5,713	5,350	—	3,189	—	3,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,328	—

FOREIGNERS RESIDING IN JAPAN.

At end of	Males	Females	Total
1903	9,903	3,806	13,706
1904	11 569	3,928	15,497
1905	12,573	3,985	16,558
1906	14,485	4,489	18,972
1907	14,561	4,347	18,908
1908	13,119	4,774	17,893

Foreigners in Japan by Districts.

Official returns put the number of foreign residents in Japan from the end of 1905 to 1908 as follows :—

				1908		
Districts.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Males	Females	Total
Tokyo	4,232	5,555	4,977	3,414	452	3,867
Kanagawa	5,745	6,088	6,322	4,317	2,184	6,501
Aichi	50	52	84	45	32	77
Miyagi	76	78	57	67	33	100
Kyoto	135	141	146	125	41	166
Osaka	600	719	665	637	86	723
Hyogo	3,272	3,727	3,881	2,619	1,156	3,775
Hiroshima	72	67	71	36	36	72
Yamaguchi	73	70	104	110	20	130
Nagasaki	1,534	1,553	1,523	885	397	1,282
Fukuoka	98	111	269	184	30	214
Hokkaido	234	243	185	172	72	244
Total (inc. others)	16,558	15,497	13,709	13,119	4,774	17,893

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FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN BY NATIONALITY

Nationality of foreigners numbering 100 or above is:—

Nationality.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908 Males	1908 Females	1908 Total
Chinese	10,388	12,425	12,273	8,694	2,153	10,847
British	2,114	2,155	2,293	1,461	940	2,401
Americans	1,612	1,650	1,624	910	774	1,684
Germans	616	670	664	533	224	757
Frenchmen	531	540	498	351	237	588
Koreans	303	254	459	449	10	459
Russians	—	211	194	83	57	140
Portuguese	—	—	197	122	85	207
Swiss	—	—	—	75	34	109
Total (inc. others)	—	—	18,908	—	—	17,893

B. LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGNERS, NATURALIZATION ETC.

With some exceptions of no great significance the foreigners living in Japan enjoy the same status as native subjects, so for as rights and privileges are concerned. At the sametime the foreigners are just as amenable to the criminal laws and punitive provisions of the realm as the Japanese. The exceptions mentioned above relate first to mining concessions which are granted only to native subjects or to companies formed according to Japanese laws. Foreigners may therefore enjoy the mining right by becoming shareholders of a company so formed. Then certain companies or banks that possess special relation to the Government, for instance the subsidized steamship companies as the Yusen Kaisha or the banks under special protection as the Bank of Japan, are not allowed to take foreigners as shareholders. In regard to the RIGHT OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND, this right has been denied to individual foreigners, but they could acquire land by forming in conjunction with Japanese a company according to Japanese law. On the other hand they may acquire land under a long lease arrangement, which is not much different in practice from real ownership, and indeed, as shown below, the area which foreigners possess on the perpetual lease contract is not small. The right of individual ownership of land is about to be extended to foreigners, with the revision of the Treaties to be effected in 1911 and the enforcement of the Law mentioned below.

NATURALIZATION.

A foreigner may become a Japanese subject under this condition, viz., (1) That one has been domiciled in Japan for at least five years continuously; (2) is at least 20 years of age and possesses civil capacity according to the law of one's native country; (3) is of good morals; (4) possesses property or ability to maintain oneself; 5) possesses no nationality or will lose it on being made a Japanese subject.

A foreigner may also become a Japanese subject by marrying a Japanese woman on condition of being adopted into her family and assuming the family name of the wife, as did Lafcadio Hearne who became a Japanese subject by complying with this formality and acquired new name, Koizumi Yakumo. Permission of the Home Minister is to be obtained in this form of naturalization, the condition requied

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being very simple, i.e., continuous residence or domicile in Japan for at least one year, and good morals. Another simple process of acquiring Japanese nationality consists in being adopted by a Japanese subject. Naturalization record still remains comparatively insignificant, the bulk being supplied by Chinese living in Formosa. The Home Office's report contains this list.

	Marrying into Family	Adopted	Naturalized	Rehabilitated
1904	1	2	102	2
1905	2	—	44	1
1906	—	—	7	6
1907	2	1	3	1
1908	1	2	—	2

N.B. Cases of naturalization and rehabilitation include families of principal persons concerned.

Land Held Under Perpetual Lease.

The land held under perpetual lease by foreigners is a relic of the bygone days when the diplomacy of Japan was still in infancy. It constitutes a last blot in the escutcheon of Japanese juridical autonomy and is therefore regarded with much vexation by both the Government and general public. What makes this case especially galling is that the Municipal corporations of Yokohama and others where the perpetual lease plots exist are powerless, in view of the decision of the Hague Arbitration Committee (vide chapter on Diplomacy) to which the matter was referred in 1905, to impose any other tax whatever beyond the trifling rent which the holders of the perpetual lease pay according to the contract made about four decades ago. The area of these holdings is stated to be as follows in round numbers: —

Place	Entries	Area *Tsubo*	Rents *Yen*
Tokyo	45	19,324	5,746
Osaka	38	8,764	2,817
Yokohama	650	355,907	60,406
Kobe	154	50,644	13,821
Nagasaki	237	88,248	17,092
Hakodate	5	5 510	1 113
Totals	1,129	528,400	100,995

The above figures work out at the following rate namely, 29.07 *sen* per *tsubo* in Tokyo; 32.01 in Osaka; 16.09 in Yokohama; 27.03 in Kobe; 19.04 in Nagasaki, and 20.02 in Hakodate. Principal entries classified by nationalities, the areas held are as follow: —

	Tsubo
British	216,713
American	97,770
German	53,014
French	48,271
Swiss	20,506

Law Relating to Foreign Right of Ownership in Land

(Official Translation)

Art. I.—Foreigners domiciled or resident in Japan and foreign juridical persons registered therein shall enjoy the right of ownership in land, provided always that in the countries to which they belong such right is extended to Japanese subjects and Japanese juridical persons; and

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provided further in case of foreign juridical persons, that they shall obtain permission of the Minister for Home Affairs in acquiring such ownership.

The foregoing provisions shall be applicable only to foreigners and foreign juridical persons belonging to the countries to be designated by Imperial Ordinance.

ART. II.—Foreigners and foreign juridical persons shall not be capable of enjoying the right of ownership in land in the following districts:—

1. Hokkaido.
2. Formosa.
3. Karafuto.
4. Districts necessary for national defence.

The districts coming under No. 4 of the preceding Paragraph shall be designated by Imperial Ordinance.

ART. III.—In case a foreigner or a foreign juridical person owning land ceases to be capable of enjoying the right of ownership in land, the ownership of such land shall accrue to the fiscus unless he disposes of it within a period of one year.

In case a foreigner, by reason of losing his domicile or residence in Japan, or a foreign juridical person, on account of withdrawing his business establishment or office from Japan, ceases to be capable of enjoying the right of ownership in land, the period mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall be five years.

If any land owned by a foreigner or foreign juridical person is situated within the district designated, under the last Paragraph of the preceding Article, as necessary for national defence, and if, in consequence, the ownership of such land accrues to the fiscus, the damages thereby caused to the former shall be compensated.

In the case of failure to arrive at an accord with regard to the amount of compensation mentioned in the preceding Paragraph, a suit may be brought before an Ordinary Court of Justice.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

ART. IV.—The date for putting the present Law into force shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

ART. V.—Edict No. 18 of the Sixth Year of Meiji (1873) is hereby abolished.

ART. VI.—The present Law shall not apply to land in Formosa actually owned, at the time of its coming force, by foreigners or foreign juridical persons, unless and until the ownership of such land shall have accrued to Japanese subjects or Japanese juridical persons.

ART. VII.—Law No. 67 of the Thirty-second year of Meiji (1899) shall be amended, as follows:

"In case a foreigner, mortgagee of a land, incapable of enjoying the right of ownership in land, demands a sale by auction for the sake of obtaining a higher price, he shall attach a statement to such demand, that he will bear the difference between the price obtained at auction and a sum one-tenth higher than the price already offered by the purchaser, if such sum or a higher sum is not obtained at the auction."

ART. VIII.—Article 990 of the Civil Code (Paragraph 2) shall be amended as follows:—

"If the person (head of a house) who loses his nationality ceases, in consequence thereof, to be capable of enjoying the rights which he has possessed, those rights shall accrue to the heir of the house, unless the former head disposes of them within a period of one year."

Law No. 94 of the Thirty-second year of Meiji shall be amended, and read as follows:—

"If a member of a house who loses his nationality ceases, in consequence thereof, to be capable of enjoying the rights which he has possessed, those rights shall accrue to the fiscus, unless he disposes of them within a period of one year."

(Promulgated Apr. 13, '10.)

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CHAPTER IV.

IMPERIAL COURT.

REIGNING SOVEREIGN.

His Imperial Majesty MUTSU-HITO, the 121st Emperor of Japan, born Nov. 3rd, 1852, second son of the late Emperor Kōmei and a great grandson of the Emperor Kokaku (1771-1840) who was 6th son of the preceding Emperor Higashiyama; declared Heir Apparent July 10th, 1860, and succeeded to the Throne Jan., 1867; crowned at Kyoto, Oct. 31st 1868; married Dec. 28th, 1868, Princess Haruko, third daughter of Ichijo Tadaka, a noble of first rank.

HARUKO, the Empress of Japan, born May 28th 1850 and declared Empress on the day of the marriage to the Emperor.

CHILDREN.

YOSHIHITO, Haru-no-miya, third son of the Emperor, born August 31st, 1879, and proclaimed Heir Apparent on August 31st 1887, and made Crown Prince on Nov. 3rd, 1889; married PRINCESS SADAKO, 4th daughter of the late Prince Kujo, on May 10th 1900; appointed a Major-General in the Army and Rear-Admiral in the Navy on Nov. 3rd 1905. Was decorated with 3rd class Golden Kite. Visited Korea in Oct. '07. Three sons have been born from this union:—

Hiro-hito, first son, born April 29th 1901, designated Michi-no-miya, or Prince Michi, is pupil of the Peers School.

Yasu-hito, second son born on 25th June 1902, and is known under the title of Atsu-no-miya, or Prince Atsu.

Nobu-hito, third son, born Jan. 3rd 1905, and designated Teru-no-miya, or Prince Teru.

MASAKO, Tsune-no-miya, sixth daughter of the Emperor, born Sept. 30th 1888. Married Prince Takeda on 30th, April '08.

FUSAKO, Kane-no-miya, seventh daughter of the Emperor, born Jan. 28th, 1890. Married Prince Kitashirakawa on 29th April '09.

NOBUKO, Fumi-no-miya, eighth daughter of the Emperor, born Aug. 7th 1891. Married Prince Asaka on Aug. 7th 1891.

TOSHIKO, Yasu-no-miya, 9th daughter of the Emperor, born May 11th, 1896.

First and second Princes and 1st—6th Princesses died in childhood

IMPERIAL FAMILIES.

The first four Imperial Princes on the list to be given below enjoy the special privilege of succeeding to the Throne in default of direct descendants to the reigning sovereign. Of the two first Princes, Prince Arisugawa takes precedence over Prince Fushimi as to succession to the Throne, while the latter sits over the other in respect of official rank. They all bear the title "Shin-nō" (consanguinity prince). All other Princes are simply "Wo" which is equivalent to "Nō" in "Shin-nō." Second and younger sons of a "Shin-nō" are all "Wo," and there are heads of Imperial families who are themselves "Wo."

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By the supplementary provisions of the Imperial Household Law promulgated on Feb. 11, 1907, it was provide that a "Wo" may by either Imperial sanction or by petition, be ranked among the Peers, or may succeed to the estate of a Peer or be adopted by him.

FUSHIMI.—The House is the oldest of all the princely families, having been founded in the 14th century by a son of the Emperor Gohanazoso, the 101th Emperor. Prince Sadanaru, head, 21st of the line, and son of the late Prince Kuni-iye, was born April 28th, 1858; took part in the Japan-China War as a Brigade commander; represented Japan on the occasion of the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas II, 1896; commanded the First Army Division at the battle of Nan-san May 26th, 1904 and was decorated with 2nd class Golden Kite; promoted full General in June; attended the St. Louis Exhibition 1904; member of the Supreme Council of War 1905; Imperial mission to the St. James' Court, 1907; attended the grand funeral ceremony of China 1909. Honorary President of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition '10 and attended the funeral of the late King Edward VII, 1910.

Princess Toshiko, consort of the Prince, daughter of the late Prince Takahito Arisugawa; born May 21st, 1858; married to the Prince Oct. 6th, 1876.

Issue:—two sons and a daughter.

Prince Hiro-yasu, Commander of Navy, 1st son, born Oct. 16th 1876; succeeded to the house of Kwachō-no-miya Apr. 23rd 1883, but returned to the present house on Jan. 16th, 1904; was wounded on board the *Mikasa* at the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug. 10th, 1904; granted 4th class Golden Kite; studied in England 1909-10; Capt. *Takachiho* '10.

Princess Tsuneko, consort of Prince Hiro-yasu, a daughter of Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa, born Sept. 23rd, 1882; married Jan. 9th, 1896.

Issue:—three sons and three daughters.

Princess Teiko, married to Marquis Yamanouchi in 1900.

ARISUGAWA.—The House was founded by Prince Yoshikoto (1603—'38 A.D.) son of the 106th Emperor. Prince Take-hito, head, 10th of the line and 4th son of the late Prince Takahito, was b. Jan. 13th, 1862; entered the Navy while young, served 2 years from 1879 as midshipman on the British flagship Iron Duke on China Station, then in the Channel Squadron, and further studied at the Royal Naval Col., Greenwich; was commander of the cruiser *Matsushima* in the Japan-China War; attended with his Princess the wedding ceremony of the German Crown Prince April 1905; visited England on his way home and was decorated by King Edward with G.O.B., returning home Aug. 26th; is now a full Admiral and member of the Supreme Council of War. Granted with 3rd class Golden Kite; visited Korea with the Prince Imperial in Oct. 1907.

Princess Yasuko, 4th daughter of the late Marquis Maeda, born Feb. 13th, 1864; married to the Prince, Dec. 11th, 1880.

Issue:—a son (late Prince Tanehito who died Apr. '08) and a daughter (Princess Isa-ko) who married in '08 to son and heir of ex-*Shogun*.

Dowager Princess Tadako, mother, 7th daughter of the late Count Mizoguchi, born May 12th, 1855; widow in 1895.

KAN-IN.—The House was founded by Prince Nao-hito (1703—'52 A.D.), eldest son of the 113th Emperor whose 6th son succeeding to the Crown as the Emperor Kokaku, the present head being the 6th of the line. Prince Koto-hito, head, son of Prince Kuni-iye Fushimi and younger brother of Prince Fushimi Sadanaru, was born Sept. 22nd, 1865; studied at the Mil. Boys School '77-81

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further at French mil. school, '82-91; was Major at the time of the Japan-China War; was promoted to Lieut.-General of Cavalry and in the recent War took distinguished part in Manchuria under Marshal Prince Oyama; appointed Commander of the 1st Army Division Feb. 1906 and was granted 2nd class Golden Kite. Is hon. President of the Red Cross Society.

Princess Chieko, consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanemi Sanjō, born May 25th, 1872: marrid to the Prince Dec. 19th. 1891.

Issue:—a son and five daughters.

HIGASHI-FUSHIMI.—(formerly Komatsu) Prince Yorihito, younger brother of Prince Koto-hito, Kan-in; head, son of the late Prince Kuniiye Fushimi; born Sept. 19th, 1867; Rear-Adm. of the Navy; was second in command on board the cruiser *Chitose* which with the *Tsushima* bombarded and sunk the Russian cruiser *Novic* at Korsakof, Saghalien, Aug. 20th, 1904; Captain of the armored cruiser *Kasuga*, Jan. 1905; attached to the Naval Staff Board '06 and granted 3rd class Golden Kite.

Princess Kaneko, consort, 1st daughter of Prince Tomosada Iwakura; born Aug. 26th, 1876, married on Feb. 10th, 1898.

KWACHO.—Prince Hirotada 4th of the line, head, 2nd son of Pince Hiroyasu Fushimi, born Jan. 25th, 1902; is pupil of the Peers School.

YAMASHINA.—Prince Takehiko, 3rd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kikumaro, born Feb. 1898.

Dowager Princess Tsuneko, mother, 5th daughter of Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; born Feb. 7th, 1874; married to the late Prince Nov. 26th, 1902.

Issue:—four sons and a daughter.

KAYA.—Prince Tsunenori, 2nd of the line, head 1st son of the late Prince Kuninori, born Jan. 27th, 1902.

Dowager Princess Yoshiko, eldest daughter of Marquis Daigo; born Oct. 20th, 1865; married to the late Prince Nov. 26th. 1892.

The prince has two sisters.

KUNI.—Prince mil. schools 72-91; the line, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko; born July 23rd, 1863. was attached to Gen. Kuroki's Staff during the recent war as Major (Inf.) and was granted 4th class Golden Kite; is Lieut.-Colonel and has been staying in Germany to prosecute studies '07-'10.

Princess Chikako, consort, 7th daughter of Prince Takayoshi Shimazu; born Oct. 19th, 1879; married on Dec. 13th, 1899; travelled through Europe '09-'10.

Issue:—two sons and three daughters.

NASHIMOTO.—Prince Morimasa, 2nd of the line, head, 4th son of the late Asahiko; born March 9th, 1874; on the outbreak of the recent War hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to General Oku's Staff as Capt. of Infantry; Major 1906 and was granted 4th class Golden Kite. He started for Europe April, 1907 to resume his study, returning home July '09.

Princess Itsuko, consort, and daughter of Marquis Nabeshima, born Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th, 1900, and made tour through Europe '08-'09.

Issue:—a son and 2 daughters.

KITASHIRAKAWA.—Prince Narihisa, 3rd of the line, head, 2nd son of the late Prince Yoshihisa; born April 18th, 1887; and married with Princess Kane, 7th daughter of the Emperor. Is Sub-Lieutenant of Artillery.

Issue:—a son.

Dowager Princess Tomiko, mother, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu; born Aug. 8th, 1862; widow in 1895.

Prince Narihisa has two more brothers and four sisters of whom the eldest was marrid to the son and heir of Count Kanroji in 1904.

KOMATSU.—Dowager Princess Yoriko, consort of the late Prince Akihito Komatsu; 1st daughter of the late Yorishige Arima; born June 18th,

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1852; married Nov. 6th, 1869; widow Feb. 18th, 1903.

TAKEDA.—Prince Tsunehisa, Capt. of Cavalry, b. '82; eldest son of the late Prince Kita-shirakawa. The house was newly created March 30, '06. He married Princess Tsune, 6th daughter of the Emperor, and was decorated with 5th class Golden Kite.

Issue:—a son.

ASAKA.—Prince Yasuhiko, 8th son of the late Prince Kuni and brother of the present head of the house, b. '87: at present Sub.-Lieut. (inf.), 2nd Reg., Guard Division. This house was newly created on March 30, '06: married with Princess Kane, 7th daughter of the Emperor.

HIGASHI-KUNI.—Prince Naruhiko, 9th son of the late Prince Kuni and brother of the present head of the house, b. '87 in Kyoto. Was ordered by the Emperor on 3rd Nov. '06 to set up an independent house. He is Sub.-Lieut. of Infantry.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE IMPERIAL COURT.

Owing to insufficient information available on this subject anything like reliable estimate is out of question. So far as it is known the Court owns 2,170,000 *cho* (about 5,425,000 acres) of dwelling land, forests and plains (divided into hereditary and ordinary property) shares of the Bank of Japan 60,660; the Specie Bank, 60,400; the Industrial Bank of Japan, 10,100; the Formosan Bank, 2,522; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 80,550; Tokyo Gas, 2,000 (new); Tokyo Electric Light, 5,839; Fuji Paper Mill, 10,000; Nippon Fishery, 500; Oriental Development, 5,000; former Nippon Railway Co., 27,690; former Hokkaido Coal & Railway, 27,690, Imperial Hotel, 4,400; Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship, 41,535. Then there are ¥20,000,000 voted by the Imperial Diet 1895 to be transferred out of the Chinese Indemnity to the stock fund, and ¥20,000,000 war bonds subscribed by the Court on the occasion of the War. The civil list that remained stationary during these two decades at ¥3,000,000 was increased to 4,000,000 in 1910. All these properties are estimated roughly at ¥500 millions.

IMPERIAL MAUSOLEA AND TOMBS.

In conformity with the spirit of the ancestor-worship cult observed both by Court and people, special attention is devoted by the Imperial Household for preserving and keeping in due state the mausolea and tombs of the Emperors and members of Imperial family. These number over 2,000 counted from the founding of the country, but the resting places of only 490 of them exist, including "three deities" of the "age of gods," 198 mausolea for the 115 Emperors, 8 crowned Empress, 48 Empress-consorts, 3 Empress Dowagers, and so on.

COURT LADIES.

Ladies on service at the Court and their official rank are as follows:—

Tenji—Takakura Toshi-ko, Yanagiwara Aki-ko. *Gon Tenji*—Chigusa To-ko, Ogura Fumi-ko, Sone Yasu-ko, Anekoji Yoshi-ko, Nishi-itsutsuji Sho-ko (Acting). *Shoji*—Mibu Hiro-ko, Koike Michi-ko, Nakayama Ei-ko (acting), Kinoshita Han-ko. *Gon Shoji*—Yabu Kine-ko, Kitajima Ito-ko, Tsumori Yoshi-ko, Awadaguchi Aya-ko, Kagawa Sho-ko (acting), Hirotori Kun-ko.

Besides the above there are eight ladies of *Myobu* rank.

EXCHANGE OF COURTESY.

Regular agreements exist between the Imperial Court of Japan and those of many countries in regard to the exchange of courtesy on occasions of mournings and birthday anniversaries. Thus definite arrangements exist, it is understood, with the Royal Houses of Italy and Spain about mourning observed at court

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while with the courts of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and Siam complimentary congratulations are exchanged on occasion of birthday anniversaries, and mournings are observed in honor of sovereigns.

DECORATIONS.

Seven kinds of decorations exist in Japan, namely the Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum granted only on holders of the Grand Order of Merit, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun aud Paulownia granted on holders of 1st class Merit, Order of the Rising Sun (1st-6th grade), Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st-8th grade). Order of the Crown (1st-8th grade and only for women), Order of Paulownia (7th-8th grade), and lastly the military Order of the Golden Kite (1st-7th grade).

The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 *yen* a year granted on a holder of the 1st grade to 100 *yen* granted on a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there are the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who have done some work of public utility; the Green-ribbon medal to be conferred on those distinguished for filial piety, and the Red-ribbon medal conferred on those who have rescued human lives at the peril of their own. The recipients of the 1st medal number 600, those of the 2nd 300 and those of the last 154.

The Grand Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Crysan themum, the highest honor accessible to Japanese, has been invested on the following personages, exclusive of Imperial Princes and mentioning only those who are alive:—

HOLDERS OF THE GRAND ORDER.

Yamagata, ...	Marshal, Prince (with Collar)
Oyama, ...	" " "
Matsukata, ...	Marquis, Privy Councillor.
Inouye, ...	Marquis.
Tokudaiji, ...	Marquis, Grand Chamberlain.
Katsura, ...	Marquis, General.
Togo, ...	Count, full-Admiral.
Okuma, ...	Count.

HOLDERS OF THE 1ST GRADE GOLDEN KITE.

Hasegawa, ...	Visc., General.
Iju-in, ...	Baron, Vice-Admiral.
Ito, ...	Count, Admiral of the Fleet.
Kamimura, ...	Baron Vice-Adm., Com. of Yokosuka Admiralty.
Kataoka, ...	Baron Admiral.
Kawamura, ...	Visc., General.
Nishi, ...	Visc., General.
Nogi, ...	Count, General.
Oka, ...	Count, General.
Oyama, ...	Prince, Marshal.
Terauchi, ...	Visc., Gen., Minister of War.
Togo, ...	Count, Admiral.
Yamagata, ...	Prince, Marshal.
Yamamoto, ...	Count, Admiral.

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HOLDERS OF DECORATIONS

Kind	G.O.		1st Class			2nd Class			3rd Class			4th Class			5th Class	
Year	C.C.	G.C.	R.	R.S.	S. C.	R.S.	S.	C.	R.S.	S.	C.	R.S.	S.	C.	R.S.	S. C
1902...	—	3	1	10	12 —	7	8	1	10	62	1	13	163	—	34	1,141 —
1903...	—	3	3	4	14 —	6	20	—	6	88	—	11	137	—	4	808 —
1904...	—	1	—	4	6 —	3	23	—	21	65	—	145	229	—	216	381 —
1905...	—	1	1	2	9 —	3	26	—	29	91	—	204	655	1	280	554 —
1906 ..	1	1	7	30	2 2	117	7	—	989	19	—	3,474	107	—	13,340	249 —
1907...	2	5	15	61	31 —	131	48	1	143	50	—	910	23	1	1,133	480 —
1908...	—	2	4	2	10 1	3	18	1	5	34	1	8	88	3	21	111 —

Kind	6th Class			7th Class			8th Class			
Year	R.S.	S.	C.	R.S.	S.	C.	R.S.	S.	C.	Total
1902 ...	62	561	1	67	2,352	5	119	758	—	5,391
1903 ...	13	370	—	8	1,455	—	22	942	—	3,914
1904 ...	660	556	—	351	688	—	934	1,579	—	5,862
1905 ...	1,082	1,537	—	5,278	1,764	—	21,692	3,144	—	36,357
1906 ...	86,782	3,002	—	94,260	14,422	—	529,388	239,368	—	981,461
1907 ...	1,838	2,478	1	3,650	2,881	212	10,244	11,522	1,742	37,602
1908 ...	90	590	7	10,245	553	1	12,330	5,230	8	29,368

Notes:—G.O.—Grand Order. C.C.—Crysan'mum Collar. G.C.—Grand Cordon Cry'mum. R.—Rising Sun and Paulowia. R.S.—Rising Sun. S.—Sacred Treasure. C.—Crown.

HOLDERS OF THE GOLDEN KITE (MILITARY HONOUR)

	1st Merit	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	Total
1899	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	5
1901	—	—	8	28	46	17	89	188
1904	—	—	10	108	814	99	1,285	2,316
1905	—	2	10	85	853	202	26,497	27,649
1906	12	58	380	1,632	1,837	3,358	66,533	73,810
1907	5	16	26	5	16	52	1,037	1,160
1908	—	—	—	—	—	9	39	45
Total	17	76	437	1,858	3,569	3,737	95,449	105,173
Annuities (at the end of 1908) Total.....	Y. 24,000	79,000	305,200	954,500	758,400	673,200	6,084,800	8,879,100

THE PEERAGE AND RANKS.

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers or *Kugé* and feudal princes or *Daimyō* of olden days corresponding to the Peers of to-day. The Peerage as regularly instituted about 20 years ago was subdivided into five grades, viz. Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron, and this gradation remains unchanged to this day. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into four distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of former courtiers or *Kugé*; descendants of former *Daimyōs*; those created Peers in recent time, and finally Korean Peers who were created after the annexation. The two first are therefore Peers of older origin and the

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latter are new Peers. As yet Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. The number of Peers and its movement are shown in the following list:—

	Prince.	Marquis.	Count.	Viscount.	Baron.	Total.
1903	12	35	90	362	290	789
1904	12	35	90	363	289	789
1905	12	35	90	362	291	790
1906	12	35	89	363	304	804
1907	15	36	100	375	376	902
1908	15	36	100	374	379	904

Japan, as well as China, possesses a peculiar system of nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, or rather to public servants. It is called "ikai" or commonly "kurai." It has no outward badge to represent it. It is graded into eight classes, or practically seven classes; but as each grade has a senior and a junior degree, the gradations may be considered to number 14 in all. This "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and it serves a convenient purpose in determining persons' precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a junior degree of 3rd grade of "ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a senior degree of 4th grade. A Cabinet Minister generally holds "ikai" of 3rd grade, senior or junior as the case may be: the "ikai" of a Vice-Minister of State is generally that of 4th grade, junior or senior. And a gentleman holding a 4th or higher grade "ikai" receives, even when he is no longer in Government service, invitation on occasions of State festivals, as, for instance, the Birthday evening party. A heir of a Peer receives as a matter of right a 5th grade junior "ikai" as soon as he reaches majority. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" in consideration of their large contributions of money for public purposes.

List of Princes.

(For life see Chap. Who's Who)

Ichijo
Ito
Iwakura
Konoye
Kujo
Mōri
Nijo
Oyama
Sanjo
Shimazu (main house)
Shimazu (scion)
Takatsukasa
Tokugawa (main house)
Tokugawa (last of Shoguns)
Yamagata

List of Marquises.

(For life see Chap. Who's Who)

Asano
Daigo
Date
Hachisuka
Hirohata
Hosokawa
Ikeda (Bizen)
Ikeda (Inaba)
Inouye
Katsura
Kazan-in
Kido
Kikutei
Komatsu (cr. '10)
Kuga
Kuroda
Mayeda
Matsudaira
Matsukata
Nabeshima
Nakamikado
Nakayama
Nozu
Okubo
Oimikado
Saga
Saigo (son of elder Saigo)
Saigo (son of junior Saigo)
Saionji
Sasaki (cr. '09)
Satake
Shijo
Sho
Tokudaiji
Tokugawa (house of Kishu)
Tokugawa (house of Mito)
Tokugawa (house of Owari)
Yamanouchi

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IMPERIAL PROTECTION OF THE PEERS.

The protection which the Court accorded to peers of the *kuge* extraction has been quite munificent, as might well be expected from the privations which they had to endure in common with their Imperial masters for several centuries. In 1894 *yen* 2,000,000 were granted to the *kuge* courtiers, i.e. 5 princes (Princes Sanjo and Iwakura declining the gift), 12 Marquises, 31 Counts, and 82 Viscounts, as follows:—

5	Princes	(each *yen* 40,000)	200,000
12	Marquises	(„ „ 30,000)	360,000
31	Counts	(„ „ 20,000)	620,000
82	Viscounts	(„ „ 10,000)	820,000
			2,000,000

To provide against the Peers wasting the grant, it was kept in custody of the Imperial Household, and twice in a year 2/3 of the interests was handed, the remaining 1/3 put aside for 15 years ended Mar. '09.

At present an Imperial grant of money is confined only to Peers newly created for distinguished service, the amount being *yen* 15,000 for a Barony.

Peers of all classes are under obligation to set apart a certain portion of their property as hereditary property. This cannot be sold, transferred, hypothecated or mortgaged; nor can it be seized for debt. Then for any pecuniary obligation a Peer is required to pay only within the limit of 1/3 of the proceeds of his hereditary property. The restrictive provision being too inconvenient to the Peers and still more to creditors, there is talk of amending the existing arrangement.

PRECEDENT AT COURT ACCORDING TO RANK.

Holders of the Grand Order.
Prime Minister.
Ministers of State.
President of the Privy Council.
Marshals.
Admirals of the Fleet.
Full Generals.
Full Admirals.
Grand Chamberlain.
Vice-President of the Privy Council.
Privy Councillors.
Holders of 1st class Order of the Rising Sun and Paulownia.
Princes.
Holders of 1st class Order of the Rising Sun.
Holders of 1st class Order of the Sacred Treasure.
Grand Master of Ceremonies.
Grand Master of Ritualist.
Lord Steward to the Empress.
President of the Administrative Litigation Court.
Civil and Military Officers of 1st grade Higher Service.
Marquises.
Civil and Military Officers of 2nd grade Higher Service.
Lords in Waiting of *Jako* Hall.
Lords in Waiting of *Kinkei* Hall.
Counts.
Holders of 2nd class Order.
Viscounts.
Holders of 3rd class Order.
Barons.

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CHAPTER V.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN.

(Abbrev. T.=Tokyo; Ok.=Osaka; K'to.=Kyoto; F.=Fukagawa; Koi.=Koishikawa; Koj.=Kojimachi; Ky.=Kyobashi; Nih.=Nihombashi; U.=Ushigome.)

ABE, *Isoh*, Prof. in the Waseda Univ., b. '65 in Fukuoka-ken; studied in the Doshisha, Kyoto; then a pastor and afterward studied at Hartford College; Principal of the Doshisha Middle School, which he resigned and was for some years connected with several schools in Tokyo, finally engaged by the Waseda Univ., where he has charge of Athletic Association of that institution. Authority on social politics and wrote several books.

Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

ABE, *Ko*, Governor of Tokyo, b. '48 in Morioka, Iwate-ken, and entered civil service early in the era either at the head office or in the provinces; Director of Shrines and Temples Bureau '96-'99, meanwhile M.P. for his native place in '92; Governor of Chiba '99-'01. Governor of Niigata '01-'05, which he resigned to be nominated Member of the House of Peers, was again Governor of Niigata '05-'08 to be transferred to the present post in February '08.

Add. Tokyo Prefectural Office.

ABE, *Moritaro*, Councillor of Foreign Office since '09, b. '72 in Buzen, graduated law at the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96, passed higher civil service examination in '96, and appointed Sec. of Foreign Office the following year, Councillor in '99 and per. Sec. of the Minister as additional post in '00, 2nd Sec. at London in '01, at Peking till 09.

Add. Foreign Office.

ABE, *Taiso*, b. in '49 at Toyohashi (in Aichi-ken), entered Keiogijuku in '68; was its teacher for some years, then at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, when he was 22 years old; visited U.S.A. in '77 under Viscount (then Mr.) Tanaka, Privy Councillor; resigned Gov. post and started the Meiji Life Insurance Company the following year '81; then founded ten years later the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., pioneer concerns in Japan. He is president of the two.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

ADACHI, *Kwan*, Surg.-Gen. (ret.), was *b.* '42 in Shizuoka, put on retired list in about 1902.

Add. Higashi Goken, N., Tokyo.

ADACHI, *Mine-ichiro, Hogakuhakushi*, Councillor of the Japanese Embassy, Paris (appointed '08) was b. '69 in Yamagata-ken, graduated law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92, attaché in '93, sent to Rome in '93, removed to Paris in '97, relieved of the post in '03 and attached to the head office, was in suite of the Peace Envoy to Portsmouth in '05, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun with annuity in '06 for service in connection with the war. He was senior Councillor at head office before the transfer.

Add. Japanese Embassy, Paris.

ADACHI, *Taro*, Dir. Iwaki Coll. Co., *b.* '51, in Choshu, Dir. of former

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Nippon R'ly '90-97, of former Seoul-Fuzan R'ly 04-07.

Add. Kami Rokuban, Koj. T.

ADACHI, *Tsunayuki*, ex-Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police Board, b. in Satsuma, '59; filled post of chief Police Commissioner at several provinces; was appointed Director of the Police Bureau, Home Office in '01; the post of the Inspector-General he had to resign in Oct. '03 in consequence of the memorable anti-peace agitation Sept. 5th.

Add. Nishi-kata-machi, Hongo, T.

AIBA, *Yosaburo*, novelist, *nom de plume Koson* b. '55; is a prominent figure among the contemporary novelists, reputed for his light and delicate style; was connected for a while with the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, and now a regular contributor to the *Tokyo Asahi*. His chief works are *Muratake*, *Kasano-Yuki*, and some others.

Add. *Asahi* Office, Tokyo.

AINOURA, *Norimichi*, Baron (cr, '95), Vice-Adm. (ret.) was b. in Saga in 41: took part in the battle of Hakodate in '68 in the warship belonging to the Saga clan; Lieut. '71, Rear-Adm. '87, Vice-Adm. '95, Commander of Yokosuka Admiralty '99; elected Member of the House of Peers in '04.

Add. Sanko-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

AKABOSHI, *Tenta*, Judge Adm. Litigation Court, *b.* '68 in Kumamoto, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96, on duty at District Taxation Offices '97-8, Councillor of Justice Dep't '00, Secretary of Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce '03; removed to present post '07.

Add. Sanko-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

AKIMOTO, *Okitomo*, Viscount, (cr.' 84), formerly *Daimyo* of Tatebayashi in the province of Kozuke, b. '57; Minister Resident and Minister Plenipotentiary from '90 to 92; is a leader of the Viscount coterie in the House of Peers, he being identified with the Seiyu-kai; a great connoisseur of pictorial art and a member of the Academy of Arts (London).

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

AKITSUKI, *Satsuo*, Amba'dor at Vienna since Dec. '09, b. '58 in Hyuga, graduated the former Law Col., of Justice Dep't in '84, studied at official expense in Belgium and Germany from '85 to '91; attaché in '91, Councillor in '92, transferred to Dep't Councillor, Consul at Fusan in '96; Legation Sec. at Seoul in the same year, transferred to Paris in '99, to St. Petersburg in '02, Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway in '04; Minister at Brussels in May '07; 3rd class Rising Sun in '07.

Add. Japanese Embassy, Vienna.

AKIYAMA, *Genzo*, barrister in Tokyo, b. in Kakegawa, '59; graduated Law in the Imp. Univ., Tokyo '79; appointed a clerk at the Justice Dep't; next Judge at various local Courts; Chief of the Nagasaki District Court '87 and next of Yokohama District Court '92; Judge of the Supreme Court '98 which post he soon resigned to open law office in Tokyo and Yokohama.

Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

AKIYAMA, *Koko*, Lieut.-Gen. Superintendent of Cavalry, the Military Education Board, was b. '95 in Ehime-ken, Sub-Lieut. in '70., Major-General in '99 and to that of Lieut.-General in '09; 2nd class Golden Kite in '09.

Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

AKIYAMA, *Matanosuke*, *Hogakuhakushi*, b. '66 in Hiroshima-ken; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., of Tokyo in '86, to be connected afterward with civil affairs section of the War and Navy, being now a Councillor for the two.

Add. Dote-3-bancho, Koj., T.

AKIYAMA, *Teisuke*, former prop. of the *Niroku*, and ex-M.P., b. at Kurashiki, Okayama-ken, '68, grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo '90, earning his expenses by hard working; was appointed about 1892 junior auditor of

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the Board of Audit; started the present paper in '93, which was suspended in a few years but revived '01; was elected a M.P. from Tokyo in the extraordinary election of '03 and '04, but was compelled to resign '05 owing to absurd charge of being a Russian spy.

Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, T.

AMANO, *Tameyuki*, Dr., *Hogakuhakushi*, economist, Professor in Waseda University, b. in Saga-ken, '59; grad. Tokyo University, '82; has devoted himself from that time to educational work at Waseda of which he is one of the "three main pillars"; sat at 1st and 2nd sessions in the House of Rep'tatives, but soon withdrew from the uncongenial atmosphere of practical politics. Wrote "Principles of Economic" and others; was edi. and prop. of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal of high authority and extensive circulation.

Add. 3 chome, Iida-machi, T.

AMEMIYA, *Keijiro*, b. in '45 in the province of Kai (Yamanashi-ken), once a great power on the change and at present in business circles; was incidentally cause of the uniform tariff system (at first 3 *sen* but now 4) of street electric r'ly service in Tokyo. Is a Director of the Hokkaido Coal & Steamship Co. and other concerns, and reputed as businessman of energy and decision. Karuizawa, a well-known summer resort, owes him much for present prosperity.

Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

ANDO, *Taro*, earnest Temperance evangelist, b. '46 in Tokyo, son of the physician to the Lord of Shima; joined Enomoto's pro-Tokugawa movement at Hakodate; was given office at the Foreign Office when released from imprisonment and was in the suite of the late Prince Iwakura's memorable envoy early in the era. Consul at Hongkong, '74-'85, then at Shanghai '86 and Consul-General, '86-'89 at Honolulu where he was converted, returning home as fervent Christian and total abstainer. Subsequently held post of Director of Com. Bureau, Foreign Office, and of Commerce and Ind., Agri. and Com. Dep't.

Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, T.

ANRAKU, *Kanemichi*, Pres. Chiyoda Gas Co. & ex-Chief Police Com'ner of Tokyo, was b. '50 in Kagoshima; was connected with the Police service from about 1875, next held Governorship of Yamaguchi, Fukushima, Gifu, etc., resigned the Commissioner-ship in '08 when the Seiyu-kai Ministery fell.

Add. Yodobashi, near Tokyo.

AOKI, *Shūzo*, Viscount, (cr. '84,) Privy Councillor, was b. 1844, in Choshu, eldest son of Genchu Miura, a village doctor; adopted when about 18 by a physician in ordinary to the Lord of Choshu; was sent to Berlin for study by his master, '69; appointed a few years after Secretary of Japanese Legation there. He was promoted Minister, '75; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, '86-'89; Minister for Foreign Affairs, '89-'91 and '98-1900. Was again accredited to Germany, '92-'97 and for short while had charge of a similar duty in England as additional post. Viscountess Aoki is a German lady, and their only child is now Countess Hatzefeldt, a celebrated German family. Was Ambassador to U.S.A. between Jan. '06 and Feb. '08, and then to the present post.

Add. Ban-cho, Kojimachi, T.

AOYAMA, *Tanemichi*, Dr., *igakuhakushi*, Prof. of Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '59; studied medicine in Germany. He was almost killed by pest at Hongkong in '94 where he with Dr. Kitazato

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was despatched by the Government to investigate the disease, and by which he was affected. He is one of the most distinguished experts in internal diseases.

Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

ARAI, *Kentaro*, Korean Vice-Minister of Finance since '07, b. '63 in Niigata and grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, '90, after which he was connected with the Treasury; elevated to the Vice-Minister in '06 and then removed to the present position.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

ARAI, *Ryōichiro*, New York Agent of the celebrated silk exporting firm, Kiito Gomei Kaisha (Raw Silk Firm, L'td), is a pioneer Japanese direct exporter of raw silk, having started the business in '76 in New York where he has remained with only a short break, devoting himself to the business. Subsequently joined the Doshinkaisha, leading silk exporting firm established by Japanese, which was soon converted into the present Kiito Gomei Kaisha with a branch office in Shanghai, Canton, Lyons, New York, etc. Has been awarded Gold Medal by the Japan Sericulture and Raw Silk Association.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

ARAKAWA, *Gitaro*, Mayor of Yokohama, b. Tokyo in '62; graduated Col. of Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '84, to enter civil service in the Home Office. Was Councillor at the head office and next Secretary at Toyama, Gumma, Kanagawa; Governor of Tottori, '97, Miye, '99, Kagawa, 1900, and Nagasaki '03-10.

Add. Yokohama City Office.

ARAKAWA, *Minoji*, Minister to Madrid (app. 1909), b. '57 in Kagoshima, grad. Eng'ing Col., Tokyo, in '80, clerk at the Legation, London, in '86, attaché in '87, élève Consul at Tientsin in '90, at Ninsen, '94, attached to the 2nd Army during the Japan-China War, Consul at Tientsin in '95, at Suchow in '96, Consul at London in '96 where he was promoted to Consul-General, decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun with grant of money for the war.

Add. Japanese Legation, Madrid.

ARAKI, *Kwampo*, Mem. of Society of Arts, London; b. '31 in Kochi-ken, one of the most distinguished historic painters of the Shijo school; studied the art under the celebrated Araki Kwansai who ultimately adopted him; was appointed Painter of the fief of Tosa. After the Restoration, he taught painting at Peerage Girls' and other schools, and was recently a Professor at the Gov. Fine Arts Institute, '98-'06; was appointed 1900 a member of the Fine Arts Committee attached to the Imp. Household.

Add. Nishi-machi, Shitaya, T.

ARICHI, *Shinanosuke*, Baron, (cr. '00), Vice-Admiral (retired), Mem. House of Peers, was b. in Choshu, '43; Lieut.-Commander, '72; Commander of Yokosuka Admiralty and Kure; then successively Chief of Naval Staff; Commander-in-Chief of Standing Fleet, &c., is at present devoting himself to promoting the cause of the Japan Maritime Society of which he is president.

Add. Awaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

ARIGA, *Nagabumi*, Manager of the Mitsui family affairs, b. '65 in Osaka-fu, and younger brother to Dr. Nagao Ariga; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '89; was in Government service for a long while, ultimately rising to be a Bureau Director in Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce about '02.

Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

ARIGA *Nagao*, Dr. *Hogakuhakushi*, b. in Settsu, '60; grad. Tokyo University, '82; Private Secretary

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to Prince Ito (then President of Privy Council), '87; afterwards Councillor at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; took charge of affairs relating to international law during the Japan-China War of '94-'95; and held a similar post in the late campaign. He is a Professor at Waseda University, and has represented the Japan Red Cross Society at several international conferences, the last in London, '07. Has written several works on history, diplomacy and international law. Granted 2nd Class Rising Sun.

Add. Myogadani, Koi., Tokyo.

ARIMA, *Yoriakira*, Count, formerly Daimyo of the Kurume clan, 5th son and heir to his predecessor, b. '64, served in the Imperial Court for years as Chamberlain.

Add. Asakusa, Tokyo.

ARIO, *Keijiu*, Man. of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, was b. in Mino in 49, was once an official of the Treasury, then entered banking circle and was appointed to present since its foundations.

Add. Kami fujimai, Hongo, T.

ARISAKA, *Nariaki*, Lieut.-General, Baron. (cr. '07), inventor of the Arisaka-gun, b. '52 in Choshu; was first a teacher in foreign languages, connected with a military cadet school; transferred to an Arsenal and to an Artillery headquarter and finally appointed Captain (art.), '81; sent abroad about '92; Col. '95; completed a new type of quick-firing mountain gun in Nov. '01 after six years' persistent effort, meanwhile again sent abroad, '99 on official business. He was decorated with 2nd Class Rising Sun and grant of *yen* 5,000 for his invention, and was promoted Major-Gen., '01. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite (war honour).

Add. Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, T.

ARISAKA, *Shozo*, Inspector of Naval Ordnance and Prof. at the Imperial University Tokyo; b. in '67 in Tokyo; graduated his special course at the University in '90; sent by the Navy to France where he studied at Hotchkiss and other works from '91 to '93; appointed expert to the Navy on his return and was steadily promoted, meanwhile devising a new plug for 12th quick-firers; has been sent twice to England on official business.

Add. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo.

ARISHIMA, *Takeshi*, Aud., Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. '42 at Kagoshima; took active part in the War of Restoration; Dir. Tax Bureau, '72; sent to Europe and America, '78; Customs Chief, Yokohama, '82; Dir. Customs Bureau, '91 which he resigned, '93 to take charge of financial affairs of the great house of Shimazu.

Add. Bancho, Koj., Tokyo.

ARIYOSHI, *Tadaichi*, Dir. of General Affairs in the Korean Governor-General's Office, was b. 70 in Tango, grad, Law, at Imp. Tokyo University in 96, Sec. Home Office till '08, Governor of Chiba-ken 08-10, transferred to the present office in 1910.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

ARIYOSHI, *Eiji*, Director of the Police Bureau, Home Office; was b. in '63 in Okayama, grad. '88 from the German Language School, Tokyo and passed the higher civil service examination the following year; was in the Justice Dep't till 1893; Councillor of the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce, then of Home Office and of the Legislative Bureau from '94 to '08, attended Inter'nal San'ry Conference held at Madrid and similar conference for ex-convicts at Antwerps in '98; transferred to the Police Bureau the same year; again Councillor of the Legislative Bureau in '02; Dir. of Police Bureau in '03; Governor of Miye ken '04, and then to the present post in '08.

Add. Police Bureau, Home Office.

ASABUKI, *Yeiji*, Director of the Mitsui Company; b. '49 in Oita-ken, was in youth a hot-headed anti-foreign fanatic, and came up

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to Tokyo to make attempt on the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer advocate of foreign learning, to be soon converted by him into one of his eager disciples, as even to marry a daughter of his elder sister. After grad. the Keiogijuku, he entered the Mitsubishi; started direct export business of raw silk in which he failed. Next he entered the Mitsui and pushed spinning business (Kanegafuchi Sp. Mill) to the present state of prosperity.

Add. Kobiki-cho, Kyo., Tokyo.

ASADA, *Eiji*, Prof. at the Tokyo Foreign Language School since '97, b. '65 in Yamaguchi-ken; studied in the North-Western Univ., U.S.A., and then in Chicago Univ. where he was Ph. D., is also connected with the Department of Education in various capacities.

Add. Takagi-cho, Akasaka, T.

ASADA, *Nobuoki*, Baron (cr. '07), 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour), Lieut.-Gen., Com. of the 12th Army Division, b. at Kawagoye (near Tokyo), '48; grad. Mil. Academy at Osaka, '73 and commissioned ensign; fought in the Civil War of '77 as Capt. (local rank) and decorated with 5th Order; Maj. '84; Lieut.-Col. '87; Col. '94; Major-Gen. '97; and Chief Staff of Eastern Military Section; Com. of a Brigade of various Divisions; took active part as Brig. Com. at Fenshuiling, and succeeded Gen. Hasegawa after Liaoyang as Com. of the Guards Division. Was decorated with 2nd Class Mil. Order.

Add. Kokura, Fukuoka-ken.

ASADA, *Yasunori*, Mem. House of Peers, b. in Kyoto, 48; First Class Councillor to Japanese Legation at Washington, U.S.A., '74; Councillor of the Department for Foreign Affairs, '79; Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, '86; Governor of Nagano-ken and next of Kanagawa-ken; '99; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, '00; then that of Communications, which he resigned, '02.

Add. Shimo-6-bancho, Tokyo.

ASAHINA, *Chisen*, journalist, b. '62 in Mito; left '83 the Imperial Tokyo University, law, unfinished on account of ill health; shortly afterward joined the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*, when Viscount Ito (Miyoji) was proprieter, and was its editor for many years. Went twice to Europe; left the *Nichi Nichi* about 1905 when the proprietor changed, and is at present a journalistic free lance.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

ASANO, *Nagakoto*, Marquis; b. '42, and is chief of the former clan of Hiroshima with 426,000 *koku* which was founded by Nagamasa (1546-1610 A.D.), one of the great generals of Hideyoshi; was accredited to Rome, 1882-'84.

Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

ASANO, *O-sukê*, chief electrician of the Department of Communications, b. in '59 in Okayama; graduated electricity at the Government Engineering College in '81, since then he has chiefly been connected with that Department, meanwhile despatched to Europe and America two or three times.

Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

ASANO, *Soichiro*, President of the Tokyo Steamship Co., and Dir. of many other concerns, was b. '48 in Etchu (Toyama-ken). He arrived in Tokyo '71 with empty purse; proceeded to Yokohama supporting himself by hawking cheap viands. By his shrewdness he bought from the Yokohama Gas Works coaltar and other refuses which were then left unutilized, and laid the foundation of the present fortune by utilizing them. In '75 he bought the Gov. Cement Works at Fukagawa and began to produce "Asano Cement" now wide-

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ly known; started tank oil business, 93 and promoted with others the Toyo S.S. Co., '95.

Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

ATOMI, *Takino*, b. in '40 at Osaka, one of the distinguished lady painters and educators; founder and proprietor of the Atomi Girls' School. Visited U.S.A. on the occasion of St. Louis Fair.

Add. Yanagi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

BABA, *Genji*, Judge of Supreme Court, b. '60, grad. Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, class '85; to be appointed a junior judge in Tokyo Court, and ultimately rising to the present post.

Add. Nishikatamachi, Hongo.

BABA, *Michihisa*, b. '47 at Iwase, Toyama-ken, of a family of ship-owner, is Pres. Iwase Bank and Dir. Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., Imp. Marine Ins. Co., Innoshima Dock-yard, and others. Is a millionaire in Toyama and one of the wealthiest individual ship-owners in Japan.

Add. Tori-nichome, Nih., Tokyo.

BANNO, *Otoya*, Dir. of the Japan Industrial Bank, was born '67 in Tokyo; graduated in '92 from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo University under adverse circumstances; then served at the Financial Department, but soon resigned to enter the present bank on its establishment.

Add. Kaga-cho, Ushig., Tokyo.

CHINDA, *Sutemi*, Baron(cr. '07), Ambassador to Court of Berlin since June, '08, b. at Hirosaki, '56; graduated an American University, '81; appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office, '85 and had charge of the Telegraph Section in the same office; appointed Consul at San Francisco, '90; removed to the Consulate at Chemulpo; the Consul-Generalship at Shanghai, '95; Minister Resident at Brazil, next at the Hague, '99-1900; Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at St. Petersburg, 1900; recalled in '01 by the then Foreign Min. Baron Komura to act as his immediate subordinate, and had to take charge of the Office while his superior was away to Portsmouth and Peking. In recognition of this special service he was invested with 1st Class Sacred Treasure and also raised to Peerage.

Add. Japanese Embassy, Berlin.

CHIKAMI, *Kiyo-ami*, Mem. House of Peers, was b. '56 in Kochi ken and finished Lit. Course, Tokyo Univ. about '82; further studied in England and after returning home about 1887 he was appointed instructor at the Tokyo High School, Kagoshima Zoshikan, Sendai High School, etc.; was appointed Councillor of the Home Office, '96, Governor of Niigata then Kagoshima till '09; now supervises the *Nichi Nichi*.

Add. Mami-ana, Az., Tokyo.

DATÊ, *Munenobu*, Marquis, b. '60, son of Munenori who took a distinguished part in upholding the cause of the Restoration and who, on that account, was afterward granted a higher grade of nobility than that of the main house at Sendai which was a tardy supporter of the Imperialist cause at that time, this scion having held fief of only 100,000 *koku* at Uwajima. Iyo.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

DAN, *Takuma*, Manager, Mining Dep't of the Mitsui Firm, b. '58 at Fukuoka, was sent for study to America early in the era by the Lord of Fukuoka and completed the course. Studied mining at the Boston Tech. Institute, U.S.A., and was for some years teacher of English at Gov. school, technical official at the Gov. Meteorological Observatory and next at the Miike Coal-mine, with the purchase of

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which by the Mitsui he entered the service of the Firm.

Add. Tango-cho, Akasaka, T.

DEN. *Kenjiro*, Baron (cr. '07) Member of the House of Peers and ex-Vice-Minister of Communications, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; held at several places post of local Chief Police Inspector; Vice-Min. of Communications, Jan.-Jun. '98; President of the Kansai R'ly Co., at the same time M.P. for Hyogo-ken; was again Vice-Min. of Communications, '00-'06. He is now a prominent figure in business circles.

Add. Kanasugi, Shiba, T.

DEWA, *Shigeto*, Vice-Admiral, Baron (cr. '07), Com. of the Saseho Admiralty, holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun; b. at Aizu; grad. the Naval Academy in '82; was cap. of cru. *Takachiho* in the Japan-China war 1899-'95; chief of committee to bring home *Tokiwa* from England '99; Rear-Adm., 1900 and commanded the Standing Squadron at the time of the Boxer's trouble; afterward transferred to Chief Construction Board at Yokosuka, next to Director of Naval Affairs Bureau; commanded a Squadron in the late war.

Add. Sascho.

DOI, *Keiso*, Dr., Prof. of Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chairman of the Japan Skin Disease Society; grad. the Med. Col., '99; assist. and student of the Univ. Hall at his alma mater; studied his speciality in Austria, Germany and France, '95'-98, to be appointed to the present chair on his returning home; was on suite of the late Prince Komatsu when his highness attended the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward, '02.

Add. Fujimi-cho 4-chome, T.

DOI, *Michio*, Chairman of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, b. in Kanagawa, '41; was a Judge till '84 when he entered the service of the Konoike family, Osaka, of which he is now an adviser. Visited U.S. A. in '09 as one of the Business men's party invited by American Chambers of Commerce.

Add. Konoike, Osaka.

EBARA, *Soroku*, ex-M.P., educationalist, a leader of the *Seiyu-kai*, b. at Tokyo in '42; was first a military officer, but subsequently resigned the commission and was for somewhile Secretary of the Prefecture of Shizuoka, '70. He is chiefly known in connection with subsequent non-official career; has sat several times in the House where he lately represented Tokyo. Is Director of the Azabu Middle School, Mem. of the Higher Education Council and is a devout Christian.

Add. Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

EBINA, *Danjo*, noted Protestant Pastor, b. '56 in Yanagawa; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto; then theology at the Dōshisha. He has subsequently led an active life in evangelistic and educational work, having established a number of churches and schools, being at present pastor of the Honge Church, Tokyo.

Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

EGI, *Chu*, Barrister, b. '58, brother to Senshi Egi; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '84; he practised his profession, giving lectures on Criminal Law in the Chuō Univ. all the while; an Official of the Judicial Office and of the Foreign Office; again resumed his former profession. Has written "Principles of Criminal Law." and is a noted satirist.

Add. Awajicho, K., Tokyo.

EGI, *Senshi*, Mem. House of Peers, Lord in Waiting of Kinkei Hall, brother of above, b. 53, studied Law at Tokyo Gov. Univ. and was in service of Education Dep't '72-77, transferred to Home Office in which he was Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau 90-96, was next Governor of Ibaraki, Aichi, Hiroshima & Kumamoto till '06 when he resigned on account of illness.

Add. Yocho-machi, Okubo, T.

EGI, *Yoku*, Sec. of the Cabinet and Sec. Chief of Colonial Bureau, was b. 73; adopted son and heir of the above.

Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

ETTAKI, *Kyukichi*, Consul-Gen. at

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Chiento, Korea, since '10. b. '66 in Echigo, passed legal service examination in '90, appointed Junior Judge in '91 and transferred to the Foreign Office the same year, first appointed clerk at Consulate, Fusan, in '93 to be promoted to élève Consul the same year, was Consul at Ninsen, Shanghai, Shashi, Sydney and Hankow between '94 and '09.

Add. Japanese Con., Chiento.

EMA, *Shunichi*, Barrister, M.P., a Mem. of the Tokyo Municipality, b. in '61, in Totomi, 3rd son of Nanyo Yamamoto, and adopted by Ema Togoro. Early came up to Tokyo to study politics; was admitted to the Bar in '93 and afterwards elected Pres. of the Tokyo Barrister's Association; was elected vice-Pres. of Tokyo Prefectural Assembly '89.

Add. Kuromon-cho, Shitaya, T.

ETO, *Yasutaro* Rear-Adm., Chief Staff Officer of the Sasebo Admiralty, b. '95 in Saga-ken; early grad. Naval Academy and pointed Sub-Lieut. of the Navy; Staff Officer of the Naval Staff Board at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, for which he was granted 3rd class of Golden Kite; Com. of the newly built *Ikoma* for a while; Rear-Adm. '07 then at Port Arthur Adm.

Add. Sasebo

FUJII, *Keiichi*, Vice-Adm., Deputy Chief of General Staff; b. '57 in Okayama-ken; Sub-Lieut. '83 to be rapidly promoted to the present rank, filling during the interval posts of Vice-Com. of the *Chinen*, Staff of the Saseho and Yokosuka Adm'tries, Com. of the *Suma* and of the *Akitsushima*, Attaché to the Japanese Legation, Berlin etc. Vice-Adm. in '09 with transper to transper to present post.

Add. Enokizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

FUJII, *Shigeo*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of Tokyo Bay Forts; b. '60 in Hyogo-ken; Ensign of Artillery in '79; entered the Military Staff Col. in '84; studied tactics in Germany in '90; Staff Officer to the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War; Major-Gen., '02 and Dir. Military Staff College, Chief Staff to Gen. Kuroki's Army in the late war, Dir. of Art. and Engineering School, '06, and to the present post in '09.

Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, T.

FUJIMURA, *Yoshiro*, Baron. Bar. of Mid. Tem. was b. in Kumamoto in 70, proceeded to England after finishing secondary education in Japan, and grad. Law at Cambridge returning home '03 when he entered the Mitsui, and was its London agent till '10, then removed to the head office.

Add: Mitsui & Co., Tokyo.

FUJIMURO, *Matsujiro*, Maj.-Gen. of Artillery (ret.), was b. in 1863 in Hiroshima, grad. from the Military Cadet School 86, then from the Staff College in 96, studied in Russia 97-00, was attached to the Central Staff, then a Reg. Comander, and Chief Staff of the Guards Division till 08, Maj.-Gen. 10.

Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, T.

FUJINAMI, *Ketsuado*, Viscount (cr. '84), b. at Kyoto, '53; Chamberlain to His Majesty from childhood, and since '89 Superintendent of the Imperial Mews, Deputy Pre. of Horse Adm. Bureau which he has resigned.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

FUJIOKA, *Ichisuke*, Dr.,, *Kogakuhakushi*, b. in Choshu, '56; grad. Tokyo Engineering College in '81; appointed its Professor from '84 to '86 when he retired to start electric business; chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. in '92 and founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co. which with two other street railway co.'s was fused '06; he has been to Europe and America four or five times for study, on business etc. and was under Edison for somewhile.

Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, T.

FUJISAWA, *Rikitaro*, Dr., *Rigakuhakushi*, Prof. of Mathematic at Tokyo University, b. in Echigo (Niigata-ken), '61; pursued his special study in England and Germany, '83-'87. He has written several works on Mathematics.

Add. Suwa-cho. Koi., Tokyo.

FUJITA, *Denzaburo*, one of the millionaires in Osaka, b. in Cho-

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shu, '41; promoted the lately nationalized Sanyo Railway Co., and started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government, beside undertaking mining and engineering works. Owns the Kosa Copper mine and other concessions. The reclamation work started at the foreshore of Kojima, Okayama-ken, is now nearing completion, and hundreds of acres will then be added to his estate.

Add. Ami-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.

FUJITA, *Koriki*, Director of Kyushu Dis. Office, Imp. R'ly Board, b. '66 in Tottori, grad. Law at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '90; President of a local school the same year; transferred to the Dep't of Communications in '93, and finally to the present post in '09. Has been twice despatched abroad on official business.

Add. Moji.

FUJITA, *Ryuzaburo*, Chief Judge of the Nagoya Appeal Court, b. '56 at Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '78; Judge in '81; for sometime a jun. Sec. and Vice-Dir. Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office; returned to the Bench and cotinues to occupy the present post from '98.

FUJITA, *Shiro*, Member of the House of Peers, b. at Tokyo, '61; attaché to Japanese Legation in Vienna, '86, then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communications and of Agriculture and Commerce, &c.; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '98; now President of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co. and of other concerns.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

FUJIYAMA, *Raita*, President of the Nippon Sugar Refinery Co., b. in '65 in Karatsu; grad. Keiogijuku in '90; then entered the Mitsui Bank; installed in the present post after the notorious scandal culminating in the suicide of the former president.

FUKAI, *Eigo*, Chief of the Correspondence Section of the Nippon Ginko, b. '71 in Gumma-ken; was once on the staff of the *Kokumin Shimbun* and travelled abroad with its editor in '96.

Add. Aoyama, Minami-cho, T.

FUKUDA, *Tokuzo*, *Hogakuhakushi*, Prof. in the Keio Gijuku Univ., b. '74 in Tokyo, being the 1st son of Tokubei Fukuda; graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '94; was dispatched by the Educational Dep't. to Germany, France, and Italy to make further study on Economics; Prof. at his Alma Mater on his return home, but resigned '05; wrote several works on Economics.

Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

FUKUDA, *Umanosuke*, Inspector-Gen. of Naval Construction, Sectional Chief of the Naval Dep't of Materials and Yokosuka Naval Yard, was b. '56 in Aichi-ken; Lieut.-Constructor in '88 and promoted to the present rank some time ago; served meanwhile as Mem. of the Naval Board for Materials, and as Chief of the Construction Dep't of Maidzuru Admiralty. Is the Holder of 4th class of Golden Kite (War honour).

Add. Kobinata-dai, Koi. T.

Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

FUKUHARA, *Arinobu*, Pres. of the Teikoku Life Insurance Co., b. '48 in Awa (now Chiba-ken); started in '72 the Shiseido drug store, one of the leading establishments in Tokyo in this line; promoted with others the above company and has since been chairman of Board of Directors. Travelled through Europe and U.S.A. several years ago to inspect the insurance affairs there.

Add. Izumo-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

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FURUHARA, *Kyojiro*, Dir. Special School Bureau since '04 and Commissioner of the Imp. Household since '07, b. '69 in Ise, graduated Law Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '92. Held various junior posts at central Government and then transferred to local Offices as Councillor or Chief Police Commissioner; removed to the Education Dep't, '98 as Councillor and Inspector; dispatched to Europe '99 to investigate affairs of educational administration, and returning home '02 was made Councillor and Section Chief of the Department.

Add. Minami-cho U., Tokyo.

FUKUI, *Kikusaburo*, Mng. Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. in 1856 in Tokyo, grad. the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 83 and then entered the service of the Mitsui, to be attached to the Branches at Shanghai, Singapore, Hongkong, Osaka etc., and then the agent at New York for several years.

Add. Mitsui & Co., Tokyo.

FUKUOKA, Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. in Tosa, '35; after the Restoration of '97 entered civil service and became Minister of Education, '81-'82. Appointed '88 to the present post.

Add. Kanatomi-cho, Koi., T.

FUKUSHIMA, *Naniwa*, leading stock-broker in Tokyo, was b. in '60 in Yedo (Tokyo), 3rd son of T. Matsuhara and adopted into the family; has attained the present position through his indefatigable diligence.

Add. Kabuto-cho, N., Tokyo.

FUKUSHIMA, *Yasumasa*, Baron (cr. '07). holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor), Lieut.-General, Vice-Chief of the General Staff Office, was born in Matsumoto, Nagano-ken, '53; Lieutenant '78; Captain '83; Military Attaché of Japanese Legation at Berlin '87-'92; relieved and thence he returned home in June 1893 via Siberia on horseback; Major-General in '00, and acquired international fame as Commander of the Japanese contingent on the occasion of the Boxer trouble, and was knighted by King Edward. Was on the Staff of Marshal Oyama in the late War in which he lost his son. Appointed to the present post in '06.

Add. Yarai, U., Tokyo.

FUKUZAWA, *Sutejiro*, born in Tokyo '63, second son of the late celebrated Fukuzawa, was together with his eldest brother Mr. Ichitaro Fukuzawa, entered Yale Univ., '83, the younger Fukuzawa to pursue engineering and the elder literature. They both returned home in '90, and Mr. Sutejiro has since been managing the *Jiji* and the Osaka *Jiji*, the latter started '05. Married in 90 Kiku, eldest daughter of Count Hayashi, ex-Min. of Foreign Affairs; 2 sons and 3 daughters.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

FUKUZAWA, *Momosuke*, brother-in-law of the above, being the husband of their sister, b. in '64 at Kawagoye; studied at Keiogijuku; and proceeded to U. S. A. after grad. from that institution and studied at a Commercial Col. there. Returning home '89, he first entered the Tokyo Ice Works, Oji Paper Mill and others, and finally the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., of which he was Agent for Tokyo, besides sitting on the boards of directors of several other concerns.

Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

FUNAKOSHI, *Mitsunojo*, Chief of Cor. Sec., For. Office, b. '67 in Hiroshima, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination in '94, élève Consul at Vladivostock the same year, at Fusan and then at San Francisco in '95, Legation Sec. at Washington in '97, transferred to London in '99, Secretary at head office '02, Sec. at Vienna in '03, Sec. German Emb. '06-'09 Studied in Germany in '86-'93.

Add. Foreign Office.

FUKUICHI, *Koi*, Dr. *Kogakuhakushi*, Member of the House of Peers, was born at Himeji, '54; pursued his engineering study in France

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'75-'80; filled the posts of the Directorship of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office; Vice-Minister of Communications, and Director-General of the Government Railways, which he resigned in '03 in order to take up the post of Director-ship of Seoul-Fusan R'ly which he resigned, '07. He is one of the best amateur *no* singer and actors.

Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

FURUKAWA, *Sakajiro*, District chief of the Imp. R'ly, b. '58 in Yamaguchi; graduated Engineering in the former Engineering College in '80; next entered the Gov. R'ly Bureau as its Engineer; was connected with the field r'ly during the late war, transferred to the old post in '08; and then present post in '09.

Add. Hikawa-cho, Akas., T.

FURUKAWA, *Toranosuke*, President of the Furukawa Mining Co., son of the late celebrated mine-owner Ichibei Furukawa who adopted *Jyunkichi*, 2nd son of the late Count Mutsu, as his heir, but latter dying in '07, Toranosuke became the head of the family so that he inherited his father's immense properties including more than twenty mines. He was b. in '82 and graduated Mining at Columbia, U.S.A., class '07.

Add. Setomono-cho, Nihomb., T.

GA, *Reishi*, Member of the House of Peers since '91, b. at Nagasaki in '40; a pioneer scholar of Dutch; held several important posts in the Government service.

Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

GEJO, *Masao*, Paymaster-Inspector of the Navy (ret.), Mem. of House of Peers, was b. in Yonezawa '42. Began his career in the Navy as Jun.-clerk '73, then successively held posts of Sectional Chief of Superintendence for Accounts of Yokosuka Admiralty, Chief Paymaster of Saseho Adm. and Pres. of the Naval Paymaster's College. He is a noted amateur painter and a connoisseur.

Add. Shimo-6-ban-cho, Koj., T.

GO, *Junzo*, Baron (cr. 1900), Member of the House of Peers since '90, b. in Mino, '25; entered the civil service in the Finance Department in '68; Director of the Bureau of National Debt, '76; afterwards Secretary of Finance Department; Vice-Minister of Finance, '86, from which he retired in '88.

Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., T.

GOTO, *Shimpei*, Baron (cr. '06), Minister of Communications and President of Imperial Railways, b. '56 in Iwate-ken, son of a doctor, and is a nephew of the celebrated patriot Takano who was persecuted to death by the Tokugawa Government a little before the Restoration. He studied medicine both in Japan and Germany; was chief of the Nagoya Hospital. Subsequently appointed junior Director of the Sanitary Bureau, Home Office; was arrested on charge of implicity in the notorious Soma scandal to be acquitted about a year afterward. He got appointment as Sanitary Commissioner at the time of the Japan-China War, after which he re-entered the Sanitary Bureau as its Director. Was singled out '97 by the late Vis. Kodama, newly appointed Governor-General of Formosa, as Director of the Civil Administration Bureau which he had continued to occupy till his transfer to the President of South Manchurian Railway in '06, to be given the present chair in '08. Also combines the office of Deputy-Pre. of the Colonial Bureau, Cabinet, cr. '10.

GWASSAN, *Yagoro*, master swordsmith appointed '06 Art Commissioner to Imp. Household, b. '46 in Omi and learned craft under Teikichi Gwassan at Osaka by

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whom he was ultimately adopted as son and heir; is the greatest master in producing swords of Soshu and Ichimonji style, besides creating a new mode of tempering. He has made swords for the Emperor and the Crown Prince, and his swords have acquired wide renown for perfect elasticity combined with unique sharpness.

Add. Yariya-cho, Osaka.

HACHISUKA, *Shigeakira*, Marq., (cr. 1884; formery *daimyo* of Tokushima), a Privy Councillor, b. '46; represented Japan in France about '81; was appointed President of the House of Peers President of the House of Peers '91-'96; Minister of Education, Sept. '96-Nov. '97; was appointed to the present post the following year.

Add. Mita-tsuna-machi, Sh., T.

HAGA, *Yaichi*, Litterateur. Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '63 in Fukui-ken; grad. Lit. Col. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '89 to study at the University Hall afterward; appointed Professor at the 1st Higher School, and that at the Higher Normal School; Assis. Prof. in his alma mater in '98, and full Prof. in the following year: then transferred to the Higher Normal School; sent to Germany to prosecute further study; was given a chair in the University when he returned home in '02.

Add. Otowa, Koi., Tokyo.

HAGIWARA, *Shuichi*, Dir. Com. Bureau, Foreign Office, b. 68 in Nagato, passed con. and dip. service and higher civil service examination in '95, élève Consul at Ninsen in '95, attaché at Berlin '97, Lagation Sec. at Brussels in '99, transferred to Seoul in '01, Embassy Sec. at Washington '06, then transferred as Mukden Con.-Gen., recalled home '07 and attached to head office. Graduated the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law) in '95.

Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

HAMA, *Koichi*, Departmental Chief of the Board of Audit, was b. in '48. entered official service first as a junior official in the Board of the Financial Dep't., to be afterwards promoted to the present post.

Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa.

HAMADA, *Gentatsu*, Dr., *Igakuhakushi*, b. '54 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '85-'88; Professor of Medical Course in the Tokyo Univ., '89-1900; is an acknowledged authority on women's diseases, and is the chief and proprietor of the Hamada Hospital for women's diseases, a physician-in-waiting to Court.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

HAMAGUCHI, *Kichiemon*, Mem., House of Peers for Tokyo, a millionaire merchant, landowner and politician, b. '62 in Kishu (Wakayama-ken); grad. Keiogijuku; attended to the family business of Japanese soy and salt wholeseller; did much to save now flourishing Fuji Cotton Mill from impending ruin, of which he is now a Dir., and has also played active part in business. Was returned three times to the House of Representatives; travelled through Europe and America about 1900. Is the President of the Toyokuni Ginko (Bank) which was founded in '07.

Add. Ko-ami-cho, N., Tokyo.

HAMAGUCHI, *Takayuki*, Director of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau since '07, b. '70 in Tosa; grad. Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '95 passed the Higher Civil Service Examination a year or two after; got an appointment in the Treasury with which he has been connected ever since.

Add. Yarai-cho, Ushigome, T.

HAMAGUCHI, *Tan*, M.P. (from Wakayama-ken), a departmental chief of the Toyokuni Bank, b. '72 in Wakayama; graduated from the Keio Gijuku in '91; also

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from Count Okuma's College, and afterward Cambridge University '02 with the title of B.A.; M.P. the following year.

Add. Samegahashi, Yotsuya, T.

HAMAO, *Arata*, Baron (cr. '07), Pre. Imp. Univ. Tokyo and Member of the House of Peers, L.L.D. (Harvard), b. in Tajima, '49; Councillor of the Department of Education, '78; Vice-President of Tokyo University in '84; Director of the Special Education Bureau, '88; President of Tokyo Imperial University, '93-'97; Minister of Education from Nov. to Dec. of 1897. Re-appointed to the present post, Dec. '05 with *Shinnin* rank in consequence of the celebrated "Strike movement" of the Professors.

Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koi., T.

HANABUSA, Viscount (Baron in '00 and Viscount in '07), ex-Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Department, Vice-President of the Japan Red Cross Society, b. in Okayama, '42; Secretary for Foreign Affairs '70; chargé d'affaires at Soeul, '76-'77; promoted to Minister Resident, '80-'81, and narrowly escaped being killed by the anti-Japanese Korean mob that rose there. Minister to St. Petersburg, '83-'86; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '87-'88, and then transferred to the Imperial Household as its chief auditor, and next promoted to the present post, which he resigned in '09.

Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

HANABUSA, *Naosaburo*, Dir. Statistic Bureau of the Cabinet, b. '57 in Okayama, brother of the above; appointed official of the Cabinet, then Secretary of the Privy Council, Personal Secretary to Marquis Ito, Secretary of the Cabinet, and finally appointed to the present post in '98. He travelled abroad to investigate statistic affairs, '02-'03, and is one of the authorities in this line.

Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, T.

HANAI, *Takuzo, Hogakuhakushi*, Barrister, M.P. since '98, b. '68 in Bingo Province, grad. with honour from an English Law School in Tokyo when he was only eighteen years old; finished the University Course at the Hogakuin with honour in '87; passed Barristers' Examination a year or two after and soon attracted public notice for his scholarship and eloquence, especially in criminal affairs. Has written several popular essays on Criminal Law.

Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, T.

HARA, *Kei*, M.P., ex-Home Minister, b. '54, at Morioka (in Iwate-ken); entered the now defunct Law College, Justice Dep't, but left before graduation. He then took to journalism and was on the staff of the *Hochi* which he soon left to take charge of a newly started organ of the Clan interest; followed Marquis Inouye as newspaper correspondent when he was despatched to Korea '82 as Special Envoy, and was soon appointed afterward an official in the Foreign Office; Consul in Tientsin; Secretary and chargé d'affaires in Paris '86; the Marquis' Personal Secretary when he was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; next acted in same capacity when Count Mutsu filled the chair '90-'92; followed his chief to the Foreign Office as Director of the Com'cial Bureau to be promoted to Vice-Minister of the Dep't, '95 and transferred to Minister to Korea, '96. He resigned the post the following year and for somewhile took to journalism as chief editor of the *Osaka Mainich*. He was one of the right-hand men of Prince Ito when he raised the banner of the Seiyu-kai, '00, and filled as the late Hoshi's successor the chair of

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the Minister of Communications from Dec., '00 to May the following year. Then chief editor of the *Osaka Shimpo*, and appointed in Jan. '06 to the Ministerial post, which he resigned with the fall of the Seiyu-kai Cabinet '08.

Add. 4, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

HARA, *Kokuro*, a prominent business-man, b. '44 in rTajim and played some distinguished part at the time of the Restoration, having fought on the Imperial side in the civil war; studied in England & U.S. 71-77. Entered and founded with a few others the One Hundredth Bank and has been instrumental in pushing it to the present flourising condition; filled the post of President of the Yokohama Specie Bank from '83 to '00; is acknowledged as a power in business circles, and is a director for a number of Companies.

Add. Goten-yama, near Tokyo.

HARA, *Kyuta, Kogaku-hakushi*, b. at Fukuoka, '54; graduated the Engineering Course of the Tokyo University in '81; has taken charge the building of several bridges in Tokyo and also supervised its water-works; resigned '10 chief Eng. of Yokohama Water-works.

Add; Tobe, Yokohama.

HARA, *Tomitaro*, Pres. 2nd Bank, Yokohama, b. in Shinshu '70; studied at Waseda Univ., was adopted into the present millionaire family as husband of its only daughter, is a Director of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. and is a leading young business-man; reputed for his fine collection of art objects.

Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

HARA, *Yoshimichi*, lawyer, Dr., *Hogakuhakushi*, b. in Shinano, '67; graduated the Tokyo University in '89; Councillor, Dep't Agri. & Com. in '90; Chief of the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka 91-3; has since been practising law.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

HARADA, *Tasuku*, Pres., Doshisha in Kyoto, since '07, b. '63, in Kumamoto; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto, and later at the Doshisha; entered Yale and grad. from Divinity School, class 1891; the following year he travelled through Europe in company of Dr. E. W. Griffis, author of the Mikados' Empire, etc.; was Pastor in Tokyo, Kyoto and Kobe. Pres. of the Christian Endeavor Union of Japan '93-'06. Visited India in connection with Y. M. C. A. work; attended World's Christian Congress at Glasgow 09 and received L.L.D. from its University. Was installed in the present chair in '07.

Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

HARADA, *Yutaka*, Commercial Agent in London, was b. in 70 in Hyogo-ken, grad. Law (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) in 96, then entered the service of the Mitsubishi and was its agent in London, Hongkong and Shanghai, and laterly the chief of the Kobe Branch, was appointed to the present post in 10.

Add. Japanese Embassy, London.

HARAGUCHI, *Kaname*, Dr. *Kogaku-hakushi*, R'ly Eng., ex-Adv. to the Viceroy of Hukwang Provinces, China; b. '51 in Nagasaki-ken; was one of the pioneer students sent abroad for study by the Government, having studied Engineering at Yale, '75-'79; served long in the Gov. R'ly service; Dir. of the Hakata Bay R'ly Co., '02; held the post of the Adviser to the Viceroy '06-'10.

Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

HARAGUCHI, *Kensai*, Baron (cr.' 07), Lieut.-Gen. (retired), b. '47 in Bungo; Sub-Lieut., '72; Maj.-Gen., '97 meanwhile having filled the post of Com. of 1st Reg. (Inf.,) Body Guards, Chief Staff to the 4th Division and Director of the Toyama

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Mil. School. Commanded the Saghalien Exp. Army in the late War. He was dispatched to Germany, '90 to investigate military affairs.

Add. Sanaizaka-cho, U., Tokyo.

HABUTA, *Gennojyo*, Chief of the Tokyo Branch of the N.Y.K., 4th son of Shogoro Hori, a bannerman of the Tokugawa Shogun, and adopted by Mototaro Haruta; began his business career in Mitsubishi Co., as a clerk, to be promoted to the present post in '79, having once had charge of the Kobe and Osaka Branches.

Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

HASEBA, *Sumitaka*, M.P., President of the House of Representatives (elected '07) a leader of the Constitutionalist Party, b. Satsuma, '54; joined the Saigo's army in the Civil War of '77 and was imprisoned after its suppression. Was for a long while an administrative official in a district of Kagoshima and is one of the very few M.P.'s who sit in the House from its advent in '90. He was appointed chief councillor of the Home Office in the 4th Ito Cabinet. Travelled abroad in '06. He is one of the best sorts in Japan.

Add. Mamiana, Azabu, Tokyo.

HASEGAWA, *Kinsuke*, District Chief of the Imp. Railway Board, b. '55, 2nd son of Tomenobu Hasegawa; was for years in the Formosan Gov't R'ly as its Chief Engineer, then Director, and appointed to the present post in '09.

Add. Sasugaya-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

HASEGAWA, *Tai*, Dr. and publicist, b. in Niigata; was appointed Vice-Dir. of the Medical Col. of Tokyo Univ., '73, and has frequently filled various posts in civil service, the last being that of Dir. of Sanitary Bureau, Home Office. He twice sat in Parliament and for a long while kept a private Medical School which was lately closed. Has lately kept aloof from active life.

Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

HASEGAWA, *Takashi*, Chief Judge of the Tokyo Appeal Court, was b. '53. In '74, he entered the Department of Justice; Judge of the Yokohama Local Court, and was transferred to the Head of the Kobe Criminal Court; once dispatched to Belgium to attend the International Compilation Conference of Commercial Code, and also to Egypt; appointed Judge of the Tokyo Appeal Court in '93; transferred to the Supreme Court '95, and again to the Appeal Court '99.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

HASEGAWA, *Yoshimichi*, 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honour), General, Viscount (Baron , '95 and Viscount, '07), ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Korean Garrisson, b. '50 in Suwo; Major, '72; Colonel, '78; Major General, '86 Lieut.-General, '97; General in June 1904. He commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and took a distinguished part in the battles of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. In the late war he commanded the Imp. Guards Division under Gen. Kuroki and led it to success and honour at the Yalu and the battle of Liaoyang, and then transferred to the important post in Korea and finally transferred to the Supreme Military Council in '09.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

HASEGAWA, *Yoshinosuke, Kogaku-hakushi*, b. Hizen, '55; studied mining in U.S.A. and Germany from '76 to '80, engaged by the Mitsubishi Firm to take charge of its mining Dep't. It was through his ingenious plan that the work of Yoshioka Copper Mine

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with which the firm was at a loss what to do has been made highly profitable. He has subsequently left the firm to start business on his own account, he owning two or three coal-mines in Kyushu. He sat for a short while in the House of Representatives, '02.

Add. Kobinata-dai-machi, Koi, T.

HATANO, *Shogoro*, Dir. of the Mitsui Ginko, Auditor for the Hokkaido Coal-Mine Co., etc., b. '59 in Tokyo; was educated at the Keio Gijuku (the Keio Univ.) and after some years in the Government service he entered the Mitsui, as he is now.

Add. Kami-Nibancho, Koj., T.

HATANO, *Yoshimao*, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Minister of Justice, b. Hizen '50; entered the Department of Justice, '71, Councillor '87; Secretary '88; afterwards President of the Kyoto Local Court and Judge of the Supreme Court, &c.; Vice-Minister of Justice in '90; Minister of Justice in '03; resigned the Ministership in Jan., '06.

Add. Ukyomachi, Yotsuya, T.

HATOYAMA, *Kazuo*, Dr., L.L.D. (Yale), *Hogaku-hakushi*, M.P., a leader of Seiyu-kai, and lawyer, b. Tokyo, '56; grad. Yale University, class '79; Professor of Law at Tokyo University '79-'88; Director of the Bureau of Investigation (abolished afterwards) of the Department of Foreign Affairs '85-'88. He has sat in the house of Representatives for Tokyo since '92, and was appointed its President twice. He was appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry '98; was granted L.L.D. from Yale Univ., '01. He has resigned '07 the chair of President of Waseda University. Deserted Progressives in Jan. '08 and entered *Seiyukai*.

Add. Otowa, Koi., Tokyo.

HATTORI, *Ichizo*, Gov. of Hyogo-ken, member of the House of Peers, b. '52 in Choshu, and early took to learning English, first at Nagasaki, and then in America from which he returned as B.S. (Rutgars); appointed official of Edu. Dep't with which he was connected for 15 or 16 years as President of the University Prep. Course, Tokyo, manager of the University, Dean of the Law Course, Councillor and Secretary at the Head Office. Was a Japanese Commissioner in the New Orleans Exhibition, '83. Transferred as Gov. of Iwate-ken, '91; of Hiroshima, '98, then of Nagasaki-ken, and lastly the present post.

Add. Hyogo-kencho, Kobe.

HATTORI, *Kintaro*, Auditor for the Korean Industrial Co., Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. '60 in Tokyo; Pres. of the Tokyo Watch-sellers' Guild, his being one of the most extensive stores in the line.

Add. Ginza Tokyo.

HAYAKAWA, *Senkichiro*, General Manager of the Mitsui Bank, b. at Kanazawa, '63; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '87; further studied Agr'al economy at Univ. Hall; served at Finance Dep't '90-'00, holding posts of Councillor, Secretary and per. sec. to the Min's. of the time; Secretary of the Currency Reform Com. '93; was despatched to England in '96 to take charge of the Chinese indemnity; sent abroad in '98 to raise a loan, and for these special services he was duly rewarded, resigned the Gov. service '00 and entered the Mitsui.

Add. Ban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

HAYAKAWA, *Tetsuya*, Pre. of Otaru Timber Co., and member of Board of Directors of several other Cos., b. Okayama, '65; grad. Sapporo Agri. Col., '84; studied law in U.S.A. and Germany; entered the diplomatic service, '85 and attached to the Imperial Legation at Seoul until '88; afterward removed to the Consulate at San Francisco, then attache at the Imperial Legation at Berlin, '89-'92; Private Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '92-'97. Was appointed Minister Resident, '97-'98; secretary of the Cabinet, '98; then Director of the Political Bureau of Foreign Office in the Okuma Cabinet whose reform programme he chiefly undertook. Succeeded in procuring foreign loan for the Hokkai-

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do Tanko in '06; he is a prominent patent attorney of international patent affairs.

Add. Onden, Aoyama, Tokyo.

HAYASHI, *Gengo*, Rear-Adm. (Retire), President of the Uraga Dockyard Co., b. '53 in Kagoshima-ken; Sub-Lieut. '77, commanded the g.-b. *Akagi* in the Japan-China War.

Add. Aoyama, Akasaka, T.

HAYASHI, *Gonsuke*, Baron (cr. '07) Ambassador to Rome, b. at Aizu, '60; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; appointed the same year attache at Foreign Office. Élève Consul at Chefoo, '87, at Ninsen, '88; promoted full Consul '90, Consul at Shanghai, '92, removed to a similar post at London, '93; to be appointed six years later Secretary of the Legation. Recalled home, he was appointed Director of the Commercial Bureau, '98, and to Minister at Seoul the following year. Minister at Peking, '06-'08. Appointed Ambassador to Rome, June '08.

Add. Japanese Embassy, Rome.

HAYASHI, *Tadasu*, Count, (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '02 and Count '07), Min. of For. Affairs (*Seiyukai* Cabinet), b. at Tokyo '50 of a medical family; was one of the students sent for study to England by the Tokugawa Government; fought under Enomoto (late Adm. Vis.) against the Imp. Army; was imprisoned and released two years after and soon his career in civil service began, first an official in the Kanagawa Ken-cho; next Secretary in the Central Government and also in the Imperial Household Dep't, then appointed Governor of Kagawa-ken and Hyogo-ken; Vice-Minister in Foreign Office '01-'06; Minister to Peking, '06, then at St. Petersburg, '08; to be removed a few months afterward to the Court of St. James and was chiefly instrumental in consummating Anglo-Jap. alliance in '02. He was Jap. Delegate at the Peace Conference held at the Hague, '99. The Count is something of an author and has written or translated "The Farmer Patriot" (Sakura Sogoro), Mill's Political Economy and Machiaveli's The Prince.

Add. Azabu, Tokyo.

HAYASHI, *Tomio*, Chief of the Passenger's Section of the N.Y.K. b. '65 in Tokyo, entered the Company soon after finishing his education; once had charge of the Hongkong and afterward Yokohama Branches, to be transferred to the present position about '03.

Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, T.

HAYASHI, *Yone*, Chief Official of the Bank of Japan, was b. in 1868 in Yamaguchi-ken, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93, Per. Sec. to Minister of Finance '95, entered the Bank '96.

Add. Sangenya, Aza., Tokyo.

HAYASHI, *Yuso*, ex-Cabinet Minister, was born in Tosa, '42; Councillor for Kochi-ken, '69; Secretary of Foreign Office, '73-'74; then entered the political career under Count Itagaki and fought for liberty and popular right; was thrown in prison for ten years on charge of complicity in the Satsuma rebellion. Sat twice in the Cabinet, chair of Communications in the Okuma Itagaki Cabinet, '98, and of Agriculture and Commerce in the Seiyu-kwai (4th Ito Ministry). In '03 he seceded from the Seiyu-kwai and organized the "Liberal Party" as ministerial supporters, but it soon collapsed. He has lost much of his influence in consequence and is now almost forgotten.

Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

HAYASHIDA, *Kametaro*, Chief Sec't. of the House of Representatives, b. '63 in Kumamoto, and prosecuted study while fighting against adversity. Graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '87; was an official in the Legislative Bureau, Privy Council, and Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce. Transferred to the present post in '97 and has effected various improvements in the administrative routine of the House.

Add. Of'al., Res., House of Rep. T.

HASHIMOTO, *Masaoki*, ex-Com.-in-

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Chief of the Naval Adm. at Port Arthur, was b. '53, Kagoshima; educated at the Naval Academy '71; Lieutenant in '82; in the war '94 commanded the gun-boat *Maya*; Captain in '94 and Chief Staff Officer of the Saseho Admiralty, promoted '02 Rear-Ad. with post of Chief of Personnel; Vice-Adm. '06; placed on retired list '09.

Add. Sangenya, Aza., Tokyo.

HIBI, *Osuke*, b. at Kurume, '62; grad. from the Keio-gijuku, '83; a clerk in the Navy; entered the service of the Muslin Factory, Tokyo; entered the Mitsui Ginko about 10 years ago, to be transferred to the Mitsui Dry Goods Dep't a few years after; now Man. Dir. of the Dep't widely known under the title of Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store. Made a trip through Europe and America, '06.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

HIBIYA, *Heizaemon*, millionaire, Pres. of Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Mill; Man. Dir. Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill, and Dir. of several other concerns, is a leading cotton yarn merchant in Tokyo, b. '54 in Echigo, son of a small inn-keeper in Echigo; adopted into the Hibiya family, '77 as husband of its daughter and started cotton and yarn shop; and restored its credit after it was declared bankrupt. He has undertaken similar worthy service for other tottering establishments.

Add. Hibiya Firm, Nih., Tokyo.

HIDAKA, *Sōnojō*, Baron (cr. '07), full Admiral (retired), b. '49 at Kagoshima, 4th son of S. Miyauchi, retainer of the fief and adopted by Toemon Hidaka of the same clan when 24; midshipman, '77, Commander of cru. *Hashidate* in the Japan-China War, for which decorated with 4th Order of the Golden Kite; subsequently Dir. Naval Academy and Com. Takeshiki Naval Port; Vice-Adm. 1900 and Com.-in-Chief of Combined Fleet '02, which post he exchanged with Adm., Togo, then Com. Maizuru Adm. on the eve of outbreak of the late war. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour).

Add. Naval Admiralty, Tokyo.

HIGASHIKUZE, *Michiyoshi*, Count, (cr. '87), Vice-President of the Privy Council since '91, b. in Kyoto, '33; one of prominent figures as supporter of the Imperial cause in the troubled time preceding the Restoration; was given an important post on the advent of the Imperial Government, as *Sangi*, the Chief of Hokkaido Colonization Board, etc., was appointed Vice-President of the House of Peers, '90-'91. He is a charming versifier.

Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, T.

HIGASHIZONO, *Motoyoshi*, Vis-count, Chamberlain to His Majesty and Councillor to the Court; was b. in '53 in Kyoto, being of the family of a hereditary courtier; created Vis-count in '84.

Add. Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, T.

HIJIKATA, *Hisamoto*, Count, (cr. '95), b. in Tosa, '33; distinguished himself in the cause of Restoration; was appointed Secretary of the Imp. Household soon after that memorable event of '68; Chief Secretary in Count Ito's (late Prince) Cabinet in '85; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, July '87—Sept. '87 and Minister of the Imperial Household from September '87 to November '98.

Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

HIJIKATA, *Kyucho*, Chief of the Domestic Loan Bureau in the Bank of Japan, b. '70; graduated from the Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, '93, and then entered the Bank of Japan with which he has been connected ever since.

Add. Nishi-Daiku-cho, Fuk., T.

HIJIKATA, *Yasushi*, *Hogakuhakushi*, Prof. at the Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. in '59; grad. Law at the Univ. in '82, and has ever been connected with it as Prof., with a short break occasioned by his study

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in England from which he returned in '94.

Add. Ban-cho, Kojimachi, T.

HIRAI, *Masamichi*, Surg. Gen., President of Red Cross Hospital, was b. in Wakasa in '63, grad. Medicine, Tokyo Univ. '89, attached to Otsu Regiment '90, took part in Japan-China War as Surgeon-Capt. of 5th Div., studied in Germany 97-00, Director, Tokyo Garrison Hos., Vice-Pres. of Red Cross Hos. '06; was installed in the present post in '09, on the death of the President, late Vis. Hashimoto.

Add. Red Cross Hos., Tokyo.

HIOKI, *Eki*, Minister to Chile, Peru since '08, b. in Ise, graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, attaché the same year, at New York in '89, Washington in '91, St. Petersburg in '92, Seoul in '94, Peking in '00, Washington in '03, Germany in '06, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money in '06 for his service in connection with the war.

Add. Japanese Legation, Chile.

HIRAI, *Seijiro*, *Kogakuhakushi*, Vice-Pres. of Gov. R'lys., b. '55 at Kanazawa. Was despatched by Gov. to study civil eng. at Troy, U.S.A., 1875-1877 Stayed in America some years after to study practicalside. Was engaged as R'ly. Eng. by Hok. Gov. on his return '80, then Chief Eng. of Tanko R'ly., '94 when he entered Gov. Rlys in which he steadily rose till he was appointed to the Presidency and then to the present post on the creation of the R'ly Board. Proceeded to Europe '10.

Add. Shiodome, Shiba, Tokyo.

HIRANUMA, *Kiichiro*, Dir. Civil and Criminal Affairs Bureau, b. '65 in Tsuyama; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88, was then appointed on the bench, having filled chair of sectional chief '95 in the Tokyo Appeal Court, Procurator of the same court, and finally transferred to the present post '0 . Ordered to proceed to America and Europe in '07.

Add. Justice Office, Tokyo.

HIRAOKA, *Ki*, Pioneer of rolling-stock makers in Japan, Vice-Pres. Osaka Rolling-Stock Co., b. '55 in Tokyo, went over to U.S.A. in '71, and entered a Rolling Stock shop, N.Y., returning home about '80, appointed overseer of the works at Shimbashi, res. it about '90 and started the Hiraoka Rolling-Stock Works at Honjo, Tokyo, which was fused with Osaka Rol.-Stock Co.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

HIRAOKA, *Teitaro*, Gov. of Karafuto, b. 63 at Fukuoka, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., Secretary of Home Office and also House of Representatives, Governor of Nara-ken '06-'09, transferred to the present post in '09.

Add. Karafuto-cho, Karafuto.

HIRATA, *Tosuke*, Baron (cr. '02), Minister of Interior, b. '49 in Yamagata-ken; studied at Germany while young, official of Imp. Tokyo Uni., '77, Sec. of Cabinet and Treasury '78, Sen. Sec. of Cabinet '84, Chief Sec. of Privy Council '88, Dir. of Legislation Bureau '89-'91, Member of House of Peers '91-'97, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce June '01-July '03; was made Mem. House of Peers on resigning the chair, to be given the present chair by Premier Katsura in '08. He is a trusted follower of Marshal Prince Yamagata, and is active propagandist of thrift and diligence and for preaching the importance of co-operation for promoting communal prosperity.

Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

HIRAYAMA, *Seishin*, Court Councillor Steward to Prince Arisugawa, Mgr. of the Japan Red Cross Society, and Member of the House of Peers, b. '50, in Kagoshima; was once Bureau chief in the Dep't of Finance and of Home Affairs. Nominated member of House of Peers in '93; appointed the Steward in '07; to the post in the Society, '96.

Add. Hara-machi, Koishi., T.

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HIRAYAMA, *Shin*, *Rigakuhakushi*, Prof. at the College of Science of the Imp. Tokyo University, was b. in '67 in Tokyo. Grad. Science Col. of the Univ., in '90; further studied at the University Hall and in England and Germany; was appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his returning home in '94.

Add. Nagasaka-cho, Azabu, T.

HIROI, *Isamu*, Prof. Engineering, Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '62 in Kochi; graduated Sapporo Agr. College, class '81; proceeded to America, Dec. '83, and was employe of the Mississippi River Work Office and some other engineering offices, '84-'87; ordered by the Hokkaido Government to study civil engineering at Karlsruhe and Stuttgart, '87-'89, and was granted C.E., returning home '89. From that year till 1900 when he was transferred to the present post, he was Prof. at the alma mater and Eng. to the Hokkaido Government, and had charge of the harbour works of Hakodate (completed) and Otaru.

Add. Kaga-cho, Ichigaya U., T.

HIROMI, *Jisaburo*, "highest tax" member of the House of Peers for Osaka; b. in Kaga, '54: promoted the Japan Marine Insurance Co. and appointed its President, and is one of the largest shipowners in Japan.

Add. Yedo-bori, Osaka.

HIROSAWA, *Kinjiro*, Count, Mem. of House of Peers, b. '71 at Yamaguchi, proceeded to England for study '86; a Member of House of Peers on returning home; Private Secretary to the Premier of the time; is a son of the celebrated *Saagi* Heizo Hirosawa who took active part in the work of of Restoration, and was assassinated and for which his son was rewarded with the patent of Count in '84.

Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, T.

Hirotsu, *Ryuro*, one of the leading novelists (Thomas Hardy of Japan), b. in Kurume '60; first studied Medicine; then clerk of the Osaka Chamber of Com. and next a clerk in Dep't of Agr. and Com. About '87 his first story sent to a Tokyo daily won wide fame, and he resigned Gov. service to devote himself to literature. Has since produce about twenty novels and novelettes, his strength lying in depicting tragic side of woman's character.

Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, T.

HODZUMI, *Chincho*, Jurist, Prof. at the Imp. University of Tokyo, b. in Uwajima in '57; studied Law at the Gov. Univ., Tokyo; sent to England and Germany to study his speciality from 1879 to '81; appointed Prof. at the alma mater., and a Dean shortly afterwards; member of the House of Peers, '00. Resigned the two posts to devote himself to his speciality; was sent to Italy to attend the International Oriental Conference held in '02.

Add. Haraikata-machi, Ush., T.

HODZUMI, *Yatsuka*, Jurist, the younger of the two, Dean and Prof. at the Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, Secretary to the Privy Council, Mem. of the House of Peers; b. '60; grad. Lit. at the Tokyo Univ.; studied Constitution in Germany '84-'87; Prof. at the Law Col. of the Univ., Councillor to the Legislative Bureau and combines other functions.

Add. Hara-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

HOMMA, *Mitsuyoshi*, of the house of celebrated "farmer King of Japan" dating over 150 years back, b. '37 at his ancestral seat in Sakata, Dewa.

Add. Sakata, Yamagata-ken.

HONDA, *Konke*, Agriculturist, *Nogakuhakushi*, Prof. Ag. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '89, was b. '64 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the above Col. in '86, sent to Germany for study '01-'04; is also connected with the Residency-General, Korea.

Add. Naka-rokuban-cho, Koj., T.

HONDA, *Seiji*, Baron (cr. '00), Mem. of the House of Peers, was b. in 64 in Kaga, in one of the leading families of hereditary councillors to the House of Maeda; studied English and

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Mathematic under an Englishman early in the era, and devoted himself to banking and industrial affairs in the locality, having been President of the Peoples' Bank in Kaga for many years. Took interest in politics and was a member of the Organizing Committee when the late Prince Ito formed the Seiyukai.

Add. Higashi Goken-cho, U., T.

HONDA, *Seiroku*, *Kingakuhakushi*, Prof. at the Agr. Col. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo, b. '66 in Saitama-ken; grad. Dendrology, Agr. Col. '86; further studied in Germany; Prof. since '00.

Add. Agr. Col., Komaba, Tokyo.

HONDA, *Yo-ichi*, D.D., Bishop, President of Tokyo Aoyama Gaku-in (a Christian College), a leading educationist and Christian evangelist in Japan, born '48 at Hirosaki; was converted into a Christian when he was 24. He bade adieu '83 to politics to devote himself to Christian work. He visited Europe and America a number of times either for prosecution of studies or to attend an international Christian association as representative of Japan, last at the World's Y.M.C.A. Union held at Paris, '05.

Add. Aoyama Gaku-in, Tokyo.

HONGO, *Fusajiro*, Div. Chief, Mil'ry Education Board, Major-Gen., was attached to the Berlin Legation during the late war, was commissioned with exchange of prisoners, Dir. Personnel of War Office in '09; transferred to present office '10.

Add. Aoyama Kita-machi, T.

HORI, *Etsunojo*, Prof. of Chemistry at the First High School in Tokyo since '97, was b. in 1862 in Nagoya, grad. Col. Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 85, studied in Germany and England '87-'90 and elected mem. of C.S., London; Chief of Sanitary Laboratory at Yokohama, '91-'97.

Add. Akebono-cho, Hongo, T.

HORI, *Shotaro*, botanist at the Gov. Exp. Farm at Oji, was b. '65 in Matsue, grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. '87 and Col. Science, Imp. T. Univ. '90.

Add. Oji Exp. Farm.

HORI, *Tatsu*, Sectional Chief of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was b. '60 in Kaga, was edu. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '80; entered the Mitsubishi S.S. Co. in '81.

Add. Echizen-bori, Ky., Tokyo.

HORIKOSHI, *Zenjuro*, President of the Horikoshi Firm; b. in '68 at Ashikaga, crossed over to America when he was young to help Mr. Maison in carring on business in Japanese silk goods; returned home and organized the Horikoshi Shokwai which has now branches at New York, London, Paris, Lyon, etc.

Add. Horikoshi Shokwai, Y'ma.

HOSHINO, *Kingo*, Chief Staff of the Gov.-Gen., Kwantung, Major-Gen. of Art., b. '63 in Niigata, was chief of staff of the 1st Div. in the late war; promoted to the present rank '07 and rewarded with 3rd Class Golden Kite.

Add. Port Arthur.

HOSHINO, *Ko*, Prof. of Literature at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. in Niigata in 1839, appointed compiler of the Histographical Bureau in 81, Prof. at the Univ. 88, where he fills chairs of C'nese history and literature.

Add. Omote-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

HOSHINO, *Shaku*, Deputy Chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Mng. Dir. of the Tokyo Printing Co. and other concerns, was b. 54 in Tokyo, started printing business in '74, went to America in 87 to investigate printing business, and was a leading promoter of the Oji Paper Mill.

Add. Hama-cho, Nih., Tokyo.

HOSOE, *Kosaburo*, dealer in electric machiness, was b. in Kurume in '64, and after finishing the secondary school course came to Tokyo where he entered the Shibaura Iron Works; travelled through Europe and America in '97.

Add. Minami Kinroku-cho, T.

HOSOKAWA, *Junjiro*, Baron, (cr. '00) *Bungakuhakushi* (in '09) Privy Councillor since '93, scholar, b. Tosa, 34: Vice-President of the House of Peers, '91-'93; was President of the Peer's Girls School, and Chief of the Secretariat Bureau of the Imp. Household; wrote a number of literary works

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'09.

Add. Surugadai, K., Tokyo.

HOSOKAWA, *Morinari*, Marquis, Member of the House of Peers; formerly *daimyo* of Kumamoto, of the fief of 540,000 *koku;* was born in '68, son and heir to the late Marquis Morihisa; pursued studies in England and next in France; succeeded to his father's estate and was nominated Mem. of the House of Peers in '93; is now connected with the Tō-a-Dōbun Shoin (the Oriental Identical Literature Society) since its foundation.

Add. Takata, Kois., Tokyo.

HOTTA, *Seiyo*, Viscount, ex-Minister of Communications, b. '46, 8th son of late Iwaki Takayoshi and adopted as son and heir by the family which held a small fief of Miyagawa, Omi (13,000 koku); succeeded to the fief in 1863; Governor of Miyagawa-*han*, 1869; Ward Chief of Azabu, Tokyo, in 1880; that of Akasaka, Tokyo, 1881; President of Chikuho R'ly, 1889; elected in 1890 by fellow Viscounts member of House of Peers where he is a leader of the coterie formed by members bearing titles of Viscount; installed in the Ministerial post in March '08. His severance of connection with the Kenkyukai coterie in the Upper House in '09 created some ruffle in political circle of Peers.

Add. Kobiki-cho Ky., Tokyo.

IBARAGI, *Isho*, Baron and Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '49 in Wakayama and took part in the civil war of the Restoration and was commissioned Major '72 as soon as the Army was organized on a new model; Major-Gen. '90 and was Mil. Gov. of Kinchow and Chief of Civil Adm. Dir. of Commander-in-Chief's Office of the Districts of Occupation in the Japan-China War, was Commander of the 4th Depot Div. during the late war. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour).

Add.

IBUKA, *Kajinosuke*, M.A., President of the Meiji Gakuin, b. in Aizu and took part when he was only 15 in the defense of Aizu against the Imperial troops in '68, was released on account of age; studied at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama and was converted; graduated the Course of Theology at the Union Seminary, U.S.A.; attended the World's Students' Y.M.C.A. Conference held in U.S.A. several years ago. Mrs. Ibuka is B.A. of a female Seminary, U.S.A.

Add. Meiji Gakuin, Sb., T.

ICHIHARA, *Morihiro*, Director of First Bank and its Agent in Korea and ex-Mayor of Yokohama, b. at Kumamoto, '58, graduated the late Dr. Niijima's school at Kyoto, Doshi-sha, and for several years Christian Pastor; entered the Bank of Japan about '98 and then the service of the 1st Bank which appointed him Manager of the Bank's Yokohama branch, resigned it to be elected Mayor of Yokohama, '02; re-entered the 1st Bank '06.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

ICHIJO, *Saneteru*, Prince, Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gossekê* (five privileged houses entitled to furnish candidates to the posts of "Chief" and "Left" and "Right Ministers"); originally a scion of the Kujo family. The present head was b. 1860, is a Captain of the Army and was attache to the Embassy 1902-'06. The Empress was 3rd daughter of the late Prince.

Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Akasaka, T.

IJICHI, *Kosuke*, Lieut.-General

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(Artillery), Baron (cr. '07) commander of 11th Divison in Zentsuji; b. 54 in Satsuma; entered Army in '71, appointed a member of the General Staff; was on the Staff of General Oyama in the Japan-China War; afterward Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation at London and Seoul; distinguished himself in the recent war as chief staff of officers under Gen. Nogi. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour).

Add. Zentsuji, Sanuki.

ICHIKI, *Kitokuro, Hogakuhakushi*, Prof. of Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Vice-Minister of Interior, b. Shizuoka, '65; studied the science of constitution, administrative politics, etc. in Germany '90-'93; Chief Councillor of the Home Office, Professor at the Tokyo University, '94; nominated member of the House of Peers in 1900, appointed to the present post on the formation of the present cabinet.

Add. Wakamiya-cho, U., T.

ICHIKU, *Masakata*, 1st secretary of Japanese Legation at Madrid since '05, b. '59 in Kagoshima, chancellor at Rome in '82, attaché in '86, transferred to the Hague in '90, per. sec. to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '92, secretary at Berlin in '95, at Rome in '97.

Add. Japanese Legation, Spain.

ICHINOSE, *Hyoé*, Lieut.-Gen.; Commander of the 17th Army Division; noted for his stubborn resistance in holding a position secured at Panlungshan in the 1st general assault delivered on Port Arthur ('04); b. '55 in Hiroshima; Sub-Lieut. '77; Capt. '83; Major '88; Lieut.-Col. 94; took part in the Japan-China War at the head of a reg. and was rewarded with 4th order of Golden Kite; Col. '97; Chief Staff of 6th Div., '98; Maj.-Gen. '02. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite, and of Rising Sun (war honour). Promoted to the present post in Nov. '07.

Add. Toyohashi, Mikawa.

IDE, *Rinroku*, Rear-Adm., was born in Saga '56, Com. Reserved Squadron, Saseho; Lieut. in '87; Vice-Com. of the *Shikishima* when completed its construction in England; Captain and Commander of the cruiser *Kasagi* in '04; Rear-Ad. in '08.

Add. Nishinokubo, Shiba, T.

IGARASHI, *Shusuke*, electrician and technical official of the Department of Communications in charge of telephone service since '94; was b. '58 in Yonezawa; grad. from the former Imp. Engineering Col. in '82; assist.-Electrician at the then Public Works Dep't: teacher in the former Tokyo Post and Telegraph School '89; visited America to inspect electric business in '89-'90; electrician at the Communications Dep't; resumed duty at the above school soon after; is also examiner of the Patent Bureau as additional post.

Add. Roppongi, Azabu, Tokyo.

IGUCHI, *Seigo*, Lieut.-Gen., Pres. Mil. Staff Col. and member of the General Staff Board, b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; entered Mil. Academy '75; Sub-Lieut. Artillery '79; student of Mil. Staff Col. '84; despatched to Germany to study tactics, '87-'90; instructor at Mil. Staff Col. on returning home and Major in '91; Staff Officer of 22nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th Order Golden Kite; Lieut.-Col. '95; Sectional Chief at War Office, '01; Maj.-Gen. '02 and transferred to the present post; promoted in '09. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour).

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Add. Yodobashi, near Tokyo.

IIDA, *Shunsuke*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.); b. '46 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. '73, Maj.-Gen. '98, Lieut.-Gen. '03; fought under Gen. Nogi as Com. of the 1st Div. in the late war; was decorated with the 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour).

IIDA, *Tatsumi*, Dir. of the Japan Red Cross Society; and of the N.Y.K. and Japan Brick Co., Ltd., was b. '42 in Aomori-ken; Junior Secretary of the Department of Finance in '76, which he resigned to be made Dir. of the Bank of Japan for some while; then entered the Imperial Household where he had charge of the Treasury for some years, but resigned in '93.

Add. Edogawa, Koi., Tokyo.

IIJIMA, *Kametaro*, Consul-General at Calcutta since '06, b. '65 in Tokyo, clerk at the Foreign Office in '93, passed consular and diplomatic service examination in '94 and appointed élève consul at Fusan the same year, transferred to Ninsen in '95, to Vancouver the same year, attaché in Holland in '96, transferred to London, to St. Petersburg '97, Consul at Townsville '99, at Odessa in '01, transferred to Rome in '04, to Odessa in '06. *Edu.* graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law) in '93.

Add. Jap. Consulate, Calcutta.

IJICHI, *Hikojiro*, Rear-Adm., Commander of the Training Squadron, b. in '59 in Kagoshima; midshipman in '83 and lieutenant in '86; despatched to France and Italy '90-'94; Prof. in the Naval Staff Col. for several years, and afterward Vice-Com. of the *Musashi*: Member of the 1st Dep't. of the Construction Board of the Navy; Com. of the *Tatsuta*; Chief Staff Officer of the Standing Squadron; was Com. of Adm. Togo's flagship *Mikasa* in the late war; afterward transferred to the Naval Education Board and then to the present post.

Add. Tsuna-machi, Mita, Tokyo.

IJICHI, *Suyetaka*, Rear-Adm., Chief of Naval Yard, Kure, was b. '57 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieutenant in '83; Captain in '01, serving all that while as Staff Officer of the Saseho Admiralty and of the Standing Squadron, Commander of the *Musashi*, and that of the cruiser *Idzumo*, then the flagship of the Kamimura Squadron, in the late war; Chief Staff officer of Saseho '06 and then transferred to the present post.

Add. Kure Admiralty.

IJUIN, *Goro*, Vice-Admiral, Baron (cr. '07), and Chief of the Naval Staff Board b. '52 in Satsuma; took part in the Restoration War while he was still a minor; entered the Naval Academy '81; despatched to England for study, '89-'82, returning home '86; Captain and was on board the *Saikyo Maru* in the Battle of Yellow Sea '94; in charge of duty of Vice-Chief of Naval Staff '98; Rear-Adm. '99; invented the Ijuin fuse '00 and was duly rewarded; represented Japan with the *Asama* and *Takasago* in the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward; Vice-Adm. '03 to be appointed Vice-Chief of Naval Staff; transferred to command of 2nd Standing Squadron Nov. '06; represented Japan in Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A., April '08 with the *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*. Granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late war, Com. 1st Squadron '08, transferred to present office '09.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

IJUIN, *Hikoichi*, Minister Plc. and Envoy Extr. at Peking since '08, b. '64 in Kagoshima, attaché

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in '90, élève consul at Chefoo in '93, sec. at London in '94, transferred to Vienna in '95, consul at Fusan in '96, transferred to Ninsen in '98, at Tientsin '01, Consul-General in '02: councillor of Japanese Embassy at London '08. Decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money in '02 in connection with the Boxer trouble and with 2nd class Rising Sun with grant of money '06 in connection with the Russo-Japan War. *Edu.* Graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law).

Add. Jap. Legation, Peking.

Ikebe, *Kichitaro*, journalist and chief editor of the *Tokyo Asahi*, born at Kumamoto '61, a son of Kichijiro Ikebe, who joined, at the head of Kumamoto contingent, the rebellion raised by the elder Saigo's followers in '77. The young Ikebe pursued study for several years in France and after his return home '90 entered journalism, and for several years stayed in North-China as special correspondent of the *Osaka Asahi*.

Add. Yanagi-cho, Ichigaya, U., T.

Ikeda, *Kensai*, Dr., Baron, (cr. '99), b. '41 in Echigo; pursued his medical study in Germany '70-'76; appointed Surgeon-Colonel in '76; physician-in-ordinary and councillor at the Court.

Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kenzo*, banker, b. in Tajima, '56; Managing Director of the "Dai Hyaku Ginko" (One Hundredth Bank) since '83; chairman of the Japan Commercial Association; reputed as being one of the most wide-awake businessmen.

Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kikunae*, Chemist, Prof. at the College of Science in the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, was b. '64 in Kagoshima; grad. the Science Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '86; Prof. at the Higher Normal School, but afterward to that of his alma mater; sent to Germany '89, to be made again Prof. at the same Univ. on returning home. Has lately secured patent for a dietary powder for increasing taste of foods and drinks, called "Aji-no-moto."

Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Nakahiro*, Marquis, head of the house of the former daimyo at Tottori with the fief of 320,000 *koku*, having been founded by one of the sons of Terumasa (1564-1613), one of the generals of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. in 1877, 5th son of Prince Tokugawa Keiki, and adopted into the family. He once held a commission in the Army but retired on account of illness; travelled abroad '08-'9.

Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Narimasa*, Marquis, head of the former daimyo at Okayama with the fief of 310,000 koku. The house having been founded by one of the sons of Terumasa (1564-1613), one of the generals of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. in 1865.

Add. O-saki, near Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Ryûichi*, Man. Dir. of the Nisshin Life Insur. Co., Prof. at the Waseda University, b. '72 in Ehime-ken; studied law at the Waseda Univ. and the Meiji Univ.; and further at Berlin and Leipzig; Prof. at the Waseda Univ. combining with it the post at the Nisshin which was started in '05

Add. Tenjin-cho, Ushigome, T.

Ikedo, *Minkoku*, master chiseller, b. '33 in Tokyo, son of the hereditary sculptors' family patronized by the great house of Shimazu; learned art under S. Kōno; was a foremost artist in the line who produced art objects suitable for foreign markets.

Add. Negishi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Imamura, *Shigezo*, Pres. of the

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Imamura Ginko, is the 2nd son and heir of the late Seinosuke Imamura; b. in Tokyo in '77, inherited his father's estate in Sept. '02 and became the Director of the Bank started by his father.

Add. Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

INOKUCHI, *Ariya*, Prof. of Mechanics at Col. Eng., Imp. Univ. Tokyo since '86; b. in Kanagawa in '56; graduated in '85 from the former Eng. college, Tokyo; went on scientific tour in '94 to Germany etc., staying abroad for two years; secured patent for his pump, hydraulic mechanics being his speciality.

Add. Nishi Hara, Koi., Tokyo.

INOUYE, *Jukichi*, Secretary Foreign Office, but more widely known as one of the best Japanese writers of English; b. '62 in Tokushima; proceeded to England in '73; finished Rugby '81 and then the course of metallurgy at Royal School of Mines, returning home '83; was prof. of English at Tokyo High School till '93, Japanese editor on the staff of the *Japan Gazette;* Secretary of Legation at Brussels and Washington, remaining at the head office since '02, being at the same time Prof. at the Higher Normal School.

Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

INOUYE, *Kakugoro*, ex-M.P., Director of the Anglo-Japanese Steel Works at Muroran formed in '07 in association with Armstrong and Vickers Works, England; b. in Hiroshima, '59; stayed in U.S.A. for some years; started a paper at Seoul and was appointed adviser to the Korean Government in 1884; gallantly cut his way when in that year the Japanese Legation was assaulted by a Korean mob. Since 1890 he has represented Hiroshima-ken in the House of Representatives, where his sarcastic eloquence attracts wide attention; res. post of Mng. Director of the Hokkaido Coal & Steamship Co. in '10; was Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

INOUYE, *Kaoru*, Marquis (cr. Count '84 and Marq. '07), one of the elder statesmen, b. '35 in Choshu; played a distinguished part in the clan trouble of '63; secretly visited England with his bosom friend Prince Ito in '63, to return in a hurry on learning that the allied Squadron of the Powers was going to bombard Shimonoseki; was waylaid by fanatical men, and terribly wounded; appointed soon after the consummation of the Restoration, Vice-Minister of Finance which he resigned in 1873, to re-enter the Government service shortly after; dispatched '74 as Vice-Plenipotentiary to Korea to negotiate with that Government in connection with the wanton firing on our warship by the Korean fort. Subsequently down to 1898 when he retired from active life, he occupied the chairs of the Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Agriculture and Commerce, for several weeks acting Premier in addition to chair of Home Office; was also Minister to Korea and adviser to the Court soon after the close of the Japan-China War; during the Russo-Japanese war and even at present he is a "Guardian" of the Treasury: is reputed as a great virtuoso in arts. He has no male issue, all his children being girls. His adopted son and heir, ex-Japanese Amb., Berlin, is his nephew (Vide Chap. "Senior statesmen.")

Add. Uchidayama, Azabu, T.

INOUYE, *Katsunosuke*, ex-Japanese Amb. at Berlin, and adopted son and heir of Marquis Inouye who is his uncle, b. in Choshu, '60; was in the service of the Nip-

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pon Ginko before he got appointment; at Foreign Office in '85, to be sent to Berlin the following year as secretary of Legation there; was back to the Foreign Office as secretary and councillor, '92; appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in '98, promoted to Amb. '06, Envoy to Chile in '10.

Add. Azabu, Tokyo.

INOUYE, *Keijiro*, Mg. Dir. of the Tokyo R'ly Co. and of the Keihin R'ly Co., Agent of the Kumamoto Emigration Co., b. in Higo Province in '61; took part in the Saigo Affair (civil war of '77) and was once imprisoned for political offence; subsequently took to business under patronage of the late Mr. Hoshi.

Add. Tokyo R'ly Co.

INOUYE, *Kinosuke*, Geologist of Dep't of Agr. and Com.; was b. in Yamaguchi-ken in '73; grad. the Col. of Science Tokyo Imp. Uni. in '96.

Add. Gazembo-cho, Azabu, T.

INOUYE *Kyoshiro*, 2nd Viscount, adopted son of late Viscount Ki, b. in Kumamoto, Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., 2nd son of Kameya Okamatsu and brother of Sentaro Okamatsu, grad. Mining in 99 at Tokyo, Imp. University. Was elected Member of the House of Peers in 1910.

Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

INOUYE, *Michiyasu*, Dr., Oculist, Proprietor and Head of the Inouye Hospital, b. '67 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Medical Col. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90 and appointed Assis.-Prof. at that College; Junior-President of the Himeji Hospital '93; Prof. at the 3rd Higher School in Kyoto '85, which he left and established his own Hospital '04. Is also noted as a *uta* poet of the old school and is attached to the National Verse Office of the Court.

Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., T.

INOUYE, *Kyokei*, Admiral, Viscount (Baron in '87 and Viscount in '07), b. '45 in Satsuma; studied at Annapolis '77-'81; Commander '87; Korean attaché '87-'91; Captain '95; Chinese attaché '96; His Majesty's aide-de-camp '98-'07; Rear-Adm. '02; Vice-Adm. '05; member of the Supreme Military Council, Dec. '05; Admiral '08; Holds 2nd Class Golden Kite.

Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

INOUYE, *Tatsukuro*, *Hogakuhakushi*, Dir. and Agent in New York of the Industrial Bank of Japan, b. '68 in Shidzuoka-ken; graduated from Law College of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, in '87, and studied Practical Economics in the post-graduate Course of the University. Taught Economics for several years in his alma mater, and also in Peer's School as well as some other schools. Entered the Bank of Japan in '97, and then transferred to the present Bank which appointed him to the present post in '09.

Add. Japan Club, N.Y.

INOUYE. *Tetsujiro*, *Bungakuhakushi*, b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken, pursued philosophical study in Germany and France, '84-'90; Professor in College of Literature, Imperial Tokyo Univ. since '90, of which he was once Dean. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the Life of Buddha, the Oriental Philosophy, etc.

Add. Omote-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

INOUYE, *Tomoichi*, *Hogakuhakushi*, Director of the Bureau of Shrine Affairs, Home Office, was b. in Kushiro, '71; grad. law col. the Tokyo Imperial University in '93, and then entered the above Dep't as secretary and Councillor.

Add. Hisakata-cho, Koi., T.

INOUYE, *Toyotaro*, Oculist, b. '61 in Matsuye, when he finished the local medical school in '85, also studied at Tokyo and Germany ('91-'95), and established his hospital at the Present address.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

INOUYE, *Yorikuni*, veteran scholar in Japanese literature, was b. 1839

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in Tokyo, a Prof. of the University '72, official at the Great Shrine in Ise '75, and was afterward appointed Prof. at the Peers School, besides being attached to the Imp. Household.

Add. Kojimachi, Tokyo.

INUKAI, *Ki*, M.P., a leader of the Progressive Party, and a M.P. of unbroken record, born at Okayama, '55; early began political career; was editor of the "Hochi Shimbun" till the opening of the National Diet, '90; and has distinguished himself by his incisive eloquence and great power of political manœuvre. He is rather frail in health. On the occasion of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet in '98, he occupied the chair of the Ministry of Education for a short while. In the internal trouble of the Party in '09, he at the head of the non-coalition section, came out triumphant.

Add, Waseda, U., Tokyo.

INUZUKA, *Katsutaro*, Gov. of Nagasaki, was b. in Tokyo in '68, grad. Law, Imp. Univ. '89, per. sec. to Home Minister '90, Sec. of Nagasahi Ken '91, of Communication Dept. '92, dispatched to Europe and America to inspect railway affairs '95, Dir. of R'ly Bureau '99, Gov. of Aomori '04, Dir. of Public Works Bureau (Home Office) a few months after, sent to Europe and America June '10, removed to present post Sept. '10.

Add. Nagasaki.

IRISAWA, *Tatsukichi*, Dr. *Igakuhakushi*, was b. in Echigo; grad. Berlin Univ. in '94; Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '95; also attends to his additional function as physician-in-ordinary at the Court.

Add. Hisamatsu-cho, Nih., T.

ISEJI, *Kosei*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (rct.), b. '48 in Kagoshima, Major '82, Col. '90, and held post of chief staff officer to 1st (Tokyo) Army Div. when it was commanded by the late Gen. Yamaji in the Japan-China War, was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite for the service. Lieut.-General '00 and Com. 6th Army Division to be placed on retired list, '02; he filled post of Com. of Depot, Body Guards Div. during the late war and was rewarded with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

Add. Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

ISHIGURO, *Isoji*, *Kogakuhakushi*, b. at Kanazawa, '55; studied engineering in England, '79-'83; was appointed Naval Engineer in '86 to supervise the construction of a dockyard; also took part in laying the water works of Tokyo; had charge of the Shipbuilding Section of the Navy. Now is chief engineer of the Ujigawa Electric Co.

Add. Akasaka Dai-machi, T.

ISHIGURO, *Tadanori*, Baron (cr. '95). Surgeon-General (retired), b. '45 in Echigo; Chief Surgeon of the Osaka Military Hospital on the occasion of the Civil War of Kagoshima in '77, promoted to Surgeon-Col. next year and to Surgeon-Gen. in '90, which latter post he resigned in '96 "to open the road of promotion to young talents." Since that time he has devoted himself to Red Cross work, of which he is a chief promoter and represented it in the internal conference held in Germany in 1890. Was nominated member of the House of Peers in '02, and was decorated with the Grand Cordon (Rising Sun) in connection with the late war. He widely enjoys the reputation of being an "all round man" and like Marshal Oyama, is one of the most distinguished pockmarked notables of the time.

Add. Ageba-cho, U., Tokyo.

ISHII, *Kikujiro*, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs was b. in '66 at Chiba; grad. Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; attaché to the French Legation '91; 3rd Sec. of the Legation, '93; Consul at Ninsen '96; 2nd Sec. of the Chinese Legation, '97, to be promoted to the 1st Sec. the following year; Sec. at the Head Office and Chief of Tele-

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graph Section, 1900; promoted to the Director in '04; was despatched to San Francisco and Vancouver in '07 in connection with the anti-Japanese riots there. Appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, June, '08.

Add. Kasumigaseki, Koj., T.

ISHIKAWA, *Chiyomatsu*, zoologist and Prof. at the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo since '90; b. '60 in Shidzuoka; graduated from the Science Col. of the University '82; further studied in Germany; made a tour through Europe in '00 on official mission.

Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

ISHIKAWA, *Kômei*, master carver and Prof. at the Tokyo Fine Art Acad., Art Commissioner to the Court, was b. '45 in Tokyo, and is the eldest son of Tôkichi Ishikawa, a prominent sculptor; studied painting under Sôsen Kano for four years, then ivory-carving under Masamitsu Kikugawa, and is regarded as master in ivory-work.

Add. Majima-cho Yanaka, T.

ISHIKAWA, *Shokin*, chief Abbot of the Shinsho-ji temple headquarters of a Shingon sub-sect, Narita, was born in '69 in Sakato, Chiba-ken; entered the service of the temple where his uncommon ability won the confidence of the late chief abbot who nominated him as successor; studied at various schools and graduated from a Buddhist college in Tokyo; further studied in India and Europe for several years; installed in the present seat in '93. It was at his initiation that several educational and charitable institutions have been founded and maintained at Narita at the expense of the Temple.

Add. Narita, Chiba-ken.

ISHIMOTO, *Shiroku*, Baron (cr. '07) Vice-Minister of War, b. '54; Lieut.-Gen. '98; Lieut.-Gen. in '04; was for many years Director of the Tokyo Arsenal from which he was transferred to the present post, '03. Was rewarded with 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for service in the late war.

Add. Goban-cho, Koj., T.

ISHIWATA, *Bin-ichi*, *Hogaku-hakushi*, ex-Chief Sec. Cabinet, b. at Tokyo '59; studied law in Germany, '86-'90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Councillor of Dep. of Justice; Public Pro. of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at the Imp. Tokyo University; Director of the Civil and Criminal Bureau; promoted to the Vice-Minister of Justice in Sept., 1903; then to Chief Sec. Cabinet in Jan. '06 but from which he was relieved in April '08.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

ISHIZUKA, *Yoizo*, Chief Councillor of the Residency-General at Seoul, b. at Aizu, '65; appointed Legal Adviser in '95 to the Korean Government for a time; held the post of Chief Councillor for the Government-General of Formosa from 1898 and transferred to the post of the Governor of the Occupied Districts in Manchuria, '05; resigned it April '07 and appointed to present post in Sept. '07.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

ISOBE, *Masaharu*, Dir. of the Mining Bureau, Agr. and Com. Dept., b. '64 in Choshu; graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90, to enter the Department where he filled office of Councillor, Patent Comptroller, Commissioner of St. Louis Exhibition. Dir. Patent Bureau, and lastly the present position.

Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

ISOBE, *Shiro*, ex-M.P., ex-chairman of the Tokyo Barristers' Association; b. '51 in Toyama-ken, studied law in France, '75-'77;

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Judge in '79, Public Procurator of the Court of Cassation 86, then Judge of the same Court 90, and was returned from his native place to the House of Reprensentatives, resigned the official post about that time and has since been practing law. He is a noted amateur singer of "gidayu."

Add. Kamezawa-cho, Honjo, T.

ISOBE, *Yaichiro*, Principal and Prop. of the Kokumin Ei-Gakkai (the National English Language Association) in Tokyo, b. '61 in Oitaken; studied English at Keio Gijuku for several years; organized the above English School in conjunction with a certain foreigner in '8[illegible], which was finally brought under his sole control.

Add. Kita-jimbo-cho, Kanda, T.

ISOMURA, *Toyotaro*, Man. of the Business Dep't of the Mitsui Bussan, b. '68 in Oita-ken; grad. the Keio Gijuku in '90; and official in the Dep't. of Communications; journalist for a short while before he entered the Bank of Japan in '94: a clerk in the Mitsui Bussan, from which he was finally promoted to the present position.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

ITAGAKI, *Taisuke*, Count, (cr. '87), b. in Tosa '37; a retired statesman after long years of heroic struggle in the cause of freedom and liberty. Is one of the few remaining Generals who took distinguished part in suppressing the civil war of the Restoration; was appointed after return of peace a Cabinet Minister which he resigned in '73 in connection with the famous Korean question, in which the subject of the sketch with the elder Saigo, advocated the warlike policy. After several years' retired life in his native place in 1881 he organized the Liberal Party, and the democratic movement started by him exacted from the Government a solemn promise of inaugurating the parliamentary system ten years hence. It was while on political tour at that time that he was stabbed by a young reactionary. A few months after, in '83, he with the late Count Goto travelled through Europe and America; Home Minister in the 3rd Ito Ministry; same chair in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry; resigned leadership of the Liberals in favour of late Prince Ito when the latter formed the Seiyukai in '00.

Add. Atago-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

ITAKURA, *Matsutaro*, Judge of the Supreme Court; b. in '68 at Yamanashi-ken; Graduated Law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '88; judge of the Kofu Local court in, '90; Divisional chief of Chiba Loc. Court, '94; judge of the Tokyo Appeal Court in '97; next of transfered Hakodate Appeal Court; and to the present position in '03.

Add. Osaki-mura, Ebara-gun, T.

ITO, *Chojiro*, Member of the House of Peers; was b. in Hyogo-ken in '73; one of the weathly merchants and great land owners in the same prefecture whom he represents in the House; director of various banks and Cos. in Osaka and Kobe.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj. Tokyo.

ITO, *Chuta*, Architect and Prof. at Col. Eng., Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '05; b. 1861 in Yamagata-ken; grad. Architecture at the said University '92; despatched to China, India and Turkey in '02-'05 to study his special subject.

Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

ITO, *Kisaburo*, Prof. of Applied Chemistry since '02 at Col. Eng., Imp. University, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo in '76; graduated from said University with honor '01; secured patent for some dyes he invented.

Add. Col. Eng., Tokyo Univ.

ITO, *Jirozaemon*, Banker and millionaire in Nagoya where his house is one of the oldest; was b. in '48, and though once elected by the fellow highest-tax payers of Aichiken as member of the House of Peers he declined; besides running the Ito Bank the house keeps a large drapery store styled Matsuzaka-ya at Nagoya,

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Tokyo and other places. His son and heir *Morimatsu* b. in '78 joined the Business-men's party that visited U. S. in 1909.

Add. Head Office in Nagoya.

ITO, *Jisaburo*, Lighthouse Eng. to the Department of Communications, was b. in 1857 in Tokyo; clerk in the Post Office in '80, Prof. of the Nautical Col. in 81, and subsequently appointed chief of the Ship Inspection Office, etc.

Add. Kagacho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

ITO, *Kinsuke*, editor of the *Nippon*, born '5 in Yamaguchi; graduated Keiogijuku and for several years was on the staff of the *Jiji*; entered the Nippon Ginko about ten years ago and had charge of the Secretariat Section; visited Europe and America '05 on official business, but left the Bank soon after his return, and with some of his friends he purchased the *Nippon*, '96.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Ko., Tokyo.

ITO, *Kunihiro*, (former name *Yukichi*) and Prince, Master of Ceremonies, Ass. Dir. of the Board of Ceremonies, was born '70, 4th son of Gorosaburo Inouye, of the former Choshu clan, and was adopted son of the late Prince Ito. Married eldest daughter of Mr. Kaemon Takashima in '89.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

ITO, *Miyoji*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07), Privy Councillor, b. '57 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder; was late Prince Ito's Private Secretary '90–'95; then Chief Secretary of the Cabinet also under the Prince. It was he that was chiefly instrumental in bringing the Prince and the Liberals into an understanding, the service rewarded by admitting him into the ministerial circle as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '98. But he had to leave in less than four months owing to the rupture between the Ministry and its political supporters. Was appointed Privy Councillor in '99. On the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefoo to exchange the signed Treaty of Peace and was created a Peer for this service. He is reputed as being one of the shrewdest politicians of the day with great future in reserve for his still comparatively young age.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

ITO, *Otojiro*, Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy, Berlin, was b. in Nagoya in '06; graduated from Naval Cadet School in '83; student of the Naval Academy 90-91, chief navigating officer of the cr. *Hiyei* '94, Lieut.-Commander '97, Commander '00 Naval Attache at the Japanese Legation at Berlin '02-'04, commanded the *Taichumaru* in the late War and Captain '05.

Add. Japanese Embassy, Berlin.

ITO, *Shunkichi*, Baron (cr. '95), Vice-Admiral (retired), was born at Maizuru, '40, and entered the Navy in '69; Lieut-Commander in '71; Rear-Admiral in '82; Vice-Admiral in '89; and Vice-Minister of the Navy from '89 to '99; was created a Peer in connection with the Japan-China War. Nominated a member of the House of Peers in '99.

Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

ITO, *Sukehiro*, Viscount; his house was formerly hereditary Lord of the feudatory of Obi, Hyuga, and he, 12th of the line, is eldest son of Yuki 11th chief of the family; was born in 1880 and was ordered to succeed to the family title in 1894; grad. from Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and is now studying in England. Married Lady Tsune 4th daughter of Viscount Matsudaira; one son and daughter.

Add. Hitotsugi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

ITO, *Sukenori*, Fleet Admiral, Count, (cr. Viscount '95 Count '07) late Chief of the Naval Staff, born in Satsuma, '42, early entered the Naval service; Lieutenant '71; Rear-Admiral '86; Commander of the Standing Squadron; President of the Naval Staff College; Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, &c. Was promoted Vice-Admiral and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Squadron in '93; and com-

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manded it with signal success against the enemy's fleet in the Japan-China War that broke out the following year; was created a Peer, and granted the 2nd Class of the Golden Kite after the close of the war. Removed to the present supreme post. Dec. '05. He was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and decorated with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia for his service (as Chief Naval Staff) in the late War.

Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

ITO, *Teiji*, Judge of the Supreme Court, was b. in Niigata-ken in 1854; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '83, and has since sat on the Bench until transferred to the present Court in '94.

Add. Mami-ana, Azabu, Tokyo.

ITO, *Yuchu*, Dir. of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, was b. in Miye '70, eldest son of Yuken; grad. from Law Course, Imp. Univ. Tokyo; was Inspector or Judge of a Marine Court from '97 to '07; attended the World's Congress of Maritime Affairs held at Brussels in '05; left the Government service in 1910 to enter the above Company.

Add. Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

ITO, *Yukei*, Auditor of the Board of Audit, and was b. in 1850 in Nagano-ken, 3rd son of Nobutoshi Nakajima, but, he was adopted by the present family.

Add. Kaga-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

IWADE, *Sobei*, Man. Dir. of the 20th Bank, Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of the 1st Mutual Life Ins. Co., was b. '48 in Chiba-ken. Started a retail business of manure, oil and rice by which he made a fortune.

Add. Higashidaiku-cho, Fuk., T.

IWAHARA, *Kenzo*, Mg.-Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan, was born at Daishoji, Kaga, in '63; finished the Mitsubishi Nautical School '83, private secretary to Mr. R. W. Irwin, adviser of the Union Transportation Co., then on a similar service to Mr. Masuda, of the Bussan; had charge of the Co's London Office '86–'90, Manager of the Osaka and Kobe branches '90–'95, manager of the newly established branch office at New York '96 to undertake export of Japanese raw silk, and he had extended business field of the Co. in America before he returned home in '06.

Add. Akashi-cho, Tsukiji, Tokyo.

IWAI, *Teizo*, Physician in attendance to the Prince Heir of Korea, ex-Deputy Chief Doctor of the Red Cross Society's Hospital, was born in Aichi-ken in 1858 and grad. from the Special Course, Col. Med. of the Tokyo Imperial Univ., in '80; chief doctor for Japanese Emigrants in Hawaii '86–'88, joined the Staff of the Red Cross Hospital in '89; had charge of the prisoners in the Japan-China War, while he had charge of medical affairs of the Hospital Steamer *Hakuai Maru* at the time of the Boxer trouble. Resigned the Hospital soon after the death of its chief late Surgeon-Gen. Hashimoto in '08.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

IWAKURA, *Tomoharu*, 3rd Prince, the house having been founded by the late Prince Tomomi Iwakura who was one of the principal builders of the work of the Restoration and who was granted Prince. The 2nd Prince *Tomosada* was Minister of Imperial Household at the time of his demise in Mar. 10; the present head was b. 78 and graduated from the Peers School in 91, married in 95 Lady Sakurako, daughter of the late Marquis Saigo.

Add. Kasumigaseki, Tokyo.

IWAKURA, *Tomotsune*, Chief Ritualist of the Imperial Household; was born in '42, an adopted son of the late Prince Tomomi Iwakura, one of the veteran Statesmen of the Restoration.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

IWAMURA, *Michitoshi*, Baron (cr. '96), Mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, b. in 40 in Tosa, '68, an inspector of the Tosa Contingent of the Imperialist Army '69; a superior official of Hokkaido Colonial Office '72, a Deputy Governor of Saga, transferred to Public Work

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Dep't '74, Governor of Kagoshima '77, chief of Board of Audit '81, Governor of Luchu '83, President of Decoration Board '84, Vice-Minister of Justice in the same year, Governor of Hokkaido '86, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '88, Minister in the following year, Court Councillor '90, Director of Imperial Estate Bureau '91.

Add. Maruyama-cho, Koj., T.

IWANAGA, *Sho-ichi*, Man. Dir., Nippon Yusen Kaisha, born in Omura, Hizen, '53; studied at Keiogijuku and Imp. Univ., then sent to Univ. Col., London, at Government expense, next entered a Commercial Col. at Philadelphia where he also learned art of glass industry; appointed interpreter to the Japanese Exhibition Commissions at the Philadelphia World's Fair to return home '98 and then entered the Mitsubishi and, with its absorption into the present Yusen Kaisha, he has continued to remain in the service of the new establishment.

Add. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, T.

IWANO, *Shinpei*, Judge of the Supreme Court; was b. in Tokushima-ken in '55; entered the Dep't of Justice in '75; judge of the above Dep't and then its Councillor; ordered to visit France and Germany in '89; Chief public procurator of the Nagasaki Local Court, '92, then to the present post in '95.

Add. Enokizaka-machi, Aka., T.

IWASA, *Jun*, Dir., *Igakuhakushi*, was born in Fukui, '36; is a physician-in-ordinary at the Court where he combines the honorary post of Councillor. Baron in '07.

Add. Ichibancho, Koji., Tokyo.

IWASA, *Shin*, Doctor and Director of the Kissei-do Hospital; was b. in Tokyo in '65, eldest son of the above; studied Medicine in Tokyo and Berlin; established the above hospital.

Add. Kakigara-cho Nih., T.

IWASAKI, *Hajime*, Director of the Tamagawa Electric-Car Joint-Stock Co. was b. in Tokyo in '41; once held a position in the Mitsui Bank; elected a member of a municipal assembly; is now a director of the Trust Co. and of the Meiji Flour Co.

Add. Tak'wa Minami-cho, S., T.

IWASAKI, *Hikomatsu*, Chief of the Western District Office of the State Rl'ys, and designer of our Sleeping-Car and bogie carriage; was b. at Fukuchiyama in '56; graduated from the Eng. Col. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered the former Sanyo Rl'y. Co's service in 87; after its nationalization was appointed chief of the Kobe District Office, next chief of the Traffic Bureau of the Rl'y Board and lastly to the above position in '08.

Add. Kobe Imp. Rl'y Office.

IWASAKI, *Hisaya*, Baron, (cr. 1900). b. '65, eldest son of the great Yataro Iwasaki, the "Sea King" of his time; entered the Keio-gijuku, then the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U S.A. of which he is LLB., class '83: was installed that year as head of the great house of the Mitsubishi; mar. daughter of Viscount Hoshina '93 who presented him with three sons and two daughters. Billiards and hand-net fiishing are his favorite pastime. He has travelled Europe and America a number of times.

Add. Yushima, Kiridoshi, T.

IWASAKI, *Koyata*, 2nd Baron and succeeded in '09 to the title on the decease of his father Yanosuke, 1st Baron and brother of the "Sea King;" was educated at Tokyo Imp. University and Cambridge.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba.

IWASHITA, *Seishu*, Pres. Kitahama Bank, Osaka, b. in Shinshu '58; grad. Tokyo Higher Com. School, class '78; entered the Mitsui's service and was appointed at its branch in New York and then Lyons; left the Mitsui about '90 to become Pres. Shinagawa Electric Light Co., again returned to the Mitsui '92, to be appointed Agent at Osaka; entered the present bank '96. Elected M. P. for Osaka in May '08.

Add. Kitahama Bank, Osaka.

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IWATARI, *Kunihiko*, Dir., of the Nippon Electric Co., (joint undertaking between Japanese and foreign capitalists in which the General Electric Co., U.S., are prominent) was b. 54 in Fukuoka, and entered the present Co. on its formation about '93.

Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

IWAYA, *Suyeo*, author, novelist, and an Anderson of Japan, b. '70 in Tokyo, 3rd son of the late Iwaya Ichiroku, a noted Chinese scholar and caligraphist. Studied in Germany '98-'03, filling at the same time chair of Japanese in the Oriental Language School, Berlin. Has written and translated quite a large number of stories for juvenile readers, and is connected with the Hakubunkan, Publishers, and also the Waseda University.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

IZAWA, *Shimpei*, Dentist was b. at Shizuoka in '60; studied dentistry in U.S.A. and established a hospital at Kyobashi; has been appointed dentist attached to the Bureau of Court Physician.

Add. Toriizaka-cho, Azabu, T.

JIMBO, *Kotaro*, Geologist, Prof. at the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo University, was b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. the above Col. in '89; Prof. at the 1st Higher School, etc., further studied in Germany; Prof. at the Tokyo University since '98, and has frequently been commissioned with geological survey in Korea, Saghalien, etc.

Add Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

JO, *Kasuma*, Barrister at Tokyo, was b. in 1864 in Tokyo, grad. Law, Imperial Tokyo University in '88, and at once began practice in which he has risen to the front. Has repeatedly been M.P.

Add. Muromachi, Nih., Tokyo.

KABAYAMA, *Aisuke*, Dir. of the Hakodate Dockyard Company, son and heir to Admiral Count Kabayama, was born '65 in Kagoshima, studied in U.S.A.; and has lately been associated with some Anglo-Japanese business enterprises.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

KABAYAMA, *Sukenori*, Full Admiral, Count, (cr. Vis '84 and Count '95), holder of the 2nd Golden Kite, Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma, '37; entered the Army while young and on the occasion of the Civil War of '77 was on the Staff of Major-General Tani (then Commander of Kumamoto Army Division) as Lieut.-Col.; transferred to the Navy '84; promoted Vice-Admiral '85; appointed the Vice-Minister '87 and Minister of Naval Staff at the time of the Japan-China War, and on board the transport *Saikyo-maru* was present in the battle of the Yellow Sea of Sept. 16th, '94. He was the first Governor-General of Formosa; then appointed Minister of Home Affairs Sept. '96—Dec. '97; Minister of Education Nov. '98—Sept. 1900; Privy Councillor in '04.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj. T.

KADONO, *Kempachiro*, Chief of the Trade Section of the Mitsui Bank; was b. in Miye-ken, in '68; entered the service of the bank in its early days and was promoted to the present post.

Add. Kanasugihama-cho, S'ba., T.

KADONO, *Ikunoshin*, Dir. of the Chiyoda Mutual Life Assurance Co., and of the Kyōdō Fire Ins. Co., etc; was b. '56, in Miye-ken; was long connected with the Keio-Gijuku, being one of its pioneer graduates; took to business about '01, severing connection as instructor with the institution.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

KADONO, *Tominosuke*, Managing Director of the Meiji Bank; was b. in Akita-ken in '67; studied in the former Tokyo Semmon Gakko, and grad. its Polical and Economical Dep't., joined the staff of the Hochi Shimbun; once was Chairman of Nagoya Municipal Assembly; Vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the same City; visited America in '10 representing business men in Nagoya.

Add. Meiji Ginko, Nagoya.

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KAGAWA, *Keiso*, Count, (cr. Viscount '87 and Count '07), b. '39 at Mito; became an official in the Department of Imp. Household in '70, to fill posts of Secretary, Dir. of the Peerage Bureau etc. and has been Lord Steward of the Empress' Household since '80.

Add. Kioi-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

KAINO, *Kozo*, M. P. and Director of the *Jiyu Tsushin*, was b. in '57; took active part in local politics before he was returned to the House where as a member of the *Seiyukai* he enjoys great influence.

Add. Toyooka-cho, Mita, S'ba, T.

KAIJIMA, *Tasuke*, a coal boss, b. '44 in Fukuoka-ken; owns Onoura and other collieries, and is a self-made man who has risen from a miner.

Add. Naokata-cho, Fukuoka-ken.

KAKAMI, *Kenkichi*, Manager of the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., was b. in Tokyo in 68, and is brother of Koichiro Kakami, as below.

Add. Otsuka, Koi., Tokyo.

KAKAMI, *Koichiro*, Sectional Chief of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was b. 60 in Tokyo, and early entered the service of the Company.

KAKEHI, *Mototada*, Inspector of the Japan Beer Brewery Co.; was born in '43 at Takasu; was for many years judge or procurator at the Appeal Courts and the Court of Cassation; retired from the bench in '98 and has entered business.

Add. Araki-cho, Yotsuya, T.

KAKESHITA, *Jujiro*, Judge of the Supreme Court; was b. in Saga-ken in '57; Judge in '85; Judge of the Tokyo Appeal Court '94, the sectional chief of the Osaka Appeal Court; transferred to the present position in '98.

Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

KAKIGAMI, *Jyunhira*, Auditor of the Yokohama Fire Marine, Transportation, Trust, Ins. Co.; was b. in Gunma-ken in '47; engaged in business since early age and is a prominent businessman in Yokohama.

Add. Minami-Otamachi, Y'hama.

KAKINUMA, *Tanizo*, Dir., Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill, etc.; was b. in Joshu, '54 of a well-to-do fish merchant, is one of the few millionaire yarn merchants in the city.

Add. Ko-amicho, Honjo, Tokyo.

KAKIZAKI, *Tomisaburo*, Major-General, Commander of the 28th Brigade, Infantry; was b. in Fukushima-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '83; Capt. in '93; Lieut.-Col. in '03; Maj.-Gen. in '09; holder of the order of the Sacred Treasure and of the Rising Sun.

Add. Utsunomiya Brigade.

KAKO, *Kakusho*, Physician, was b. in Chiba-ken in '55; grad. medical Col. of the Imp. University, Tokyo, in '81; has since been engaged in his line of ear-diseases.

Add. Ogawamachi, Kanda, T.

KAMADA, *Kotsutaro*, Member of the House of Peers as highest tax payer; was b. at Kagawa in '62; occupied posts of director or Chairman of various Cos. and assembly in his locality.

Add. Kami-niban-cho, Koj. T.

KAMADA, *Yeikichi*, Mem. House of Peers, and of the Higher Edu. Council, b. '58 in Kii, from which he was returned once to the House of Representatives, March '94; studied at the Keiogijuku '74-'76; Principal of Kagoshima Zoshikan High School '81-'83; taught for the third time at the Keiogijuku, to be given a post at the Home Office '86 which however he soon resigned, and was appointed Director of Oita Middle School, but returning once more to his alma mater '89, which sent him abroad to inspect educational affairs in Europe and America, to be appointed its head on returnning; is reputed as one of the best after-dinner speakers in Japan.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

KAMEI, *Eisaburo*, Chief Police Commissioner of Tokyo, was b. 1864 at Kumamoto, graduated from the College of Law, Imperial Tokyo University in 1888, Councillor at the Legislation Bureau '90-'02, Governor of Tokushima '02-'05, of

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Miyagi '05-'06, appointed to the present post in 1908.

Add. Tokyo Met. Police Office.

KAMEI, *Ijo*, Count and descendant of the house of daimyos who formerly held the fief of Tsuwano; b. '84 in Tokyo.

Add. Maruyama, Koi., Tokyo.

KAMEOKA, *Taishin*, Maj.-General (ret.) was b. in 52 at Utsunomiya, Sub-Lieutenant in 78; entered the Staff College in '83, Lieut.-Colonel in 01, Colonel in '03, Commander of 50th Regiment in the late War, Major-General in '08 and placed on retired service.

Add. 6-chome, Minami-cho, A., T.

KAMIKI, *Isaburo*, Director of the Kamiki Branch established by this family, was b. in 70 in Tokyo.

Add. Hashiba, Asakusa, Tokyo.

KAMIMURA, *Hikonojo*, Vice-Admiral, Commander of 1st Standing Squadron b. in Satsuma; entered the Imp. Navy while young and was the Captain of the cruiser *Akitsushima* in the Japan-China War of '94-'95; Captain of the battleship *Asahi* '99; promoted Vice-Admiral in '03; was Com.-in-Chief of the 2nd Japanese Squadron in the late war and sank the *Rurik* and seriously damaged the *Gromboi* and the *Kossia* in the engagement fought off the eastern coast of Korea on Aug. 14th '05. Removed to Commander of Yokosuka Admiralty in Dec. '05, and further removed to the present post in '08. Was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Baron in '07.

Add. Yokosuka.

KAMIO, *Koshin*, Lieut.-Gen. and Com. of 9th Division in Kanazawa, was b. '55 in Nagano-ken; entered the then existing Non-Com. Officers' School '74; Sub-Lieut. '79; held post of Chief Staff to 1st Army and 10th Army Div., besides being attached for a long while to the Japanese Legation at Peking; was staff office to the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and of Marshal Oyama in the late war, commanded for a while the Japanese Garrison in China.

Add. Kanazawa.

KAMIYA, *Denbei*, President of the Japan Transport Co., Director of the Tokyo Rly; and well-known as wine-brewer, was b. in 55 in Ibaragi; started a provision store and made fortune by selling a cheap sweet wine; possesses a large vineyard near Tokyo.

Add. Hanakawa-do, Ask., Tokyo.

KAMIYAMA, *Junji*, Governor of Gumma, was b. in 70 at Kumamoto, graduated law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '95 was clerk at the Home Office and next Secretary in the provinces and also in Tokyo, having held posts of Personal Secretary to the Ministers of Justice and of Agriculture and Commerce, Director of Fishery Bureau in the latter Department in '06 and transferred to the present office in '08.

Add. Maebashi.

KAMIYAMA, *Mitsunoshin*, Director of Forestry Bureau, Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce since 19-7, was born in Yamaguchi in 1870, graduated Law at Imperial Tokyo University class 05, was secretary and Judge at the Administrative Litigation Court, before his transfer to the present post.

Add. Sakamachi, Yotsuya, T.

KANAI, *En*, Doctor of Law (Japan), was b. in Shizuoka-ken, in '65; graduated from Col. of Literature of the Tokyo Imp. University in '85; the next year he went to England and Germany to study law and economics; was appointed professor at his alma mater '90.

Add. Tennojimachi, Yanaka. T.

KANDA, *Naibu*, Baron b. Tokyo in '57, adopted son of the late Kohei Kanda, a pioneer Dutch scholar and Gov. official who was created Baron shortly befor his death. The future Baron proceeded in '71 to U.S.A for study and returned home about '84 after having grad. Amherst Col., Mass.,

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was appointed Prof. in the Tokyo Imp. Univ. and 1st High School, but now Prof. at the Higher Com. School and also at the Peers' School.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

KANEKO, *Kentaro*, Viscount (Baron '95, Viscount '07) Privy Councillor, Hon. LL.D. (Harvard), President of the America's Friends Society, was b. at Fukuoka '53; grad. Harvard University, U.S.A. class '78; Private Secretary to Ito when he was Premier '85-86, next when he was President of the Privy Council '88-'90; Chief Secretary of the House of Peers '90; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '94-'96; and finally Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Apr.-June '98 and Minister of Justice Oct. 1900 May '01. On the outbreak of the late war he was sent to U.S.A. to represent Japan non-officially, and returned home soon after the conclusion of peace. He was chairman of the Japan Grand Exhibition to be held in '12, but with its postponement to '17 by the Katsura Cabinet, he resigned the post. Was granted patent of Viscount and 1st class Rising Sun in '07 (war honour.)

Add. Ichibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

KANNO, *Katsunosuke*, Dir. of the Gov. Printing Bureau; was b. in '67 in Gifu-ken; grad. law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ., in '96; clerk in the Finance Dep't in that year and passed the higher civil service examination the following year; secretary of the Dep't of Agr. and Com., to be transferred soon after to a similar post in the Treasury; attached to the Embassy in London in '07 and next transferred to the present post.

Add. Saka-machi, Yotsuya, T.

KANO, *Hisanobu*, Viscount, mem. House of Peers, b. '48, brother of Viscount Tachibana and adopted into the present family which hereditarily held the fief of Ichinomiya, Kazusa. Began his carreer as official of the Edu. Dep't and Dir. of Normal School; next entered juridical service and held a post of Judge and then that of Public Procurator at various local courts and ultimately at an Appeal Court; finally transferred to post of Gov. of Kagoshima which he occupied a good number of years. Since his retirement from active work, he has been associated with various enterprises intended to promote industry.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

KANO, *Jigoro*, President of Tokyo Higher Normal School, was b. at Higo, '60; Director and Professor of the Peers' School '85; Director of the Special Education Bureau '98; President of Tokyo Higher Normal School since '01. He is a renowned master of the art of *Jiujitsu* and most of the noted young *Jiujitsu* experts have studied at the *Jiujitsu* Institute founded by the subject of this sketch.

Add. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.

KANO, *Tamonosuke*, Man. Dir. of the Tokyo Branch of the Sumitomo Ginko, b. '72 in Ibaraki-ken; was for a while Secretary of the House of Representatives and Councillor to the Dep't of Ag. and Com.; entered the Sumitomo Ginko '00.

Add. Sumitomo Bank, Tokyo.

KANO, *Yunoshin*, Baron (cr. '07) Vice-Adm. and ex-Commander of Mekong Naval Station, Formosa, was b. '54 at Matsuyoda, Shinshu; midshipman in '77; Captain in '97; Rear-Adm. in '03 and Vice-Adm. in '08; was a commissioner charged to bring home the *Matsushima* from France '91; commanded the *Saikyo Maru* in the Battle of Yellow Sea in '94.

Add. Naval Office Tokyo.

KATAOKA, *Shichiro*, Commander of Maizuru Adm., Vice-Adm. and ex-Com. 2nd Squadron, b. '53, 2nd son of retainer of the Lord of Satsuma; Midshipman '77; held posts of Commander of various cruiser, chief Staff Officer to a Standing Squadron etc. Commanded the 3rd Squadron in the late

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war, for which he was rewarded 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Transferred to be Chief of Naval Construction Board in '06, and then to the present post in '08.

Add. Maizuru.

KATAKURA, *Kentaro*, greatest silk-manufacturer in Suwa district, Shinshu, and in the whole of Japan, head of the Katakura Firm, b. '52 at his paternal seat in Kawakishi, Suwa; succeeded to the family estate '80 and by his untiring diligence and able management has attained prosperity; owns 13 filatures, 17 branch offices and gives employment to thousands of men and women, producing over 5,000 fales of raw silk per annum.

Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, T.

KATAYAMA, *Kuniyoshi*, Dr. *Igaku-hakushi*, b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany '84-'88, and has been Prof. at the Col. of Med. of Im. Tokyo Univ. since that time. He is at present vice-chairman of the Dojin-kai, a medical association for befriending China and Korea.

Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

KATAYAMA, *Toguma*, Chief of Architectural Bureau, Imperial Household, b. '53 in Yamaguchi-ken; finished in '79 Architecture at the now defunct Engineering College; commissioned to build Prince Arisugawa's residence, '81; built the Japanese Legation at Peking '86. Has undertaken the construction of the Crown Prince's Palace completed after about ten years' work. He has frequently gone abroad to study his speciality.

Add. Onden, near Tokyo.

KATO, *Hiroyuki*, Privy Councillor, Baron, (cr. 1900). *Bungaku-hakushi*, *Hogakuhakushi*, m. of the House of Peers since '90, b. in Tajima, '36; is one of the pioneer scholars of Occidental learning and by translation of original work has done much in introducing Occidental civilization into this country. For many years down to '93, he was President of the Imperial University at Tokyo and is the first Privy Councillor who has risen to this honourable position for erudition.

Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Koj., T.

KATO, *Masao*, b. '54 in Miye-ken; was a clerk of the Foreign Office '77 and removed to be Chancelier of the Legation at Rome '84, next to the Legation at the Hague: promoted Councillor at the Foreign Office '91; was appointed Consul at Fusan '94, then removed to Seoul first as Secretary of the Legation and afterward its chief. Was for a long while adviser of the Korean Government.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

KATO, *Masayoshi*, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), b. in '54; was for some while a clerk at Local Offices; entered '85 the newly formed (by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Unyu) Nippon Yusen Kwaisha with the late Mr. Morioka, its first President; was elected its Director '89, and Managing Director '93, and then the present post. Was Pres. of the ex-Hunan S.S. Co. organized by Japanese capitalists, and travelled abroad '06-'07 to inspect shipping business.

Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., T.

KATO, *Motoshiro*, ex-Consul-General at Mukden till 1909, b. '70 in Bungo, passed Consular and Diplomatic Service Examination in '95, attaché at Seoul in '95, élève Consul at London in '96, Consul at Suchow, China, in '99, transferred to Hongkong in '00, to Ninsen '01, Consul-General at

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Tientsin in '06.

Add. Foreign Office.

KATO, *Sadakichi*, Rear-Admiral, Chief of the Naval Arsenal, Maizuru, was b. '61 in Tokyo-fu; naval Sub-Lieut. 2nd class in '86; Captain '02, and Rear-Adm. '07; was at one time Staff Officer of the Standing Squadron, Adjutant to Admiral of the Fleet, Vice-Com. of the *Akitsushima*, *Kasagi* and *Yakumo*, etc.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

KATO, *Taka-akira*, Ambassador at London, was b. 1859 at Nagoya, and grad. Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '81. After a year or two in the Mitsubishi, he entered the Foreign Office '87 and appointed personal secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Count Okuma) '88; on the resignation of his chief, he was transferred to the Finance Office to be promoted in time to be the Director of the Banking Bureau, that of the Taxation Bureau, etc. Soon he returned to the Foreign Office and from '94 to '99 he represented Japan in England; Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1900-'01; sat twice in the House, once as M.P. for Kochi ken elected (Aug. '02) unsolicited and next in March '03 from Yokohama. Entered the Saionji Cabinet as For. Minister, but to resign in Mar., being opposed to the Railway Nationalization. Was decorated with G.C.M.G. by King Edward.

Add. Japanese Embassy, London.

KATO, *Terumaro*, physician in ordinary to Court, eldest son of Baron H. Kato, was b. '62, studied medicine at Tokyo Imp. Univ., and further at Berlin and Vienna, his specialty being childrens' diseases.

Add. Go-bancho, Koj. Tokyo.

KATO, *Temosaburo*, Vice-Adm., Com'der of Kure Adm'lty, b. '59 in Hiroshima; midshipman '83; Captain '99; Prof. at the Naval Academy; Construction-Superviser and Sectional Chief at the Navy before he was appointed '02 to be Chief Staff office of a Standing Squadron; chief of staff of the Kamimura Squadron in the late war; next transferred to a Bureau Chief, appointed Vice-Minister in '06; Vice-Adm. in '08; to present office '09.

Add. Kure.

KATO, *Tsunetada*, M.P. ex-Minister at Brussels, b. '59 at Matsuyama; was attache at Paris, 86; secretary, For. Office '91, and was again transferred, as Secretary, to the Legation at Paris, '92-'97. Recalled home to be appointed Personal Secretary and Secretary; promoted to be Minister Resident 3 years later, and to full Minister accredited to Belgium, '02. Resigned the post in '00 and became editor of the *Osaka Shimpo*. Holds 2nd Class Sacred Treasure.

Add. Osaka Shimpo, Osaka.

KATSURA, *Taro*, Holder of Grand Order and Grand Cordon of Paulownia (war honour), Premier, General, Marquis, (cr. Viscount '95, Count '02 and Marquis '07) was b. '47 in Choshu, and fought in the Choshu versus Tokugawa war and next in the was of the Restoration; studied military science at his own expense in Berlin '69-'73; Captain '74; Military Attache (Major) in Berlin '75-'78; re-called and attached to the General Staff with additional post as Secretary of the Cabinet; Colonel in '82; was on suite of the then War Minister Marshal Oyama when he travelled abroad '84-'5 to inspect military affairs; Major-General in '85 and Chief of Military Affairs Bureau, War Office, '84; Vice-Minister of War '80-'91 and Lieut.-Gen. '00; then Commander of the Nagoya Divisoin which he led during the Japan-China War and wintered at Haicheng; was created Viscount and decorated with the 3rd Order of Golden Kite after the war; Governor-General of Formosa '96, War Minister Jan. '98-Dec. 1900, and under different Premiers. When the 4th Ito Ministry Sept, 1900-'01 collapsed, the Marquis was prevailed upon to form a Cabinet in June 1901, and which will be remembered in associa-

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tion with the Anglo-Japanese Treaty early in 1902, its renewal on a broader basis in '05, and above all the late War. Formed his second Ministry in July '08, as successor to the Saionji Cabinet. He was invested with G.C.M.G. by King Edward.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

KAWABATA, *Gyokusho*, b. '42 at Kyoto; is a Professor at the Gov. Fine Art School of Tokyo, and is one of the living master painters, he being regarded as foremost in the Shijo Style; established a private Art School in '09.

Add. Shimo-tomi-saka, Koi., T.

KAWADA, *Takashi*, Man. Dir. of the Tokyo R'ly Co., eldest son of Takeshi Kawada, learned scholar of Chinese classics, b. '70 and studied at Michigan in '96.

Add. Wakamiya-cho, U., T.

KAWAI, *Shintaro*, Dendrologist, Prof. at the Ag. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. '65 in Owari; grad. Ag. Col. in 92; Assis.-Prof. at the College '94; was honoured with the doctorate in '99; sent to Germany and Austria to prosecute his study for about three years, returning home '03 and made full Prof. at the same College.

Add. Meguro, near Tokyo.

KAWAKAMI, *Kin-ichi*, Gen.-Man. Sumitomo Firm. b. Kumamoto '57; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '78; entered the Foreign Office, rising to be Consul-Gen. at Shanghai, then Dir. Commercial Bureau; entered the Nippon Ginko as its Bureau Dr. which he resigned '98 to enter the Sumitomo's service, Osaka.

Add. Sumitomo, Osaka.

KAWAKAMI, *Toshihiko*, Consul-General at Harbin since '07, b. '61 in Tokyo, clerk at Fusan, Vladivostock, San Francisco and St. Petersburg in '86-'92, Interpreter at last place in '96, Commercial Agent at Vladivostock in '00, Legation Sec. in '04, attached to Commanding Head-quarters in Liaotung in '04, Commercial Agent in Vladivostock in '06, was injured by stray shot when late Prince Ito was assassinated in '09. Edu. gra'ted Russian from the Tokyo Foreign Language School in '84.

Add. Japanese Cons., Harbin.

KAWAMURA, *Hoshu*, Surgeon-Major-General of the Navy, was b. '59 in Usuki, Oita-ken, second-assistant-surgeon in '74; took part in the battle of '77; wounded on board the *Matsushima* in the China-Japan War when he was Chief Surgeon of the Standing Squadron; Chief of the Naval Medical Board at Saseho, Yokosuka and then at Kure; placed on reserve list in '06.

Add. Shiroyama-cho; Shiba, T.

KAWAMURA, *Jozaburo*, Vice-Min. of Justice, b '59 in Shiga-ken; grad. the then existing Law Institute of Justice Dep't '84; sent abroad for further study '86-'90; appointed Councillor of Justice; Judge at some District Courts, at Tokyo App. Court, a Public Pro. at Supreme Court Dir. of the Civ. Cri. Bureau, Justice, and finally to the present post in Jan. '06.

Add. Minami-cho, U., Tokyo.

KAWAMURA, *Kageaki*, General, Visc., (cr. '07), b. '59 in Satsuma; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War; and was afterward appointed commander of the First Army Division (Tokyo); he led the Himeji Division in the late War, and then appointed to the command of an Army which formed the extreme right in the Battle of Mukden. Appointed Mem. Supreme Military Council Dec. '05.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

KAWAMURA, *Kingoro*, Vice-Min. of Imp. Household and Chief Sec. of Privy Council, was b. in '63 in Mimasaku, grad. with honor Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '87, was secretary at local and central offices and Privy Council till about '08, Chief Sec. in

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'08 and Vice-Min. in '10.

Add. Aoyama, Minami-cho, T.

KAWASAKI, *Kinsaburo*, Dir. of Kawasaki Bank and other concerns; b. in Tokyo '66: grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School and further studied in America.

Add. Kawasaki Bank, Tokyo.

KAWASAKI, *Shozo*, Prop. of the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, b. '37; purchased the Gov. Hyogo Shipyard '86 and has enlarged it to present scope, now managed by his son Yoshitaro and Mr. Matsukata (second son of Marquis Matsukata).

Add. Kobe.

KAWASHIMA, *Chunosuke*, a Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. '55 in Tokyo; studied French and naval architecture at the Gov. Dockyard, Yokosuka; was engaged as interp. and clerk '71 by a Dutch firm, Yokohama; appointed agent at Lyons by the Yokohama Specie Bank '79-'93; removed to the Head Office '94; Agent at Bombay till '95; Agent in Tokyo, '02-'06; then recalled to the Head Office.

Add. Fukuyama-cho, Hg., T.

KAWASHIMA, *Jun*, Governor of Hokkaido since '06 and Member of the House of Peers, b. '47 in Kagoshima; studied in Germany and Austria under Stein) '74-'81; councillor of the Treasury, '81-'83; M.P. for Fukuoka, '90-'97; Governor of the Japan Hypothetic Bank, '97-'00; Governor of Shiga-ken and Fukuoka-ken '00-'06.

Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

KAWASHIMA, *Reijiro*, Rear-Adm., Pre. of Mil. Staff College, was b. '64 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut. 2nd class in '88; Captain in '01 and Rear-Adm. in '07. Was decorated with 3rd class of Golden Kite for his service in the late War.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

KAWATA, *Ryukichi*, Baron, Pres. of the Yokohama Dockyard, b. '56, eldest son of the late Baron Kawata, Gov. of the Nippon Ginko and founder of the house; he succeeeded to the title on the death of his father in '96. The present Baron having a great interest in mechanical science chose shipbuilding as his profession.

Add. Shin Ogawa-cho, U., T.

KAZAN-IN, *Chikaiye*, Marquis, of a former courtier family which was founded in the 12th century. The present head was b. in 1878, 7th son of Vis. Horikawa and adopted into the family which had no male issue.

Add. Okubo near Tokyo.

KIDO, *Takamasa*, ex-Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, Marquis, b. 1856, adopted son of Kido Koin (1824-'77), one of the greatest personages in the work of Restoration and created Peer for the service. The present head studied mining in U.S.A. 1870-74, afterward at the Tokyo Univ. and also Osaka Technical Institute.

Add. Shinzaka, Akasaka, T.

KIKKAWA, *Jukichi*, Baron, mem. House of Peers, is a branch of the House of Vis. Kikkawa, was, b. 59, 3rd son of the former chief of the said house and brother to the present Viscount; granted Barony and ordered to establish separate house in recognition of his father's service at the time of the Restoration; studied at Harvard, U.S.A. and returned home '8-, to hold posts of attaché Councillor and Sec. at the Foreign Office. Elected mem. of the House of Peers in the election of '93 and '97. He is an hon. Sec. of the Harvard Club in Tokyo.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

KIKOSHI, *Yasutsuna*, Baron (cr. '07), 2nd Order of Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour). Lieut.-Gen. and ex-Com. 6th (Kumamoto); b. at Kanazawa in '54; he entered the Military Academy '75; Ensign '77; sent abroad for study in Germany '82; Major-Gen. '98 and Com. of 23rd Brigade '01. Took part in the Japan-China War.

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which procured him 4th Order Golden Kite and also in the expedition occasioned by the Boxer trouble; fought under Gen. Oku at the head of his brigade, in the late war and was raised to succeed his Chief on the latter's removal to a higher post. Attended Jamestown Mil. and Nav. Exhibition; fell Gen. in '10 and placed on retired list

Add. Kumamoto.

KIKUCHI, *Choshiro*, Pres. Tokai Bank, b. '53; prop. of big dry-goods store in the business quarter of Tokyo; is Directors of various companies, once sat in the House of Peers as highest tax payer representative for Tokyo Prefecture.

Add. Takecho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

KIKUCHI, *Dairoku*, M.A. (Cambridge) Baron, (cr. '02), *Rigaku-hakushi*, mem. House of Peers, President of the Imperial Kyoto University since '08, b. '55 in Mimasaka; was one of those sent '66 by the Tokugawa Gov. to England for study, to return home with its downfall, but again sent '69 by the Imp. Gov. Graduated mathematics at Cambridge, '77, as one of the wranglers; was next Prof. of mathematics, then President of the Imp. Univ. and lately Minister of Education June 1901—July '03, which he resigned in connection with the "Text-Book Scandal"; President of the Peers' School from '04 to '05. Delivered lectures on Japanese education at the University of London' 1909 and at Civic Forum, U.S.A., '10.

Add. Imp. Univ., Kto. yo

KIKUCHI, *Jozaburo*, Surg.-Gen. ret. b. 55 in Saga, joined the rank of Army Surgeons in 80, and ultimately rised to General's status attached to the Osaka Divisson, placed on retired list in '05.

Add. Tanimachi. Higashi, Osaka.

KIKUCHI, *Takenori*, M.P., b. in Aomori '67. edu. at Keio Gijuku, was journalist connected with the *Jiji* '90-'95, General Affairs Chief of the Kyushu R'ly '95-'02, M.P. for Moji '03, and then for Aomori.

Add. Minami Odawaracho, Ky., T.

KIKUCHI, *Takeo*, *Hogaku-hakushi*, Member of House of Peers, lawyer, b. at Morioka, '54; grad. Boston Univ. '77; Lecturer of Law at Tokyo Univ. '81; Councillor, Department of Justice '84; Private Secretary to the Minister of Justice (late Count Yamada) '86; afterwards Director of a Bureau, and retired '91 to practise law; is the President of the "Hogaku-in" (private law college).

Add. Ichigaya, U., Tokyo.

KIKUTEI, *Kochō*, Marquis, head of the former house of courtier.

Add. Bancho, Koj., Tokyo.

KIMATA, *Tomi*, Major-General, Prof. at the Military Gunnery and Engineering School, was b. '57 in Okayama-ken; appointed Sub.-Lieut. of Engineer in '77; sent to France '86 to study military science for several years; was also instructor in the Military Cadets' School; Staff-Officer of the 4th Division, etc.

Add. Tani-machi, Ichigaya, U., T.

KIMBARA, *Meisen*, a millionaire and public benefactor, b. in Enshu '32; has undertaken several works of public utility, for which he has repeatedly been rewarded by the Government. Early in '08 he retired to his native village and became its headman; owns a bank, stationery and toilet oil shops.

Add. Kimbara Bank, Tokyo.

KIMURA, *Riemon*, b. '34 is one of the millionaires of Yokohama, who, by foresight and shrewdness, rose from obscurity to the present opulence by selling raw silk to foreigners early in the era; is connected with the Yokohama Electric Light Co., the Specie Bank and other important establishments; once sat in the House of Peers as high-tax paying member for Kanagawa-ken.

Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

KIMURA, *Seishiro*, Departmental

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Dir. of the Bank of Japan, was born '61 in Okayama Prefecture. Had once been an editor of the "Chugai-Shogyo," next he entered the present bank in '03, where he began to distinguish himself and was appointed its director soon afterward.

Add. Minami-Sakuma-cho, Sb., T.

KIMURA, *Shunkichi*, Naval Eng. and expert of wireless telegraphy b. '66; grad. course of physics at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88; was instructor at Tokyo and Sendai High Schools '90-'96; Prof. at the Naval Academy 1900 and member of the Wireless Telegraph Committee; dispatched to England '01 to investigate the wireless telegraph service and returned home at end '02; had charge of installation of wireless telegraph station near Yokosuka Jan. '03, when he hit upon a new process of wireless telegraphy and completed it early 1906, his system having been adopted for use by the Imperial Navy. He attended the International Wireless Telegraphy Conference held in fall '06 at Berlin; was decorated with Middle Cordon Rising Sun (annuity ¥360) for his service in the late War.

Add. Yokosuka.

KIMURA, *Sosuke*, Naval Surgeon-General and Chief of the Medical Bureau, Navy; was b. '54 in Kagoshima, eldest son of *Kutaro*, retainer of the clan.

Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, T.

KIMURA, *Yuko*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 18th Division, was b. in 51 in Tokushima, Sub.-Lieut. in 72, Major-Gen. in '01, commanded 16th Brigade in the late War, Brigade Commander of the Bodyguards in 07, Lieut.-Gen. 09.

Add. Fukuoka, Kyushu.

KINKOZAN, *Sohei*, celebrated potter of Awata, Kyoto, and 7th of the line, b. '68, 2nd son of Kinkozan VI by whom the export of Awata ware was started. The business at one time suffered decline, but by indefatigable effort and untiring perseverance the present head has restored and further carried the business to great prosperity, his exhibits having won more than 30 high-grade medals at various exhibitions both home and abroad.

Add. Awata, Kyoto.

KINOSHITA, *Yuzaburo*, Judge of Adm. Litigation Court, was b. in Wakayama in 64, grad. Law Course, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '89, entered civil service and was a Governor in Formosa about '96.

Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

KISHI, *Seiichi*, Barrister, Dir. of the Osaka Gas Co., legal adviser to several Gov. and private institutions; was born '67 in Matsuye; grad. Law at Imp. University of Tokyo in '87 and began practice in Tokyo and soon grew to be one of the most flourishing lawyers.

Add. Isarago, Shiba, Tokyo.

KISHIGAMI, *Kenkichi*, Zoologist, Head of the Investigation Section, Fishery Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com., was born '67 in Aichi-ken; grad. Science Col. of Imp. University of Tokyo in '94; appointed technical expert of the said Dep't '95; sent to Europe and America in '97.

Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

KISHIMOTO, *Taisuke*, *Hogakuhakushi*, lawyer, b. '52 in Tottori; studied law in France; was for many years an official at the Dep't of Justice where he rendered a great service under Boissonade in the arduous work of compiling the new codes; is a prominent member of the Tokyo Bar after his resignation of official service '93, and is a founder of the Meiji Law College.

Add. Misaki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

KITAGAKI, *Kunimichi*, Baron, M. of the House of Peers, ex-Pres. of Hokkaido R'ly. Co., b. '36 in Tottori; began his civil career in '69; afterward Secretary of the Home Department, then Governor of several prefectures, last appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs which he resigned in '99.

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Add. Kyoto.

KITAGAWA, *Keisuke*, Man. Dir. of Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Dir. of the Tamagawa Electric R'ly Co., was b. '61 in Fukui-ken; was once editor of the *Jiji*.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

KITAMURA, *Shichiro*, Head of the Yokohama Branch of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. '64 in Saga-ken; grad. the Tokyo Higher Commercial School and got into the Mitsui Bussan, to be promoted in time to present position.

Add. Tsukioka-cho, Yokohama.

KITAKOGA, *Takeichiro*, Rear-Adm., ex-Chief, Torpedo Corps, Yokosuka; was b. '58 in Saga-ken; Ensign '83, promoted to the present rank, meanwhile filling the posts of Superintendent of Naval Ordinance, Sectional Chief of the Tokyo Naval Arsenal; Chief of the Kure Arsenal, etc. Was granted 4th class of Golden Kite '06; placed on retired service '09.

Add. Osaki-mura, near Tokyo.

KITAZATO, *Shibasaburo*, Dr. *Igakuhakushi*, President of the Japan Medical Society, b. at Kumamoto '56; studied in Germany under Prof. Koch '85-'91; discovered the germs of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc., and is regarded as one of the foremost bacteriologists of the world, has charge of the Gov. blood-serum Laboratory, was bestowed the Red Eagle by the Kaiser in '09 in appreciation of his distinguished scientific achievement.

Add. Nakano-cho, Azabu, T.

KIUCHI, *Juhiro*, Director of Agr. and Ind., Korea, b. '65 in Kazusa; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88, and further studied at the Univ. Hall. Subsequently held posts at Legislative Bureau, House of Peers and finally appointed Dir. Commercial Bureau, Dep't. Agri. & Com., but owing to the opposition of businessmen against reorganizing the Stock Exchanges along the line of Bourse carried out by him, he had to resign in '03; connected with it since its formation in '06.

Add. Seoul, Res.-General.

KIYOSU, *Iyemori*, Count, Governor of Niigata Prefecture, Mem. of the House of Peers, Dir. of the Japan Red Cross Society, is 12th son of the late Prince Kuniye Fushimi, and was born '62 in Kyoto. In '88, he was ordered to create the Kiyosu family and was appointed Lord Abbot of Bukkoji in Kyoto '73 but afterward he turned a layman; Mem. of the House of Peers '90; Governor of Yamanashi '97, that of Ibaraki '08, and afterward to the same of Niigata-ken.

Add. Shimo-6-ban-cho, Koj, T.

KIYOURA, *Keigo*, Visc., Privy Council, was b. '50 at Kumamoto; was at one time a schoolmasters; then a humble clerk in the central Gov. where his promotion was quite rapid, chiefly in the Justice and Home Offices. In the former he rose to the highest post and twice held the chair of Ministry '98-1900 and '01-'03; was transferred to that of Agr. and Com. in July '03 which he resigned '06. He is one of the trusted lieutenants of Marshal Prince Yamagata; created Baron in '02 in connection with the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and appointed to the present post in '07.

Add. Kubo-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

KOBA, *Sadanaga*, *Hogakuhakushi*, Member of the House of Peers, b. in '59; studied in Germany and Austria, '82-'85; Private Secretary to the Minister of Education, &c., '85-'92; afterwards the Director of the Ordinary Education Bureau and Chief Councillor Education; was made Vice-Minister of Education '03, which he resigned '05.

Add. Harajuku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

KOBAYASHI, *Becker*, lawyer, legal adviser, Director of a some companies,

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is an English-born naturalized Japanese; was b. in 1863 and come early in Japan; was adopted by the family of N. Kobayashi as husband of his daughter Suzu in 1889.

Add. Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

KOBAYASHI, *Genso*, Director of the Imperial Railways, was b. in 1867 in Yonezawa, and adopted in 1894 by Y. Kobayashi of the same place; graduated from Law Coll., Imperial Tokyo University in '96, appointed a Secretary of the Imperial Railways the following year and has since continued in the service. He was one of those civilians who were on board the transport *Hitachi-Maru* and taken prisoners by the *Kosia* in the late war.

Add. Shiodome, Shiba, Tokyo.

KOBAYASHI, *Koai*, member of the Metropolitan Council of Tokyo, was b. in 45 in Tokyo, and served for a long while at the Treasury in which he rose to the position of a Bureau Director, which he resigned 1891. He has been on the Board of Directors of various companies.

Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

KODA, A remarkable family of artists. "ROBAN," b. '67 is one of master novelists, a George Meredith of Japan. Among his famous works are "Goju-noto," "Isana-dori," etc. His elder brother, LIEUT. GUNJI (ret.) took into his head a quixotic idea, the colonization of northerly islands of Kuriles, in 1894, and was taken prisoner at Kamchatka during the late war, but released in '05; his younger brother, NARITOMO, is a grad. of the Col. Lit. Imp. Tokyo Univ., two sisters Miss NOBU, and Mrs. Ando (her younger sister) both b. at Tokyo, the elder in '70 and the younger '75; both showed a great talent for music from childhood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, Miss Nobu to study in U.S.A., Germany and Austria '89-'95; then Profs. of the Gov. Tokyo Music Academy. Both have resigned. "Roban" was appointed '08 Lec. Col. Lit., Imp. Kyoto Univ., and resigned '10.

Add. Mukojima, T. (Roban).

KODAMA, *Hideo*, Count, Sectional chief of the Residency-General, Korea, was b. in 76 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late celebrated General Kodama who chief of staff in the late War; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo University in 1900 and has since been in the service at above.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

KODERA, *Shinsaku*, Secretary at the Foreign Office, was b. in '55 in Tokyo, grad. Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '80, Studied in England and Germany '81-'86, Prof. at the Higher Normal School till '91 when he removed to the Foreign Office, was at the Legation, London '94-'93, then in St. Petersburg, China etc.

Add. Sugamo-Myogizaka, Tokyo.

KOEZUKA, *Kyu*, deputy Pres. House of Representatives, was b. '51 in Hyogo-ken, studied under late Kei-u Nakamura and early took to journalism and political life in Tokyo, Dir. of Mining Bureau when the *Keinseito* Cabinet was formed in 98, then Governor of Tokyo which he resigned with fall of the Cabinet, is a leading member of the Nationalist party.

Add. Hitotsugi, Ak., Tokyo.

KOGA, *Kenzo*, b. '.8 in Saga; joined Eto's rebellion raised '74, was captured but acquitted with reprimand. After fighting against adversity in Tokyo '74-'80 he succeeded entering the defunct Law Col., Justice Dep't. and with his graduation '84 his position was assured. He was Public Procurator at various courts, ultimately sat on the bench of Supreme Court '98 and was transferred to Dir. Police Bureau of Home Office in '06, to resign it '08 with the fall of the Seiyukai Cabinet.

Add. Yamabushi-cho, Ushi., T.

KOGANEI, *Seiryo*, Dir. and Prof. Med. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., his

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specially being diseases of the brains. He was born in '58 at Nagaoka; entered the Imp. (now Tokyo) Univ. '70; studied at Berlin '81-'85 and has been connected with the University ever since.

Add. Akefune-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

KOIKE, *Chozo*, Consul-General at Mukden, Manchuria, since '08, b. '73 at Fukushima, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination in '96, attaché at Seoul in the same year, transferred to London in '97, personal Sec. to Foreign Minister in '00, Legation Sec. at Peking in '01, transferred to London in '02, Consul-General at New York in '06, at San Francisco, and finally to the present post. Edu. Graduated from the Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '96.

KOIKE, *Masanao*, Baron (cr. '07), Surg.-Gen. (ret.) and ex-Dir. Med. Bureau, Army, b. in Yamagata in '54; entered the Mil. Surgery School '77, Capt.-Surgeon '84; Chief Surgeon of the 1st Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite; proceeded to Austria on official business '97, 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon Rising Sun (war honour).

Add. Kobinata Daimachi, T.

KOIZUMI, *Yeitaro*, Rear-Adm., Chief Staff to Yokosuka Admiralty; was b. in '65 in Tokyo; Midshipman '81; Captain '02; Rear-Adm. '08, was Divisional Commander of the *Matsushima* in the Japan-China war; was on the Committee charged to bring home the cr. *Azuma* from France in '01; Chief Staff to Takeshiki Naval Station '03-'04.

Add. Yokosuka Admiralty.

KOMATSUBARA, *Yeitaro*, Minister of Education and Member of the House of Peers, b. in '52 at Okayama; took active part in democratic movement and was even imprisoned for some years; afterward appointed a Secretary of Foreign Affairs '81; next Secretary of the Legation at Berlin; Minister of Justice, and Vice-Minister of Home Affairs Nov. '98—Sept. 1900; and afterwards entered *Osaka Mainichi Shimbun*, but resigned the editorship in 1903; given the present post in '08.

Add. Kudan-zaka, Tokyo.

KOMOTO, *Jujiro*, Dr. *Igaku-hakushi*, b. '59; studied in Germany and Austria '85-'89; Prof. at the Medical Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., and is one of the most distinguished ophthalmologists of the day.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

KOMURA, *Jutaro*, Count (cr. Baron '02, Count '07), Minister of Foreign Affairs, was b. in Hyuga '55; one of the first batch of students sent by the Government to America for studies, grad. from Harvard of the class '77; appointed an official of the Justice Dep't, but transferred to the Foreign Office '84 as Secretary and shortly afterward as assist. Director of the Translation Bureau; was Chargé d'Affaires at Peking till the eve of the outbreak of the War of '94-'95; appointed Civil Administrator of Antung, to be promoted Director of the Political Bureau shortly afterward; made to undertake an important diplomatic business when the relations between Japan and Korea took a peculiar turn in consequence of the assassination of the Korean Queen and remained in Seoul as Minister, to be soon recalled home June '96 to assume the post of Vice-Minister till '98 when transferred to be Minister at Washington; to that at St. Petersburg 1900 and then removed to a similar post at Peking to represent Japan in the memorable International Conference in connection with the Boxer trouble; was given portfolio of Foreign

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Affairs in the Katsura Cabinet '01-'05, and had to direct diplomatic affairs of the country at the most momentous period of the history of his country first in regard to the conclusion of the first Anglo-Japanese Agreement, the Portsmouth negotiation of peace, the second Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, and lastly the Japan-Chinese Negotiation as a corollary of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace. Returning home early Jan. '06 from the mission to Peking he resigned the Ministry and was appointed immediately after a Privy Councillor; was next Ambassador to England '06-'08, and then to the Ministerial post for the second time. He was granted K.C.B. by King Edward.

Add. Foreign Office.

KONDO, *Rempei*, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.), b. '50, and is long connected with shipping business, having served under the late Iwasaki whose relative by marriage he subsequently became; was appointed a Director on the creation of the present Co.; elected Vice-President at the time of the Japan-China War and finally its President; bears the 2nd Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his service in transport business during the war. Was M.P. in the 1st session of the Diet, but has lately kept aloof from politics.

Add. Ichigaya, U., Tokyo.

KONDO, *Motoki*, Inspector of Naval Construction, Pres. of the Kogyoku-sha, Mem. of the Dep't of Materials, Navy, was b. '64 in Tokyo; is now in England on official business. He is Director of the Kogyoku-sha, private school founded by his father who did much in the cause of naval education.

Add. Shinsenza, Shiba, Tokyo.

KONO, *Hironaka*, M.P. of unbroken record, b. at Fukushima '49; entered early political career, joined the democratic movement started by Count Itagaki, and is one of the pioneer Liberals who fought in the cause of freedom and suffered much from collisions with the authorities. Was the leader of the Fukushima trouble and thrown in prison for several years; seceded '98 from the Liberal Party to join its rivals, the Progressives, and at once sprang into notoriety for a short while when as President of the Lower House he invited its dissolution by submitting an impeachment Reply to the Throne soon after the opening of the session of '03; had previously seceded from the Progressives; was arrested on the charge of sedition in connection with the Anti-Peace violence of Sept. 5th, but was acquitted.

Add. Kobinata, Daimachi, Koi., T.

KONOIKE, the family. Is one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan, dating 3 centuries back; runs the Konoike Bank, and is at the same time the largest shareholder of the Nippon Life Insurance Co. and the Osaka Savings Bank. While vying with the Sumitomo family the honorable post of being the oldest merchant prince in Osaka, the Konoike is more conservative than the other. Mr. Zenzaburo Ashida, Gen. Man. of the house, has charge of the affairs of the family whose head Ben-emon Konoike, remaining as a titular head, like a monarch in a fully developed constitutional country.

Add. Konoike, Osaka.

KONOYÉ, *Fumimaro*, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and a gōsseke (see Ichijo); was founded by Motozané (1143-66 A.D.) whose brother Kanezane

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(1148-1207) founded the three princely houses of Kujo, Nijo and Ichijo. The present head is still a minor and his father Atsumaru (1863-1904) was President of House of Peers.

Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

KUBOTA, *Katsumi*, Dir. of the South Manchurian R'ly Co., 3rd son of Denyemon Higuchi, was b. '69 in Kagoshima; was adopted as son and heir by the late Mr. Kubota; graduated from Law Col. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '94; to be soon attached to the Bureau of National Treasury of the Nippon Ginko, and then transferred to the present post in '05.

Add. South Manch. R'ly Co. T.

KUBOTA, *Seishu*, Dir. of the South Manchurian R'ly Co., was b. '71 in Hokkaido; grad. Law, Imp. University of Tokyo in '95 and then entered the legal service as Public Procurator till '06 when he was appointed Governor of Yamagata, but transferred in the same year to the present post. Started for Europe in '08 on a tour of inspection of railway affairs, and returned home in '10.

Add. Dairen, Manchuria.

KUBOTA, *Seitaro* Dir. Sanitary Affairs Bureau, b. '64 in Okayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '91; Sec. at local and the Home Office till '94; was sent abroad to investigate sanitary matters relating to factories '98-'99 and was transferred to be Secretary of Agr. and Com. to draw up draft of factory law, remaining as additional post Secretary of the Home Office; finally elevated to the present post '03.

Add. Fukide-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

KUBOTA, *Yuzuru*, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Minister of Education, Mem. House of Peers (since '94) b, '47 in Tajima; entered the civil service in connection with Education in which he became Vice-Minister '93-'94, and finally its chief, had to resign the Ministry Nov., '05 in connection with the University Prof.'s demonstration affair. Holds 1st class of the Order of Sacred Treasure.

Add. Kanatomi-cho, Koi., T.

KUGA, *Michihisa*, Marquis, formerly courtier, the house being founded by Prince Tomohira, son of the Emperor Murakami. The present head b. at Kyoto, '41; was appointed a commander of the Imp. Army at the time of the Restoration, Sec. of the Imp. House-hold & the Cabinet, then Governor of Tokyo '96-'97. Appointed Director of Board of Decorations in '09.

Add. Shin-ogawa-machi, U., T.

KUHARA, *Mizuru*, Dean of coll. S'ce (Imp. Kyoto Univ.) was b. in '56 in Mimasaka, grad. Chemistry '77 in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., studied chemistry at Johns Hopkin's Univ. '80-'84, Prof. at the Tokyo Univ, till '02, then removed to Kyoto.

Add. Kyoto University.

KUJO, *Michizane*, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gossekke* (see Ichijo); founded by Kanezane (1148-1207). The present head was b. 1869 and Ritualist on duty at Court, and one of his sisters is now the Crown Princess.

Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Ak., T.

KUKI, *Takakazu*, Baron, (cr. '05) Privy Councilllor, b. '52 in Settsu; was for several years a high official in the Dep't of Education; Minister at Washington between '84 and '88, Director of the Imp. Nara Museum since '90; Exhibition Commissioner, etc. Sat for a while in the House of Peers, but resigned the post on being appointed a Privy Councillor; is a great virtuoso in Japanese painting.

Add. 14, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

KUMA, *Tokuso*, Paymaster-General of the Imperial Bodyguards Division, was b. in Fukuoka in 1862, Sub-Lieutenant in 85, Lieutenant in '88, removed to the Accountant service in '93, Paymaster-Colonel in '05 and Paymaster-General in '09.

Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

KUME, *Keiichiro*, a noted paint-

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er of the Western school, b. '66 in Saga, son of the celebrated historian Kume Kunitake; studied in Paris '86-'93; appointed Professor of the Tokyo Fine Art School '96; is noted for landscape painting.

Add. Iigura-Katamachi, Az., T.

KUME, *Kinya*, ex-Vice-Minister of the Dep't Agri. and Com., b. '67 in Tokyo; finished Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ., '86, and has since held post of Councillor or Secretary at the Communication Dep't in which he rose to be Dir. Communication Bureau, to be transferred to that of Patent Bureau '04 and then Dir. Forestry Bureau '06-7. Resigned the post of Vice Min. in '08.

Add. Nagazumi-cho, Y., Tokyo.

KUME, *Ryosaku*, Dir. of the Tokyo Gas Works since '07; was born '67 in Saitama; studied at the Keiogijuku and another private university in Tokyo; was for years Managing Director of the Nippon Railway Co. before its nationalization.

Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

KUNISAWA, *Shimbei*, Vice-President of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. since '06; was born in '64, a native of Tosa; grad. in '89 from Eng. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; engineer of the nationalized Kyushu R'ly Co. '89; served at the Railway Department '92-'05; was connected with the field railroads in Manchuria before the South M. R'ly Co. was created.

Add. Dairen, Manchuria.

KURACHI, *Tetsukichi*, Dir. of Political Bureau and Sec. of Residency-General, b. '70 in Kanazawa, passed higher civil service examination in '96, Councillor of Foreign Office in '97, 3rd class Sec. at Berlin in '99, Councillor at head office '01 and Secretary of Agri. and Com. which latter he resigned in '03, promoted to 3rd class higher service in '06, attached to the Japanese Envoy to the Peace Conference at the Hague in '07, decorated with 4th class Rising Sun for the war and with 3rd class Sacred Treasure for the latter service. Edu. Grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '94.

Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

KURATOMI, *Yuzaburo*, Vice-Minister of Justice in the Korean Government; b. '53 in Fukuoka Prefecture; grad. Law, Imperial Univ., Tokyo, in '80; Judge '81; long held post of Councillor to the Judical Dep't, then Procurator of the Supreme Court, and Chief Procurator of the Tokyo Appeal Court, Bureau Director and Vice-Minister of Justice; transferred to the present post in '07.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

KURE, *Bunso*, chief statist of Dep't of Agr. and Com., b. '51 in Tokyo; clerk in the Cabinet '75 and has since been devoted to statistic work. Was sent abroad to U.S.A. and Europe 1900 to investigate statistic affairs. Is teaching his special science at various institutions.

Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

KURE, *Daigoro*, Chief-Man. of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. '62 in Nagasaki; was sent to China by the Foreign Office in '77 to study the Chinese language; attaché to the Japanese Consulate at Tientsin '85; Chancellor to the Japanese Consulate at London '86; transferred to Bombay which post he soon resigned to enter the Mitsui Bussan.

Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

KURIHARA, *Ryoichi*, ex-M.P., b. '55 at Toba; one of the pioneer party politicians who followed the standard of Count Itagaki; went to China as war correspondent in the Franco-Chinese war; started the *Shinonome* (daily) with the late Mr. Nakai, but gave up

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after a few years. Travelled abroad in company of Count Itagaki about '82; was Per. Secretary when he was Home Minister '96, and held post of Senior Councillor when the Seiyukai formed Ministry. He was involved in the Nippon Sugar Refinery bribery case and had to resign M.P. in '09 after having sat in the House almost without break.

Add. Shibuya near Tokyo.

KURINO, *Shin-ichiro*, Baron (cr. '07), Amb. to France b. at Fukuoka '52; Commissioner of the Foreign Office '81; Junior Secretary '84; Vice-Chief of the Investigation Bureau '86; transferred to the Communication Dep't to act as Personal Secretary to its Minister, promoted to be Director of the Foreign Correspondence Bureau in the Dep't three years after; returned to the Foreign Office '91 as Director of the Investigation Bureau and then that of the Political Bureau. Next commenced his diplomatic career first as minister at Washington '94; then at Rome '00; at Paris '07; and at St. Petersburg '01, in the stormy time preceding the diplomatic rupture; appointed to the present post '06. Was granted patent of Barony and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun as War honour.

Add. Imp. Jap. Embassy, Paris.

KURODA, *Kiyoteru*, b. '66; studied painting at Paris '84-'93; startled purists and unsophisticated circles by exhibiting nude pictures at Exhibitions; is one of the master painters of Western school. Prof. Tokyo Art. Acad. since its commencement.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., T.

KURODA, *Nagashige*, Marquis (cr. '08, formerly *Daimyo* of Fukuoka), Vice-President of the House of Peers, b. '67 at Fukuoka; studied at Cambridge Univ. '84-'89; a Master of Ceremonies '89-'90; is President of the Oriental Association.

Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Ak., T.

KUROIWA, *Shuroku*, Edi. and Prop. of the *Yorozu Choho*, b. '62 in Tosa; was long connected with various papers chiefly as translator of foreign novels; started the present daily in '92, and by his clever management created for it a wide circulation and to-day it is one of the best circulated journals.

Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu Tokyo.

KUROKI, *Itei*, Gen. Count, (cr. '07), 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Class of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honour), b. in Satsuma, '44; commanded the Kumamoto Army Division in the Japan-China War, and achieved a distinguished service at Weihai-wei under Marshal Oyama, Feb. '95; promoted General in Nov. 1903; commander of the First Army in the late War and won the first great victory at the Battle of the Yalu, succeeded by the brilliant series of successful campaigns; appointed Mem. of the Supreme Military Council Dec. '05. Attended Jamestown Exhibition U.S.A. as representative of Japan. Created Baron in '95 and raised to present rank as war honour.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

KUROSE, *Yoshikado*, Baron ('07), holder of Grand Cross of Rising Sun, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '46 in Okayama; ensign '71; was Commander of Artillery Corps of the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded 4th Order of Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen. '01 and put on retired list the following year. He was commissioned Commander of Formosan Garrison in the late War.

KUBU, *Masamichi*, architect to Edu. Dep't, b. '58 at Shizuoka;

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grad. Arch. at the former Eng. College '81; appointed Arch. to Edu. Dep't '86 and this post he has held with only a short break, and was in charge of architectural section of Japan at the Centennial Exhibition and St. Louis Exhibition. He was Chief Architect in building the present Japan Bank building and several other edifices.

Add. Edogawa, Koi., Tokyo.

KUSAKABE, *Benjiro*, Engineer, *Kogakuhakushi*, Chief Engineer of the Tokyo City-office; was b. '61 in Shiga-ken; grad. Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; was long at the Home Office as its Chief Engineer and once been to Europe; received his doctorate in '01.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., T.

KUSAKABE, *Sankuro*, ex-Dir. of For. Sec., Gov.-Gen., Kwantung, b. '70 at Kuwana, passed dip. and con. service examination in '94, attaché at Seoul the same year, eleve Consul at Honolulu in '85, attaché at Rome '96 where he remained till '01, Sec. at Sa. Petersburg in '01, at Sweden Norway in '04, at Rome '06, decorated with 4th class Rising Sun with grant of money for the late War. Edu. Graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law) in '94.

KUSUNOSE, *Yukihiko*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of the Yura Fort; was b. '58 in Tosa; Sub-Lieut. of the Army (Artillery) '79; was sent to Europe in suite of Generals Nogi and Kawakami, in '86; Major-General '01, and Lieut.-General in '07: filled in the meanwhile, the posts of adjutant to the General Staff, Chief Staff Officer of the 12th Division, Com. of the Tsushima Garrison, Head of the Osaka Arsenal, and Head of the Saghalien Government.

Add. Yura Fort.

KUWADA, *Kumazo, Hogakuhakushi*, Prof. at Law and Eng. Colleges, Imp. University, Tokyo., Member of the House of Peers as highest-tax-payer in Tottori ken; b. '68 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '93; Manager of the Kōgo Club; further studied in Europe '96-'98, especially Social Politics, to organize the Social-Political Association on his return home; was granted the doctorate '04 by presenting a thesis; elected Member of the House of Peers by mutual vote, the same year; wrote "On Industrial Economy," "The General Trend of Social Problems in Europe," etc.

Add. Sendagi Hayashi-cho, T.

MAEDA, *Masana*, promoter of various business organizations and ex-Mem. House of Peers, b. '50 in Kagoshima; sent to France for study '79 and was for some while attached to the Legation there, and acted as Chief Commissioner when Japan participated in the French Exhibition '78. Was Senior Secretary of Treasury and Dep't Agr. and Com.; Vice-Min. of the latter '89 and subsequently transferred to the then existing Senate and with its abolition nominated Mem. House of Peers which he resigned '97 to devote himself to organizing an industrial league. The present Goni-kai (Five-two Staple Association) was result of his extensive canvassing.

Add. Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MAEDA, *Takeshiro*, Man. of the Nippon Electric Co., Agents for the General Electric Co., Proprietor of the *Industrial Magazine*, Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, was b. in Niigata-ken '67, graduated from the Post and Telegraph School '90 and has by self-study and indefatigable diligence risen to eminence in the electric world; made a tour of inspection through Europe and Amer-

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ica in '05.

Add. Shimbori-cho, Azabu, T.

MAEJIMA, *Mitsu*, Baron, (cr. '03), b. '35 in Echigo, and had charge of postal affairs in the initial stage of the service, and laid the foundation of its present greatness. Resigned the post '81 when Count Okuma, his great friend, left the Government, and has ever since led comparatively retired life. When the 30th anniversary of the postal service was celebrated in '03 he, "Father of Japanese Postal Service," was retrospectively rewarded with grant of patent of Baron. He is one of the enthusiastic language reformists and advocates of Roman spelling system.

Add. Sekiguchi, Koi., Tokyo.

MAKINO, *Nobuaki*, Privy Councillor since '09 Baron (cr. '07) second son of the late Okubo, b. Oct. '61; Secretary of the Foreign Office '89; Private Secretary to the then Premier Count Ito (late Prince) '88; a local Governor '91,-'92; Vice-Minister of Education '93; Minister at Rome '97; transferred to a similar post at Vienna which he resigned in Mar. '06 to be made Min. of Education, post which had been reserved for him. Was granted Grand Cross of Rising Sun and patent of nobility as war honour.

Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

MAKOSHI, *Kyohei*, Dr. Japan Beer Co. (formed by uniting Yebisu, Asahi and Sapporo Beer Breweries), was b. '43 at Okayama; reached Tokyo '70 to find work with almost empty purse; started a lodging house; became acquainted with Mr. Takashi Masuda and was appointed clerk of the then existing Senshu Gumi, exp. and imp. firm at Yokohama, subsequently transferred to the Mitsui, forerunner of present Mitsui Bussan; which establishment he left '88 to start the Yebisu Brewery at Meguro. Twice sat in the House of Representatives, but has since abandoned politics.

Add. Sakuragawa-cho, Sh., T.

MAKI, *Bokushin*,, Adviser of some Fishery Co., was born in '54 in Shimabara, and held various offices in provincial and Central Offices from '75 to '87; President of Sobu R'ly '88; was in Formosa as Governor and in other capacities '85-'86; transferred to be Dir. Police Bureau, Home Office, then to that of Fishery Bureau '98, and finally to the Forestry Bureau '06 which he soon left. Once sat in Parliament as politician of the now dissolved National Union. Holds 2nd class Sacred Treasure.

Add. Tansu-cho, Az., Tokyo.

MANO, *Bunji*, Dir. Technical Education Bureau, b. '61 in Shizuoka; grad. course of Mech. Eng. at the former Eng. College '81; studied his speciality at Glasgow of M.E.S., London; studied practical side of the science at Armstrong Works and returned home '90. Was appointed Prof. at the Imp. Univ.; Patent Examiners as additional post '97; sent to Paris on the occasion of the World's Fair; elevated to the present post '01 retaining the chair in the University. Acts as Dir. of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School as additional post since May '09.

Add. Kami Rokuban-cho, Koj., T.

MASAKI, *Naohiko*, Dir. Gov. Fine Art Academy, Tokyo, b. '62 in Kyoto, grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '82. After serving at various provincial schools, he was appointed Personal Sec. of the Min. of Edu. '97 combining post of Chief of Art Section. Was dispatched abroad to inspect art business in Europe and America, and after holding posts of Inspector at head office and lecturer of schools, he was

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appointed to the present post '01.
Add. Yarai, U., Tokyo.

MASUDA, *Eisaku*, Dir. of the Mitsukoshi Dry-goods Joint-stock Co.; was b. '65 in Tokyo and is brother of Takashi Masuda.
Add. Ippongi, Shinagawa, nr. T.

MASUDA, *Takashi*, Gen. Man. of the celebrated Mitsui Family, b. '48 in Sado, of a petty samurai family serving on the Shogunate land in that island; appointed cavalry officer shortly before the Restoration and was at the same time interpreter for the German officers engaged by the Shogunate at that time; gave up military career with the Restoration and entered the Senshu Kaisha, an export and import firm started at Yokohama by the present Marquis Inouye early in the era, and with the transfer of that firm to the Mitsui he entered the service of the latter and has remained in it to this day, drawing the highest salary of any in Japan. He is a noted connoisseur of arts, his collection of Buddhist pictures and images is reputed to be the finest in the country.
Add. Goten-yama, Tokyo.

MASUDA, *Taro*, Dir. of the Yingkow Hydraulic Electric Co., of the Nippon Marine and Fire Insurance Co. and of the Japan Fire Insur. Co., etc.; was b. in Tokyo '75, eldest son of Takashi Masuda; educated in England and is also a popular amateur dramatist.
Add. Itchôme, Hama-cho. N., T.

MASUJIMA, *Rokuichiro, Hogakuhakushi*, lawyer, b. '57 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of Law Imp. Uni., Tokyo in '77, and a graduate of the Middle Temple '83. Was for somewhile Lecturer at the Imp. Univ., but soon resigned to open with several friends the English Law School (now Central Univ.). He has undertaken various important cases and also played distinguished part in business of international description as intermediary and adviser. He is a consulting lawyer to many Japanese and foreign establishments.
Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., T.

MATANO, *Taku*, Director of the Imperial Museum, b. '46 in Sano fief which sent him to Yedo for prosecution of study; entered civil service, '71 and was Dir. of the then existing Record Bureau, Cabinet, to be transferred '89 to the present post.
Add. Nakano-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

MATSUBARA, *Shinnosuke*, Dir. Gov. Fishery Institute, Tokyo and one of the foremost experts in this line, b. at Matsue '58; first entered the Med. Col. Imp. Univ., but subsequently dispatched to Germany by Government to study Zoology, chiefly marine fauna, at Berlin '80-'83; Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. for some years afterward, at the same time, taking charge of the Fishery Institute, at first private establishment lately converted into official one; has been rewarded three times with the Blue Ribbon Medal for public merit.
Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

MATSUDA, *Masahisa*, ex-Minister of Finance, M.P., b. '45 in Saga; studied in France; served for a short while in the Justice Department; started with the present Premier a short-lived Liberal paper; was the President of the Kagoshima Higher School; began politics under Itagaki, and has been returned for Saga-ken since '90 (with the break of '92-'97); in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry in '98, he was Minister of Finance, and in the Ito Ministry of 1900-1901, Minister of Education; President of the Lower House from Mar. '04 to Jan. '06 when entered the Cabinet. Minis-

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ter of Justice '06-'08, transferred to Treasury in consequence of resignation of Baron Sakatani in Jan. '08.

Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

MATSUDAIRA, *Masanao*, Baron (cr. 1900), M. of the House of Peers, b. '44 at Fukui; Governor of Miyagi-ken, Kumamoto-ken and several other prefectures; held twice the post of Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, and represented Japan in the St. Louis Exposition as Vice-Chairman. Is President of Japan Sericultural Association.

Add. Omote-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

MATSUDAIRA, *Yasuhiro*, Marq., head of the old *Daimyo* of Fukui, Pres., Japan Agr. Society, b. '67; crossed over to Germany '84 to study and afterward entered Cirencester Agr. Col., England; established a model exp. farm at his hereditary estate in Fukui and was rewarded with silver medal at the 5th Domestic Exhibition in Osaka; elected Pres. Japan Agr. Society '04, and is Mem. House of Peers by right of birth.

Add. Fukui, Fukui-ken.

MATSUI, *Keishiro*, Coun. Japanese Embassy in Washington, b. at Osaka; grad. Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; dip. attaché '90 at the Seoul Legation and Sec. '93 at the same place; 2nd Sec. of Legation at Washington '94; 1st Sec. at London '97; transferred to a similar post at Peking '02; again appointed Sec. at London, to be transferred to post of Councillor, Embassy in Paris early '06.

Add. Jap. Embassy, U.S.A.

MATSUI, *Naokichi*, Dean Agr. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. at Ogaki; grad. chemistry of the Univ., '75; studied at Columbia, U.S.A. '77-'86; held post of Pres. 3rd High School, Dir. of Tech. Edu. Bureau, etc., to be exclusively appointed to the present post '90; Pres. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dec. '05 as successor of Prof. Yamakawa, but had to resign and return to the original post a few weeks afterward.

Add. Agr. Col., Komaba, Tokyo.

MATSU-ISHI, *Yasuharu*, Major-Gen., Dep'tal chief of the General Staff Board; b. '59 in Fukuoka; Sub-Lieut. of infantry in '83; Col. in '03; Major-Gen. in '07.

Add. Kobinatadaimachi, Koi., T.

MATSUKATA, *Masayoshi*, Marquis (Count '84 and Marquis '07), hon. LLD. (Oxford), one of the "elder statemen" b. '40 at Kagoshima; connected with the Treasury soon after the advent of the present era of Meiji, till in '81 when the Minister of Finance of the day (Okuma) resigned, the subject of this sketch as Vice-Minister succeeded him, continuing to occupy this chair for more than ten years and did much in restoring the credit of paper money which had fallen below par in consequence of excessive issue in the civil trouble, '77. In '91 he undertook the task of forming a Cabinet, combining the function of Minister of Finance; but the Ministry fell the following year unable to withstand the united attack of the Liberals and the Progressives; had to assume the portfolio of Finance on the occasion of the Japan-China War. His second Ministry '96-'97 was memorable in the establishment of gold mono-metallic standard and also for the conclusion of *entente* with the Progressives, but it came abruptly to an end, followed by the miserable collapse of the Cabinet; was Finance Minister in the Yamagata Ministry that followed his; a Privy Councillor in July '03 which was an outcome of peculiar circumstance. In '02 he travelled through Europe and America and on the death of Count Sano, Pre-

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sident of the Japan Red Cross Society, '03, he was appointed as his successor.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

MATSUKATA, *Iwao*, Vice-Pres., 15th Bank and Dir. of some other Co's., b. '62 at Kagoshima; eldest son and heir of Marquis Matsukata; was once a dip. attaché but soon left Gov. service to devote himself to business.

Add. Minamisakuma-cho, Sh., T.

MATSUKATA, *Kojiro*, 3rd son of Marquis Matsukata; b. '65 at Kagoshima. Has been exclusively devoting himself to business from the first, being at present Pres. Kawasaki Dockyard Co., and Dir. of several other leading concerns in Keihan districts.

Add. Kawasaki Dock, Kobe.

MATSUKATA, *Shosaku*, ex-Minister to Siam (resig., '07), b. '63 at Kagoshima; 2nd son of Marquis Matsukata. Started career as clerk in Foreign Office, to be attached to the Legation at Paris and other places; was ordered to prosecute study at official expense at Brussel Univ. which finished, '88. Appointed attaché, '93; 3rd Sec. Legation at Holland and Paris '95; Per. Sec. to Foreign Min. '97 combining that to Min. Agr. and Com.; 2nd Sec. at London '98; promoted to be 1st Sec. the same year at the same post of duty; Sec. at head office '02.

Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, T.

MATSUKAWA, *Sei-in*, Lieut.-General and Pres. of the Oriental Development Co., was b. '59 in Miyeken; Sub-Lieut. in '82; Major-General in '65, meanwhile serving as Military Attaché to our Legation at Berlin; Chief of the 1st Section of the General Staff Office, etc.; took active part in the Chino-Japanese War as a Staff-officer of the 2nd Army; also staff-officer to Marshal Oyama during the late war; Sectional Chief of the General Staff in '07; Lieut.-Gen. '08; filled the present chair in '08.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

MATSUMOTO, *Jutaro*, once a great power in business circle of Osaka, but subsequently lost this position owing to that stumbling of the 130th Bank, Osaka, of which he was President. He was b. '44 in Tamba; amassed a fortune by his shrewd business foresight and promoted the 130th Bank to be elected its President. Since then till his retirement from active business '04 he had been connected with almost all new important enterprises started in Osaka.

Add. Higashi-ku, Osaka.

MATSUMOTO, *Yasushi*, Rear-Adm., Dir. of the Naval Construction Board, Member of Admirals' Council; b. '59 in Tokyo-fu; appointed Sub-Lieut. of the Navy, '83; Chief Navigation Officer and Staff of the Standing Squadron; attached to the Bureau for Naval Affairs; Com. of the *Yayeyama*; Mem. of the Naval Dep't of Materials; Rear-Adm. and Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Yard in '07 and then transferred to the present post.

Add. Hikawa-cho, Akas., Tokyo.

MATSUMURA, *Mosuke*, Bureau Dir. of the Educational Dept, was b. '66 in Shizuoka grad. Law College of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '94; an official at the Hokkaido Prefectural Government; passed the higher civil service examination '96; Secretary of the Iwate Prefectural Office and Secretary of Nagasaki-ken; Councillor of the Educational Office '00; Director of Ordinary Education Bureau '08.

Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

MATSUNAGA, *Masatoshi*, Baron (cr. '07), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour), Lieut.-Gen. and Com. 2nd (Sendai) Div., b. in

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Kumamoto '51; Sub-Lieut., '76; was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen. '00; fought in the late War first as Com. of a Brigade of the 2nd Div. (Sendai) and promoted to the present post in '06.

Add. Sendai Army Div.

MATSUO, *Shinzen*, Baron (cr. '07), Governor of the Bank of Japan, member of the House of Peers, b. '43 at Uwajima; was Director of the Financial Bureau of the Treasury for a long while, till in '03 he was nominated to the present post.

Add. Onden, near Tokyo.

MATSUOKA, *Koki*, ex-Min. of Agr. and Com. and Mem., House of Peers, b. '46 at Tokushima; appointed President of the Tokyo Appeal Court '90; Procurator-General '92. He was twice the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in '94 and '98, and then removed to be President of the Adm. Litigation Court till Jan. '06 when he entered the Cabinet. He is one of the staunch followers of Prince Yamagata.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MATSUYAMA, *Yotaro*, Dr. and Dir. of the Sonseido Hospital; b. in Tokyo '73; studied at the Jikei-in Medical Col.; passed the medical practionners' examination and then prosecuted immediately afterwards further study at Berlin, Strassburg, and Vienna, returning home in '00.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

MATSUZAKI, *Kuranosuke, Hogakuhakushi*, Prof. at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, b. '62; grad. Univ., '85; studied further in France and Germany; Prof. both at Agr. Col. and Law Col. of the Univ., appointed to the post of the Director of the Higher Com. School. Was compelled to resign the same '08 owing to the students' agitation to have the school raised to the status of univ., to which demand he was decidedly opposed; subsequently prof. Law, Imp. T. Univ.

Add. Imp. T. Univ.

MAYEDA, *Toshitamé*, Marquis, head of the house of the former daimyo at Kaga with the fief of 1,022,700 *Koku*, the house having been founded by Toshiiye (d. 1599), trusted lieutenant of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. 1885, son of a scion of the house and was adopted by it which had no male issue.

Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

MEGATA, *Tanetaro*, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Financial Adviser to Korean Government, member of the House of Peers, b. '51 in Tokyo, one of the first Japanese who grad. Harvard, and for about 25 years ending '04 when he was engaged by the Korean Gov., Mr. Megata continued in the service of the Finance Dep't where he occupied the post of Bureau Director which was abolished in consequence of the new Japan-Korea agreement in Oct. '07; is chairman of the Harvard Club.

Add. Haramachi, Koi., Tokyo.

MINAKAMI, *Hiromi*, ex-Mayor of Kobe, b. '63 at Kumamoto; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; appointed Councillor of Legislative Bureau and dispatched to Europe to investigate Parliamentary system; appointed Sec., House of Representatives, of Nagasaki Local Office, Customs House at Kobe and that at Yokohama in turn which last he resigned '05 to take up the Mayoralty, which he resigned '09.

Add.

MIKAMI, *Sanji*, Historian, *Bungakuhakushi*, Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University since '92, was b. '65; grad. Lit. Col. of the Tokyo Uni. in '89, and subsequently studied in the Post-Grad. Course to

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be afterwards appointed Lecturer at the same Col. ('91); Prof. at the Girls' Higher N. S. '92; is member of the Historiographical work in charge of the University; sent to Germany to attend a conference, the International Oriental Society which was held at Hamburg in '02.

Add. Sendagi Hayashi-cho., T.

MINAMI, *Hiroshi*, Chief Secretary, Cabinet, b. Toyama-ken, graduated Law, Tokyo Imperial Univ. in '96, to be appointed Secretary of the Cabinet where he was steadily promoted till he rose to the above post in January '08, which he resigned with the fall of the Seiyukai Cabinet in July '08.

Add. Cabinet, Tokyo.

MINOBE, *Shunkichi*, Pres. Hokkaido Colonization Bank, b. '68 at Takasago, Harima; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '93; held posts of private secretary, sectional chief both at the Dep't Agri. and Com. and the Treasury; elected to the present post '03.

Add. Hok. Col. Bk., Sapporo.

MINOURA, *Katsundo*, ex-Vice-President of the House of Representatives, M.P. of unbroken record, b. '54 in Bungo, acts for a long while as manager of the *Hochi*. He began political life under Count Okuma; twice entered that Government service, first as Director of the now abolished Commercial Bureau of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '97 and in '98 as Vice-Minister of Communications.

Add. Higashigoken-cho, U., T.

MISHIMA, *Ki*, tutor of Chinese classics to the Crown Prince, b. in Bitchu, '30, and held a post in the Justice Dep't as Public Procurator of the Supreme Court. Was also a Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Add. Goban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MISHIMA, *Tsuryo*, M.D., *Igakuhakushi*, Lecturer in the Tokyo Imp. Univ., Dir. of the Mishima Pediature Hospital; was b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. Med. Col. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '89 and studied in its post-grad. course afterwards; Prof. at the Higher Normal School and Superintendent for School Hygiene '96, honoured with the doctorate in '02.

Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., T.

MISHIMA, *Yataro*, Viscount, member of the House of Peers and Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. '65 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Mishima Tsuyo, founder of the house; studied economics in America, '84-'88; repeated his visit '89-'92.

Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

MISU, *Sotaro*, Baron (cr. '07) holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour), Vice-Admiral, Member of the Admirals Council, b. at Hikone, '54; Captain at the time of the Japan-China War; Rear-Adm., '01, and Director of the Personnel Bureau; during the late War he was Com. of the 2nd Squad. under Vice-Adm. Kamimura and was slightly wounded in the memorable Battle of the Japan Sea; promoted Vice-Admiral, and Chief Naval Station, Port Arthur, Feb. '06, appointed to Deputy Chief, Naval Staff, '06, to present post '09.

Add. Omote-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

MITA, *Kitsu*, Auditor of the Bank of Japan; was b. '51 in Shizuoka; entered the Naval Academy at Numazu when a boy, but gave it up owing to ill health; proceeded to France in '78 and then to England to prosecute his study; he was made a clerk, attached to the Japanese Legation at London; an official in the Financial Office '81 on his return; has since been connected with the Bank.

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Add. Yokohama City Office.

MITSUI, *family*, The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary houses of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns somewhat after a fashion of constitutional monarchy. The eleven heads of the main stock and scions of the family are proprietors of different concerns the control of which is however left in the hands of "executive officials." The establishments are the Mitsui Bank (manager Mr. Senkichiro Hayakawa), Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (trading dep't) and Mitsui Kozan Kaisha (mining dep't); the second under Mr. Giichi Iida and the third under Mr. Takuma Dan. They are backed with registered nominal capitals of 8½ mil. *yen* and reserve funds amounting to 17 millions. The head of the main stock, Hachiroemon Mitsui, was b. in 57 in Kyoto, and studied at New Brunswick, U.S.A., '72-'74, succeeded to the estate in '85, he being the youngest brother of his predecessor who had no issue, was created Baron 1900, in consideration of valuable services rendered by the family to cause of public interest from former times. The eleven houses of the Mitsui are Hachirojiro (Pres. of Bussan Kaisha), Tokuemon (Pres. Shinagawa Woolen Factory), Takayasu (Pres. Mitsui Bank), Genemon (Pres. Mining), Morinosuke (Pres. Shibaura Works), Yonosuke, Takenosuke, Morinosuke, besides the Baron mentioned above.

Add. Imai-cho, Az., Tokyo.

MITSUKURI, *brothers*; family celebrated in the field of science. The late Kinsho Mitsukuri, eldest of the four, was one of the most noted jurists of the time and was made Baron shortly before death. Of the three remaining brothers the eldest is Baron Kikuchi (which see) adopted by a relative of the house; the second, Prof. K. Mitkusuri of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., biologist, died in '10; The youngest, Prof. G. Mitsukuri, was b. '62, grad. Science at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85, sent to Germany, where owing to weak eye-sight, he changed subject of study to history, returning home '93. and has since been connected with the Col. of Lit. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Rinsho was created a Baron in '97 and the title is now borne by his youngest son Toshio who was b. in '89.

Add. Tokyo Imp. Univ.

MIURA, *Goro*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Visc. (cr. '84), b. '46 in Choshu; fought at the Civil War of '77; promoted Lieut.-General '79; afterward Commander of the Tokyo Army Division, &c., retired from military service '88. It was while he was at Seoul as Japanese Minister '95 that the memorable tragedy of the assassination of the Queen took place; he was arrested on suspicion of implicity, but the suspicion was cleared on examination and soon set free. He is an earnest votarist of the Zen doctrine of Buddhism.

Add. Naka-Tomisaka, Koi., T.

MIURA, *Kinnosuke*, M.D., *Igakuhakushi*, Prof. at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, was b. in Tokyo '64; grad. Med. Col. of Univ. '87; prosecuted his study in Germany and America '89-'92; was appointed Assis.-Prof. in his mother College on returning home; full Prof. in the same in '95, and was conferred with *Igakuhakushi* a little later.

Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

MIURA, *Moriji*, M.D., *Igakuhakushi*, Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '57 in Fukushima-ken; studied Medicine in the Imp. University of Tokyo and in Germany, first in '82 and next in '92; has charge of the chair of Pathology and Anatomy.

Add. Suehiro-cho, Kanda, T.

MIURA, *Taisuke*, ex-Pres. of lately nationalized Kobu R'ly, b. in Choshu '56, brother of Vis't Aoki, Privy Councillor; accompanied his brother to Berlin and studied agriculture and wine brewing

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'74-'79; commenced farming on the field purchased by his brother at Koganehara, Chiba, which however was not a success; was engaged '87-'89 on the reclaimed foreshore at Kojima, Osaka, undertaken by the Fujita family; Pres. Kobu R'ly, '90-06.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

MIURA, *Yasushi*, member of the House of Peers, born Aug. '28 in Ehime-ken; took some distingushed part at the time of the Restoration; Gov. of Tokyo '93-'94. He is Lord-in-waiting of the Kinkei Hall.

Add. Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, T.

MIWATA, *Masako*, was b. '44 at Kyoto, one of the few lady educationalists of great renown. After she was bereft of her husband by death in '78, she took to learning with undivided attention, attaining great eminence in Japanese and Chinese, and enabling her to devote herself to the work of education. By thrift and diligence she amassed enough to build a new school-house and this cherished wish was carried out a few years ago.

Add. Goban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MIYABE, *Hisashi*, Pres. Tokyo Woolen Mill at Oji, b. '44 in Mito; was confined for about five years by his rival faction in the clan, and was released when he was 23. Then after a short career in civil service, he entered business and was connected with the Kawasaki and the Hundredth Banks, and the Tokyo Rice Exchange; finally he started the present Woolen Factory, '87. He was twice confined on ungrounded suspicion of complicity in peculation either by his fellow Directors or by clerks.

Add. Oji Woolen Mill, Tokyo.

MIYABE, *Kingo*, *Rigakuhakushi*, Prof. at the Sapporo Agr'ture Col., b. in Tokyo '59; grad. the College '81, and was soon sent to U.S.A. to study botany under Asa Gray. Returned home '87 with Dr. Sc. from Harvard; is one of the foremost specialists in Japan in this line.

Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

MIYAGAWA, *Kozan*, originator of the *Makuzu* Porcelain Ware and Art Commissionner to the Imp. Household, b. '43 in Kyoto, 3rd son of the family of master ceramist; removed to Yokohama '70 at the invitation of a purveyor to the Lord of Satsuma who conceived an idea to produce porcelains for export. Kozan's great feat was the discovery of a simple process of painting the unglazed biscuit, and his wares have frequently won highest prizes both at domestic and foreign exhibitions; appointed Art Com. to the Imp. Household '96.

Add. Nishi-Ota, Yokohama.

MIYAGAWA, *Kyujiro*, Vice-Man. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, is the 3rd son of Hikogoro Miyagawa, was b. '62, in Tokyo. Early grad. the Higher Commercial School of Tokyo, and subsequently entered the Yokohama Specie Bank, to be gradually promoted to the present post.

Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

MIYAHARA, *Jiro*, Baron (cr. '07), *Kogakuhakushi*, Naval Eng.-General (ret.) was b. '58 in Shidzuoka-ken; Eng.-Lieut. in '83; filled posts of Inspector of Naval Construction, member of the Board for Naval Construction, etc. Was created peer and granted 3rd Class of Golden Kite in connection with the Russo-Japanese War in '04. The Baron invented Miyahara Boiler.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

MIYAKE, *Shu*, Dr., *Igakuhakushi*, mem. House of Peers, b. '43 at Tokyo; is the Dean of the Col. of Med. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

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Add. Takehaya-cho, Kol., T.

MIYAKE, *Yujiro, Bungakuhakushi,* author and journalist, b. '60 at Kanazawa, and grad. philosophy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '81; visited the South Seas and in '03 made a trip round the world. He is a conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, being a writer of great originality, of powerful style and deep thought, though an awkward stammering speaker; wrote many works chiefly of philosophical and literary interest. He was for long chief editor of the *Nippon,* but quarrelled with its new proprietor, and resigned with the whole staff (except one), in Nov. '06. The fortnightly magazine, *Nippon-jin,* is now the organ of this clique.

Add. Shinsaka-machi, Ak., T.

MIYAOKA, *Naoki,* Rear-Adm., Commander of Chin-hai Bay Fort, Korea, was b. '59 in Kanazawa, Kaga; Sub-Lieut. of the Navy '82; has recently been promoted to the present rank after having held posts of Member of the 2nd Section of the Naval Staff Board, Attache to Japanese Legation in America, Vice-Com. of the *Itsukushima,* Captain of the *Chokai, Tsukuba,* and *Hashidate,* Commander of the Standing Squadron, etc.

Add. Masan, Korea.

MIYAOKA, *Tsunejiro,* ex-Councillor of the Japanese Embassy, U.S.A.; b. '97 in Tokyo, a second son of Mr. K. Takenaka, but adopted into the present family; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. (Tokyo) '87, to be appointed soon after attache at the Foreign Office; Legation Sec. and Coun. of Foreign Office '90; Sec. Japanese Legation, England, '92; transferred to a similar post the following year in Berlin; 1st Sec. '96; Coun. and Sec. at head office '00 to be raised to Minister Resident (unattached) the same year. He was commissioned to represent Japan in the House Tax Arbitration at The Hague. Councillor of Japanese Embassy in U.S.A. '06-'07.

Add. Shinsaka-machi, Akas., T.

MIYAZAKI, *Michisaburo, Hogakuhakushi,* Prof. at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; was b. '55 in Ise and grad. the Law Col. of Tokyo Univ. '80 and subsequently entered service of the Educational Dep't; went over to Germany in '84 for study; Prof. at his alma mater with an addional office of Councillor to the Legislative Bureau on his return home, in '88. Has charge of the chair of History of Legislation.

Add. Komagome, Hongo, T.

MIYOSHI, *Gaku,* Botanist, *Rigakuhakushi,* Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University, b. '61 in Gifu-ken; grad. the Col. of the Science of the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '90 and further studied in its post-grad. course and in Germany ('92-'95).

Add. Nishikata-machi, H., T.

MIYOSHI, *Taizo,* mem. House of Peers since '08, lawyer, b. '45; entered civil service while young, transferred to the Bench in which he won distinction till he rose to the post of Vice-Minister of Justice, President of the Court of Cassation which he resigned in '97.

Add. Sendagaya Onden, Tokyo.

MIZUMACHI, *Kesaroku,* Financial Agent on duty in London, was b. '63 in Saga; graduated from Law, Imperial University, Tokyo in '89; Junior Councillor of the Treasury '91; despatched to Europe to investigate financial and economic situation in '98; filled chair of civil code at the alma mater as additional post, but resigned it '01; Dir. Finance Bureau '04 with additional post of Temporary Pension Adjustment Affairs Bureau; Vice-Minister in '06; ordered to proceed to Europe and to change post with Mr. Wakatsuki who represented the Treasury as Financial Agent.

Add. c/o Jap. Embassy, London.

MIZUNO, *Rentaro,* Director of

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Public Works Bureau, Home Office; b. '68 in Akita; graduated Law Imp. Univ., '92; official of Dep't of Agr. and Com. '93; removed to Home Office '95 as Councillor and Personal Secretary; sent abroad '96 to investigate copyright affairs and attended as Japanese delegate the World's Conference for the Protection of Right of Industrial Property held at Brussels; returned home '98 and framed the draft of the Copyright Law.

Add. Shirokane, Saru-machi, T.

MOCHIZUKI, *Keita*, ex-M.P., Editor and Prop. of an English News-agency and of a Financial and Economic Monthly, was b. in '65; grad. the Keio Gijuku and also Middle Temple coming home about '98; meanwhile was on the suite of Prince Yamagata when he attended the coronation ceremony of the Czar '96. Has been twice returned to the House, visited abroad with his wife in 1910.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

MOGI, *Sohei*, Agent of the Mogi Ginko, was b. '67 in Gumma-ken; adopted in '74 by Yasuhei Mogi, millionaire in Yokohama.

Add. Benten-cho, Yokohama.

MOGI, *Yasuhei*, Agent of the Mogi Ginko. Pres. of the Yokohama 74th Bank; Dir. of the 2nd Bank, and of the Yokohama Savings Bank, Mem. of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; b. '72 in Aichi-ken, and adopted by the late Yasuhei Mogi, and succeeded to his estate '94. Is a leading businessman in Yokohama.

Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

MORI, *Gore*, Viscount, Member of the House of Peers, Manager of Red Cross Society, etc. was born in '71 in Tokyo. 4th son of late Prince Gentoku Mori, of the House of Chioshu, was created a Baron and ordered to set up a new house in recognition of his father's service in the grand work of Restoration, was afterward raised to Viscount. He was educated in England from '88-'96. m. in '96, lady Masako, aunt of Marquis Matsudaira, and has four sons and two daughters.

Add. Takanawa. Shiba, T.

MORI, *Ichibei*, Rear-Adm., Commander of Torpedo Corps, Kure; was b. in '58 in Satsuma; midshipman in '81; divisional commander of the cr. *Itsukushima* in the Japan-China War '94-5; was on the committee charged to bring home the cr. *Chitose* from America in '98; Captain in '02; commander of the *Yakachiho* '03-4; Rear-Adm. in '08.

Add. Kure Admiralty.

MORI, *Kwai-nan*, b. '63 at Nagoya; is renowned for his great erudition in Chinese poetry and was patronized on that account by late Prince Ito; he was slightly wounded on occasion of the Harbin tragedy, is Lecturer at Col. Lit., Tokyo Imp. Univ; and Per. Secretary to Min. of Household.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

MORI, *Moto-aki*, Prince, one of the great *daimyo* founded by Motonari (1497-1571 A.D.) and enjoying fief of 369,000 *koku* at Choshu to which it was cut down from 1,200,000 *koku* for having sided with the enemy of the Tokugawa in the battle of Sekigahara. The clan, together with the house of Shimazu, was chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa Regency and in consummating the Restoration, forty years ago. The present head was b. in 1865.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

MORI, *Rintaro*, Dr. *Igakuhakuchi*, Surgeon-General and Dir. of Medical Affairs, War Office; b. in Iwami '60; is probably more widely known as literateur, chiefly as translator of many German classics; he writes a highly finished style. He is equally famous in his official career, having been connected with military surgery since he came back '88 from Germany where he had stayed about four years to complete his medical studies; Surgeon-Gen. of the Tokyo Division '03-'07; promoted to the present

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office in '08. Was granted 3rd Class Golden Kite and 2nd class Rising Sun (war honour).

Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

MORIKAWA, *Takeshi*, Commander of 26th Brigade of Infantry, was born in 1857 at Mito, graduated from the Military Cadet School in '81, Lieutenant in '85, Captain in '91, Major in '06, Lieutenant Colonel in '02, Colonel in '05, Major-General in '08.

Add. Asahigawa, Hokkaido.

MORIMURA, *Ichizaemon*, b. Oct. '39 in Tokyo; engaged in export and import business for two decades and more, maintaining a branch store at New York and other places; runs the Morimura Bank, Cap. ¥500,000, and was once a director of the Bank of Japan.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

MORITA, *Mokichi*, ex-Dir. Com. and Ind. Bureau, Dep't Agr. and Com. b. '66 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '90, and held posts at prefectural offices and also Central Government till appointed Director of Sanitary Bureau '02, to be tranferred to the Department of Com. & Agr. the following year. Has travelled through Europe and America twice on official business and also visited India in '07. Is now Pres. of a spinning Co. in Kyoto.

Add. Kyoto.

MORINAGA, *Taichiro*, proprietor of the Morinagawa Firm, one of the largest confectionary factories in Tokyo, was born in '65 at Saga, came up to the Capital about '90 where he started confectionary manufacture in foreign style, then proceeded to U.S.A. and England to study the art, returned home about '03 and started the business.

Add. Tamachi, Ak., Tokyo.

MORISHITA, *Gannan*, President of the Tokyo Mercantile Agency, was born at Wakayama in '52, graduated from Keio Gijuku in '74, appointed Director of former Mitsubishi Commercial School founded by the Mitsubishi in '78, appotnted junior secretary of the Treasury in '81, left it the following year and joined the staff of the *Jiji*, Started the Mercantile Agency in '95 toured in Europe and America '07. He combines auditor of Imperial Life Ins. Co.

Add. Shirokane Sankocho, T.

MOTODA, *Hajime*, M.P. of unbroken record, lawyer, b. 58 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association which was organized in '92 by the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa as organ of the clan statesmen; was one of those who rallied round the standard raised by Prince Ito when he organized the Seiyukai in 1900; was Vice-President of the House of Rep. '98-1902.

Add. Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MOTODA, *Sakunoshin*, Ph. D. (Philadelphia), Dir. Rikkyo Daigaku, a prominent Christian teacher, b. '62, in Kurume; crossed over to America '86 and remained there till '96, meanwhile studying Divinity, Philosophy etc. at Kennyou, Buckslay and Philadelphia, and also attending to religious work. He attended the grand conference of Y.M.C.A. held at Boston '01 as representative of Japan and in '08 travelled through India.

Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

MOTORA, *Yujiro*, Prof. of Imp. Uni., Tokyo; b. '58 in Sendai; studied at the Doshisha '75-'84; proceeded to America and studied Philosophy and Mental Science at Boston and Johns Hopkin's Universities '84-'88, receiving Ph, D. from the latter. Appointed to the present post on returning home.

Add. Mishikata-machi, Hg., T.

MOTOYAMA, *Hak-un*, sculptor, b. '71 in Kochi, studied the art under Prof. Takamura Ko-un and graduated the Tokyo Fine Art Academy '95; he filled for a short while the chair of assist. teacher at the *alma mater*, and at some places, Gave up teaching, having been commissioned

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by Baron Iwamura Michitoshi to cast bronze images of modern notables who took distinguished part in the grand work of the Restoration, and has already produced images of late Count Goto, of Prince Ito and some others.

Add. Hara-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

MOTONO, *Ichiro*, Baron (cr. '07), *Hogakuhakushi*, Japanese Ambassador at St. Petersburg, b. '62, in Saga-ken; was translator in the Foreign Office '90, then Councillor '93, and transferred to the Secretaryship of Legation at St. Petersburg '96; appointed Minister Resident at Brussels '98; transferred to be Minister at Paris '01; finally to the present post early '06. He was a junior Delegate of Japan in the Peace Conference held at The Hague '99. Granted 2nd Order Rising Sun.

Add. Japanese Embassy, Russia.

MOTO-ORI, *Ho-ei*, tutor to the Crown Prince in Japanese classics, b. '34 in Ise, is a grandson of the celebrated Moto-ori who flourished towards the end of the 18th century and was instrumental in reviving national literature and awakening the spirit of loyalty and patriotism to the Imp. Court.

Add. Shin-ogawa-cho, U., T.

MUDAGUCHI, *Gengaku*, President of the Tokyo Railway Co., b. '47 in Saga; became a civil official of the Department of Education and of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, but resigned when Count Okuma (then Mr.) left the Government in '81. From that time till '93 he was engaged in various undertakings with the Count's backing, but generally ended in failure, but tide of fortune began to set in his favour with his appointment to President of the then Tokyo Horse Tram Co., which soon rose into prosperity under his management. With the conversion of horse trams into electric trams and the amalgation of the three Tokyo Street Electric trams, he was appointed President of the new concern in '06.

Add. 5, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

MURAI, *Kichibei*, Pres. of Murai Bank, b. '64, second son of a merchant of Kaga, and adopted by his sister's husband who was running a small tobacco shop in Kyoto. The decision to manufacture cigarettes which had begun to come in a large quantity from abroad was a turning point in his career. He found some means to go over to America, learned the art of cigarette-making, and his first brand of cigarettes, first in Japan, was put on the market, in '93. Extensively advertised his cigarettes soon spread all over Japan, and by '03, besides stopping the import of foreign cigarettes, his brands and those of his imitators began to go to China and elsewhere in a large quantity. The American Tobacco Co. then offered to form a trust with him and the result was the Murai Brothers & Co. with a capital of ¥12,000,000 of which Murai's assets were valued at ¥5,000,000. This concern was purchased by the Government when it launched tobacco monopoly a year or two after. The Murais then started the Murai Bank, capital ¥1,000,000. They also undertake printing and cotton thread business.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MURAKAMI, *Kakuichi*, Rear-Adm., Sectional Chief of the Naval Education Board; b. '61 in Saga-ken. Early entered the Navy and had long served as Adjutant to the Naval Minister before he was promoted to Rear-Admiral in '08 and transferred to the head office.

Add. Kasumigaseki, Koj., T.

MURATA, *Jun*, Lieut.-Gen., and Chief of the Fortification Dep't, War Office, having been transfer-

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red to it in '05 from the duty of attaché to the Residency-General, Seoul., b. '54 in Shizuoka; Captain '86; studied tactics in France and Italy '86-'89; Major '91; Lieutenant-Colonel '95; then Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation in St. Petersburg; promoted to Lieut.-General in July '09.

Add. Naka-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

MURAKI, *Masami*, Baron, (cr. '07) Lieut. Gen., Lord Steward and Chief aide de camp to the Crown Prince, was b. 56 in Kochi, Sub.-Lieut. of Art. 79, studied in France 80-83, was afterward prof. at the Cadet School, Per. Sec. to the War Minister etc., Lieut.-Gen. in '96.

Add. Nakano-cho, Ichigaya, T.

MURATA, *Tamotsu*, Mem. House of Peers since '90, b. '42 in Osaka, once an official of Justice Dep't, and was dispatched to England '79 to investigate criminal laws. etc., has been active as fishery propagandist since he resigned '90.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

MURATA, *Tairyo*, b. July '72, is noted as a painter of history subjects.

Add. Nishi-machi, Shitaya, T.

MURATA, *Tsuneyoshi*, Maj.-Gen. (retired), Baron, inventor of the Murata rifle, mem. House of Peers since '90, b. '38 in Satsuma; entered the military service early, and took part in the Civil War of '77 as a Major.

Add. Sambancho, Koj., Tokyo.

MURAYAMA, *Ryuhei*, proprietor of the Tokyo and Osaka *Asahi* newspapers, b. at Wakayama '50; is a "Harmsworth" of Japan in a small way, and has by his shrewd business management raised the two Asahis to the present stage of prosperity and importance. Once sat in the House for Osaka-fu.

Add. Osaka *Asahi* Office, Osaka.

MUROTA, *Yoshibumi*, Member of the House of Peers, President of Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. and of 110th Bank at Shimonoseki, was born in '4; at Mito, entered the Foreign Office in which he steadily rose till he was appointed Resident-Minister at Mexico '02-'4, resigned the service and then entered business.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MUTO, *Sanji*, Mng. Dir. Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., was b. '67 in Gifu, grad. Kelogijuku about '90, and has since been connected with business; rewarded with Blue Ribbon medal in '10 for his service in promoting spinning industry and ¥100,000 disbursed for protection of operatives.

Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

MUTSU, *Hirokichi*, Count, b. '69, eldest son of the late Count Mutsu (d. '96) distinguished diplomatist about treaty revision and Shimonoseki treaty; the new Count studied in England for several years beginning '87 and returned home as Barrister; passed exam. of dipl. and cons. service '95; 3rd Sec. of Legation (U.S.A.) '96; 2nd Sec. at Rome '00; transferred to be 1st Secretary of Japanese Embassy at London '04, and then appointed Secretary of Exhibition Office, 09.

Add. Jap. Embas. London.

NABESHIMA, *Chokudai*, Marquis (cr. '84, formerly *Daimyo* of Saga, Hizen), b. '49; studied in England for several years from '71; Min. at Rome '80-'82, Master of Ceremonies at the Court; is Pres. Italian Association, Tokyo. The Marchioness is Pre. of Volunteer Nurse Association.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

NABESHIMA, *Keijiro*, Minister Plen. Env. Extraordinary to Belgium, b. '60 in Saga, attaché in '86, attached to Legation, London, in '87, Sec. at head office in '92, was on suite of Prince Arisugawa in late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in '97, 1st Legation Sec. at Washington in '00, and to London in '02, Sec. at head office in '03, Chief Foreign Affair Office, Korea, in '07-'9.

Add. Jap. Legation, Brussels.

NAGAI, *Kuichiro*, Yokohama Agent of N.Y.K.; long held posts in the Dep't of Education which he resigned about ten years ago and entered the

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N.Y.K. and was appointed its Shanghas Agent at first and then removed to the present post.

Add. Yo'hama Branch, N.Y.K.

NAGAI, *Nagayoshi, Rigakuhakushi* and *Yakugakuhakushi*, Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '45 in Tokushima; was ordered to study his speciality in Germany ('70-83); appointed Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and continues to hold the post. Mrs. Nagai is a German lady.

Add. Minami-cho, Aoyama, T.

NAGAMATSU, *Tokuhoku*, Baron, Member of House Peers, Dir. of Tokyo Fire, Marine Transport Ins. Co., was b 64 in Tokyo, eldest son of Cho-Kan, 1st baron; studied at the Peers School, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Berlin, whence he returned in 86; was for a while Prof. at the Peers school.

Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, T.

NAGAMORI, *Tokichiro*, Managing Dir. of the Oriental Glass Co. (est. on Franco-Japanese capitals) b. in Saga, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; long served as Public Procurator at Tokyo District Court and elsewhere, resigned '00; appointed Chief Councillor of the Treasury '01 but had to resign it owing to the abolition of the post; he attracted wide attention for his reclamation undertaking in Korea in '04.

Add. Shibuya near Tokyo.

NAGANUMA, *Shukei*, metal-carver, gold-medalist (Paris) and Prof., Gov. Fine Art Academy, b. '57 at Ichinoseki, studied the art under an Italian master then in the employ of the Government; proceeded to Italy '81 in company of the then Italian Minister and studied the art at Venice, returning home '87; revisited Italy ten years later in charge of the exhibition business of the Japan Fine Art Association.

Add. Omote-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

NAGAOKA, *Gaishi*, holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite (war honour), Lieut.-Gen., Com'der of 13th Div., b. '58 in Yamaguchi, 2nd son of S. Hori and adopted into the present family; Sub-Lieut. '79; entered the Mil. Staff Col. '83; rewarded with the 4th Order of Golden Kite in the Japan-China War in which he was on the staff of Gen. Nozu; ordered to proceed to Europe on official tour, '99; Maj.-Gen. '02; Vice-Chief of Staff during the late War before he was succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Fukushima, in Mar., '06; Com. of 1st Brigade, Bureau Chief in War Office; Lieut-Gen. '09, and transferred to present post in '08.

Add. Takata, Echigo.

NAGASAKI, *Shogo*, Councillor of the Imperial Court and Dir. Purveyors' Bureau, Personal Secretary to the Minister of Imp. Household, b. Kagoshima '55; studied in America and England; returned home about '80 and has been connected with the Court ever since: was decorated with K.C.M.G. by King Edward on the occasion of the Garter Mission.

Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

NAGASHIMA, *Washitaro*, M.P. and Barrister at Tokyo, was b. in Sakushu in '68, grad. Law. Imp Tokyo Univ. '90, appointed junior Councillor of Justice, resigned '93 and then began practice, travelled abroad in '09.

Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

NAKABASHI, *Tokugoro*, President of the Osaka Merchant Ship Co., and Ujigawa Electric Co., b. at Kanagawa '60. grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84; was long an official in the Dep't of Com. where he occupied the post of Director of the Account Bureau, which resigned about '96 to take charge of the company which he has raised to the present state of activity.

Add. Osaka, Shosen Kaisha.

NAKADA, *Keigi*, Man. Dir. of the Furukawa Mining Co., was b. '58 in Ishikawa-ken; junior Sec. of the Dep't of Foreign Affairs about '85, Sec. of Japanese Legation at Peking; Per. Sec. to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Secretary of German Legation and others; chief of the Political Bureau, Foreign Office, '95 which he resigned in '98; nominated

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member of the House of Peers '00.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

NAKADA, *Kingo*, Manager of the Sumitomo Bank, was b. '70 in Kochi. grad. Law (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) in '94, Judge at various Courts which post resigned and became manager of Besshi Copper Mine of the Sumitomo; transferred to the present post in '10.

Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

NAKADATE, *Chozaburo*, Surgeon-General and Medical Chief of the Fourth Division, was born in '63 at Tokyo, appointed Surgeon-Sub-Lieutenant in 85, Surgeon-Major '95, Surgeon-Lieut. Colonel '97, Surgeon-Colonel '04, promoted to Surgeon-General '08.

Add. Kanazawa.

NAKAGAWA, *Kenjiro*, Pres. of the Women's Higher Normal School, Tokyo, b. '70 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko; Prof. at the Peer's School and the Tokyo Girls' Normal School, etc. with an additional office of Inspector of the Educational Department; of the Sendai Technical School '06-'10 and then appointed to present post.

Add. Women's H. N'mal. Sch., T.

NAKAHAMA, *Teichiro*, Dr., *Igaku-hakushi*, b. in Tokyo, '57; is a son of the celebrated fisherman Manjiro who was drifted to America and came back on Perry's ships; is a specialist of internal diseases.

Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., T.

NAKAKOJI, *Ren*, Vice-Minister of Communications since '06. b. '66 in Tokushima-ken; studied law at a private school and passed the Judge and Pub. Procurator Examination; was Judge in the assassination case of Kim Okun and the Tokyo Water-pipe scandal; appointed Chief Councillor for the Dep't of Com. '01; resigned in '02; Director, Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03-'04; Dir. Police Bureau, Home Office '04-6, sent abroad '10.

Add. Hikawa, Akasaka, Tokyo.

NAKAMATSU, *Morio*, Dir. of the Patent Bureau, was b. '65 in Wakayama, grad. Law (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '91, entered the Dep't of Agr. and Com. as Councillor and Patent Examiner, then as Sectional Chief of the Bureau, and finally its Director in '09.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

NAKAMIZO, *Tokutaro*, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Adm., ex-Member of Admirals' Council, and ex-Dir. Military Affairs Bureau, Navy; was b. in Saga in '57; midshipman in '78; Captain '97; Chief Staff at Maizuru in '01; Naval attaché to the Legation in London '02-'03, and promoted to be Rear-Adm; in '03; Chief Staff at Kure in '04; placed on retired list '10.

Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

NAKAMURA, *Junzo*, President of the Kumamoto Higher Technical School and mechanical engineer; b. in Kumamoto in '56; graduated mechanics at the now defunct Engineering College in '82; studied in England and Germany '95-'97; appointed to the present post in '05.

Add. Kumamoto Higher Tech. S.

NAKAMURA, *Kaku*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut. Gen. and Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor since '09, b. '51 in Shiga-ken; Sub-Lieut., '75; took part in the Japan-China War as Reg. Commander; Maj.-Gen., '99; commanded the forlorn-hope at Port Arthur on Nov. 26, when he was slightly wounded; Lieut.-Gen. '06 and appointed Chief of Staff of the Military Education Board, Com. 15th Division '07.

Add. Yodobashi, near Tokyo.

NAKAMURA, *Kuranosuke*, Vice-Admiral (retired), Viscount, (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. '31 in Saga; is one of the pioneer naval officers, and did much in laying the foundation of the future fleet of Japan.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

NAKAMURA, *Shingo*, lawyer and Prof. at the Waseda Univ., etc., b. '70 in Niigata Prefecture; grad. Law from Tokyo Imp. Univ. in

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'94 and continued his study at its University Hall and in England, Germany and France (International Law and History of Diplomacy); one of the "Jingo Professors" in the late war.

Add. Babashita, Ush., Tokyo.

NAKAMURA, *Tatsutaro*, Professor of architecture at the Imperial University, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo in '60; graduated from the now defunct Engineering College in '82; was assistant architect in the work of building the Imperial Palace '83-'86, then Professor at the present University, besides holding a post in the Home Office; studied in Europe in '92-'93; sent in '97 to Assam, India, to study architecture as affected by earthquake, and also to Naples in '09 on a similar mission.

Add. Hara-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

NAKAO, *Yû*, Rear-Adm., Dir. of the Hydrographic Bureau in the Naval Dep't. b. '56 in Hiroshima; appointed midshipman in '78, and promoted Rear-Adm. in '07; at one time served as Adjutant to the Commander of Yokosuka and Kure Admiralty, Instructor at the Naval Academy, Com. and Vice-Com. of several men-of-war, Staff-Officer attached to the Imperial Headquarters and afterward Vice-Com. of the *Idzumi* at the time of the China-Japan War; holds 3rd class of Golden Kite for service in connection with the late war.

Add. Nagasaka-cho, Azabu., T.

NAKAMURA, *Yôjiro*, Lieut.-General (Ret.), Baron, Chief of the Steel Foundry of the Dept. of Ag. and Com. since '06, Mem. of House of Peers, was b. '52 in Miyeken; Sub-Lieut. in '74 and through gradual promotion, to the present high position. Once held the post of Vice-Minister of War, Head of the Board of Military Affairs, and finally the present post since '06.

Add. Steel Fo'dry, Wakamatsu.

NAKAMURA, *Zeko*, President of the South Manchuria R'ly. was b. in '65 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. law at the Imperial Tokyo University '93; appointed an official in the Governor-General's Office, Formosa, where he rose to be Director of the Industrial Bureau; transferred in '06 to be the Dir. of Civil Affairs Bureau, the Governor-General's Office in Kwantung provinces, Manchuria; succeeded Baron Goto as President of the Company in '08.

Add. Dalny, Manchuria.

NAKANO, *Buyei*, M.P., President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, b. '49 at Takamatsu; before '81 was a civil official, but resigning the post he entered business. Was for a long time the Director of the Tokyo Tramway Co. (fore-runner of the present Tokyo Street R'ly Co.), and has been elected Pres. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange several years ago. He sat in the House from '90 to '02 as a Progressive M.P. and again returned from Tokyo at the last general election.

Add. Motomachi, Hongo, T.

NAKANO, *Hatsune*, Prof. of Electrical Engineering in the Imperial University, Tokyo since '82; b. '59 in Hizen; graduated from the former Engineering College in '81; studied in Europe in '88-'90.

Add. Hisakata-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

NAKAYA, *Hirokichi*, Chief of the Electric Bureau, Communications, was b. in Kyoto '71; grad. Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; entered the service of the Dep't of Communications; Secretary of the Department; Head of the Postal and Savings Bureau; per. Sec. to the Minister of Com.; senior councillor and finally to the present office, newly created Bureau in '09.

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Add. Hara-machi, Koi., T.

NAKAMURA, *Mu-ichi*, Commander of 3rd Brigade of Infantry, was born in '63 at Nagasaki, graduated from the Military Cadet School in '79, Sub-Lieutenant in '83, Captain in '87, Major in '95, Lieutenant Colonel in '0-, Colonel in '05, Major-General in '09.

Add. Sendai.

NAKAYAMA, *Hidesaburo*, Prof. Civil Engineering at the Imperial University, Tokyo; b. in '67 in Mikawa; graduated from the University with honour in '88; engineer to the Kwansai R'ly Co. for some years: Prof. at the alma mater in '90 down to the present, railway and hydraulic engineering being his speciality which subject he studied further in Germany and other countries in '96-'98.

Add. Maruyama, Koi., T.

NAKAYAMA, *Takamaro*, Marquis, of a former courtier family founded in the 12th century; b. 1852 and filled till quite recently post of Lord Steward to the Crown Prince; his aunt Yoshiko who died in Oct. '07 had stood in special relation to the Imperial Court.

Add. Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

NAKAZAWA, *Iwata*, Chemist and President of the Kyoto Higher Technical School; b. '58 in Echizen; graduated chemistry at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '79; further studied in Germany '83-'91, to be appointed Professor at the alma mater. He has been connected with the Patent Office and also several manufacturing works.

Add. Kyoto Higher Tech. Sch.

NAMBA, *Hajime*, Medical practitioner of internal disease, was b. in '53 in Okayama, grad. Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo University early in the 70th.

Add. Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba, T.

NAMBU, *Heinai*, Maj.-Gen. and Dir. Military Academy., b. '56 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut., '77; Col. 99; Maj.-Gen. Shortly before the late war in which as Com. of a Brigade of the 3rd Div. (Nagoya) he won universal renown for having resisted one of the enemy's corps at Likanpao on Mar. 8 in the great battle of Mukden. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite of Rising Sun (war honour).

Add. Mil. Staff Col., Tokyo.

NAMBU, *Kameo*, Baron (cr. '96), Privy Councillor, ex-Pres. of the Supreme Court, b. '45 in Tosa, 2nd son of a retainer of that clan; took some active part in the work of Restoration; was appointed a junior judge '72, and subsequently rose steadily in the legal service till he occupied post of chief Judge at the Tokyo Appeal Court, '91 and promoted to the Supreme Court '96.

Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, T.

NAMBU, *Koshin*, ex-Dir. of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office, was b. 1864 in Kyoto, brother of Count Karasumaru and adopted by Baron Kameo Nambu, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90, was Secretary of the Home Office '91, the Director in '07.

Add. same as above.

NAMBU, *Kyuge*, *Kogakuhakushi*, Director of the Mining Department of the Mitsubishi firm, was born in 1855 in Fukui; studied at the Imperial University in '69-'74; was among the first batch of students sent abroad by the Gov. for prosecution of study and studied mining in U.S.A. '75-'80, to be engaged the following year by the Mitsubishi to take charge of Takashima coal mine. Has been connected with this firm ever since.

Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, T.

NANJO, *Bunyu*, *Bungakuhakushi*, b. '49 in Mino; grad. Oxford Univ. in '84 where he studied Sanskrit under Max Müller; was appointed chair of Sanskrit at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1895-97, visited China and India '97, was abbot of a temple at Echizen, Pre. of the Bud. School at Nagoya '88, Prof. at the Peers' Female School '90, Dir. of Shinshu Mid. School at Kyoto '94, Pres. of Shinshu Univ. '03.

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Add. Shimo-rokuban-cho, Koj., T.

NARABARA, *Shigeru*, Baron (cr. '96), and mem. of the House of Peers, b. '34 in Satsuma; was on the suite of Prince Shimazu when the Namamugi tragedy took place '62 that led to the bombardment of Kagoshima, by British warships; was once President of the Nippon R'ly Co., and Gov. of Shizuoka-ken '83; occupied the post of the Governorship of Okinawa-ken, '92-'08.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

NARUSE, *Jinzo*, President of the Women's University, b. '60 in Yamaguchi-ken; was primary school teacher before he started the Baikwa Girls' School at Osaka '78: started a similar school, Niigata '86-'90 and with its close proceeded to America where he investigated female education, returning home '96. He then actively canvassed among wealthy classes, representing necessity of establishing a higher female institution. The movement bore fruit and the present school was opened in April '01.

Add. Women's Univ., Mejiro, T.

NARUSE, *Seikyo*, Dir. of 15th (Peers) Bank, was b. in Sanuki in '68, studied at Keiogijuku, then at Bryant and Stratton Bus. School (Chicago), Cornell Univ., returning home '90, to enter the Yokohama Specie Bank, and then the present bank in '98.

Add. Sankocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

NATSUME, *Kinnosuke*, pen-name *Soseki*, is a noted author who joined in '07 the staff of the *Tokyo Asahi* by resigning the post of Prof. at the Lit. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was born '66 at Kikuicho, Ushigome, Tokyo and graduated course of English Literature at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90. Teacher of English at Kumamoto Higher Schools for several years after graduation; was dispatched to England to further prosecute study '98-'01. On returning home he was given chair at his alma mater. Has written "I am a Cat" and other humorous works.

Add. Minami-cho, Ushi., T.

NAWA, *Matahachiro*, Rear-admi., Chief of Staff of Naval Staff Office, was born in Fukui in 1863, graduated from Naval Cadet School in 1883, Captain in 1905, Rear-Admiral in '07.

Add. Iida-machi, Sanchome, T.

NEDZU, *Kaichiro*, M.P., Pres. of the Kabuto Beer Brewing Co., Dir. of the Bō-sō R'ly Co., etc. 2nd son of Toyemon Nedzu, was b. '60 in Yamanashi-ken. Came up for study to Tokyo in his youth, but to return home to attened to family affairs, owing to frail health of elder brother; took active part in village and provincial affairs. Has been returned from his native district in the last two general elections; was one of the business-men who visited U.S.A in the fall of '09 at the special invitation of American Chambers of Commerce.

Add. Yamamoto-cho, Az., T.

NEMOTO, *Tadashi*, M.P., Dir. of the Teikoku Oil Co., etc. Inspector of the Dye-Stuff Manufacturing Co., was b. '51 in Ibaragi-ken; went over to America in '79 for study; sent by the Government to Mexico and Brazil to inquire into emigration affairs '03; has sat in the House since '02 and took active part in instituting the free primary education system.

Add. Mita Shikoku-cho, Tokyo.

NIIYAMA, *Kyochi*, Commander of 17th Brigade of Infantry, was born in 1855 at Yamaguchi, graduated from the Military Cadet School in '77, Lieutenant in '83 Captain in '87, Major in '94, Lieutenant-Colonel in '00, Colonel in '03, Major-General in '07.

Add. Toyohashi, Aichi.

NIJO, *Motohiro*, Prince, one of the five proud *gossekē* (see Ichijo) families formerly and was founded by Yoshizane (1216-1270 A.D.), Prime Minister of the time and

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scion of the house of the Kujo. The present head b. '59, was 8th son of Prince Kujo and adopted into the family; studied at Cambridge, England, '87-9.

Add. Tsukudo, Ushigome, Tokyo.

NISHI, *Genshiro*, was born in '62 in Yamaguchi-ken, attaché in '93; Sec. of Legation at Berlin in '97, transferred to Holland in March '99, to Vienna in Nov. '90, where he was 1st Secretary till '08, Edu. Studied in China '83-'85 and in Belgium '85-'93.

Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

NISHI *Kwanjiro*, General Viscount (cr. Baron '95 and promoted in '07, member of Supreme Military Council, b. '46 in Satsuma; Major General in '89; commanded a Brigade of the 1st Army Division (Tokyo) during the Japan-China War and fought at Port Arthur, &c. under Marshal Oyama; was decorated with the 3rd Order of Golden Kite. In the late war he commanded the 2nd Army Division (Sendai) and took part in Manchurian campaigns as far as the battle of Shaho; then promoted full General, June, '04 and appointed Commander of the Garrison of Liaotung and removed in May '05 to the Inspector-Gen. of Education Board; he visited England in '07 as a member of Prince Fushimi's suite, on mission to the Court of St. James. Holds 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honour).

Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., T.

NISHI, *Tokujiro*, Baron, (cr. '96), Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma '47; entered diplomatic career early; Minister at St. Petersburg '86-'96; was the Minister of Foreign Affairs Nov. '97 to June '98 (under the Matsukata and Ito Ministries); Japanese Minister at Peking on the occasion of North China trouble in '00 and was one of those who sustained the memorable siege.

Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

NISHIJIMA, *Sukeyoshi*, Baron (cr. '07), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour), Lieut.-Gen. and ex-Com. 6th Army Div. (Kumamoto), b. '48 in Yamaguchi-ken; Sub-Lieut. '73; granted 4th Class of Golden Kite for his services in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen. '98; Com. of a Brigade of a Div. in the late war commander of the 2nd Army Div. (Sendai), '06 was placed on retired list '09.

Add. War Office, Tokyo.

NISHIKAWA *Churyo*, Mg. Dir. Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry, was b. in Nagasaki '55, entered the present office, one of the pioneers about '85.

Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

NISHIKAWA, *Katsuzo*, Veterinarian, and Chief Insp. of Cattle Station at Fusan, was b. in '54 at Hiroshima, grad. Agr. Coll., Tokyo in '80, entered service of Dept. of Agr. and Com. '92, despatched to Europe '98, Chief of Live Stock Section '02-'09.

Add. Fusan, Korea.

NISHIMURA, *Seiichi*, Baron, Lieut.-General (Ret.), Director of the Tokyo Military Arsenal since '03; was b. '55 in Yamaguchi-ken; Military Cadet '76, Sub-Lieut. in the following year; Lieut.-General in Sept. '06; all that while, he filled the posts of Lecturer at the Military Cadet's School, Commander of the 1st Battalion of field art., Commander of the 10th Reg. of field artillery, etc.

Add. Suidobata, Koj., Tokyo.

NITOBE, *Inazo*, *Nogakuhakushi*, and *Hogakuhakushi*, Dir., First High School and Prof. in the Col. Agr., Imp. Univ, Tokyo since '06; was b. '03 in Iwate-ken and grad. Sapporo Agri. Col. '81; studied agr'l economy at the Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, U.S.A, and at Bonn; Prof. in the Sapporo Col. for several years after his return;

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then official of Formosan Gov. which he left in '04 to fill chair of Economy at the Univ. at Kyoto. His little work in English, "Bushido," published at Philadelphia in '98 has been translated into several languages and is now a classic about Japan and Japanese; also wrote "Nogyo Honron" (New Agriculture) and others. Mrs. Nitobe is an American lady

Add. 1st High School, Tokyo.

NOGUCHI, *Sho-hin*, a lady painter, b. '47 at Osaka; is a master of landscape painting. Is an Art Commissioner to the Court.

Add. Uchi-saiwai-cho, Tokyo.

NOGI, *Kiten*, Count (cr. Baron '95, and promoted '07), General and Mem. Supreme Military Council (app. Dec. '05) Pres. of Nobles' School (Gakushu-in), b. '49 in Choshu; Captain in the Civil War of '77; as Commander of a brigade fought at Kinchow and Port Arthur, in the Japan-China War; on its conclusion was rewarded with Peerage and 3rd Class of Golden Kite; promoted to Lieut.-Gen. with Command of the 2nd Division (Sendai), '95; for a short while the Governor-Gen. of Formosa '96, but soon returned to his congenial life as Commander of the 11th Division (Marugame); resigned the post about the fall of 1900; appointed, on the outbreak of the late War, Commander of 3rd Army and undertook attack of Port Arthur and turning movement in the battle of Mukden, he having been promoted to full General in June '04. The loss of his two sons, both young officers in a Division composing his Army, won profound sympathy both at home and abroad. Was invested with 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia.

Add. Shim-machi, Akasaka, T.

NOMURA, *Bunkyo*, Japanese painter, b. '54 in Kyoto and learned painting of the Southern Chinese school; teacher at the Peers' School '89-'96; painted 15 kinds of animals to the order of the Imperial Court '98 and they are now kept at the Imp. Armoury. Is an Art Commissioner to the Court.

Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., T.

NOSSÉ, *Tatsugoro*, ex-Consul-Gen. in Canada, b. '56 in Tokyo; was appointed student in the Foreign Office '73; clerk at San Francisco '80-'82, and was then connected for some years with the Kanagawa Kencho, to return once more to the Foreign Office in which he was appointed Consul at Ninsen, Fusan, Chicago and Montreal; Resident at Taifu, Korea, '08.

Add. Taifu, Korea.

NOZAKI, *Keizo*, Solit.-Gen. of the Supreme Court, b. '52 in Hiroshima; entered the service of Justice Dep't, '75; public Procurator, '82; despatched abroad '89 to investigate judical system; appointed Chief Public Procurator of Yokohama District Court the following year; subsequently filled a similar post at various District and Appeal Courts till he was appointed to the present post, '98.

Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

NUMADA, *Ichiya*, gold-medalist (St. Louis Fair) Lecturer on modelling at the Gov. Art Academy, b. '73 at Osaka, son of a doll-maker; studied wax-modelling under Okazaki Sessei, appointed lecturer at the Academy in '95 and succeeded his master when he resigned in '98, proceeded to France to prosecute study '03-'06 and was admitted to the Royal Porcelain Works at Severne and his Japanese dolls sent to St. Louis World's Fair won a gold medal; was bestowed Officier d'Académie in '08 by French Academy.

Add. Tokyo Art Acad., Uyeno.

OCHI-AI, *Kentaro*, 1st Sec., Em-

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bassy at St. Petersburg since '06, b. '07 in Omi, eleve Consul at Seoul in '05; transferred to Hanchow; attaché at Petersburg in '97; Sec. at head office in '02; Sec. at Paris in '03; appointed to accompany, on suite of the Peace Delegate in '05; dec. with 5th Class Rising Sun and annuity for his services in the late War and with 3rd Class Rising Sun in '07. Edu. grad. from the Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '95.

Add. Jap. Emb., St. Petersburg.

OCHIAI, *Toyosaburo*, Lieut.-General, Inspector of Engineering Corps, Military Education Board; was b. '61 in Shimane-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Engineer in '80; entered the Military Staff College in '85; Colonel of Engineer in '97, and then Major-General a few years later. Was once Attaché to the Japanese Legation at Berlin, and then in Italy. He was chief staff officer to General Oku's Army in the late war.

Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

ODA, *Hajime*, Coun., Agr. Com. Dep't., b. '64 in Aichi-ken; graduated Law, Tokyo Univ., '89, and after the service for a few years at the Home Office and elsewhere, he was transferred '96 to the present Department as Councillor and has since been connected with it, having been a Bureau Dir. '04-'08; Chief Commissioners for the Yukon-Alaska Pacific Exhibition at Seattle in '09.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

OGASAWARA, *Naganari*, Viscount, Commander, Staff officer of the Naval Staff Board; is of family which formerly held the fief of Karatsu clan; was b. '67 entered the Naval Acad. in '84 to grad. in '88; is noted for his literary ability.

Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

OGATA, *Gekko*, b. '55, is perhaps the most celebrated living painter of the *Ukiyoye* school, which is chiefly devoted in depicting managers and customs in contrast to other schools whose ambition lies in choosing more "philosophical" subjects.

Add. Tsukiji, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

OGATA, *Masanori*, Dr., *Igakuhakushi*, b. '53 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '81-'84; is a follower of the famous pathologist Virchow, and frequent has been the controversy between him and Dr. Kitazato on points of medical theory as was the case between their respective masters in Germany; is Prof. at the Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Add. Higashikata-machi, Hg., T.

OGAWA, *Heikichi*, M. P. for Nagano-ken, Barrister, was b. in above place in '69, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '92, and has since devoted himself to the profession; has also exerted himself in creating the Pan-East Asia Society etc.

Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., T.

OGAWA, *Shigejiro*, Doc. of Law (Japan), Adv. of Prison Affairs at Peking, was b. in Shinano in '63; grad. Waseda Semmon Gakko '84, entered the Police Affairs Bureau (Home Office) in '86, was chief Warden of Kanagawa Prison '90-'92, despatched to Occident to investigate prisons '93, Sectional chief at the Home Office till '08 when he was engaged by the Peking Government.

Add. Peking, China.

OGAWA, *Zenkichi*, Dir., Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; studied in U.S.A. and on returning home '75 was appointed teacher first at the Gov. Nagoya English School, then at that in Osaka, which latter he resigned about '77 to enter the Mitsubishi Co. On its amalgamation with the Kyodo Unyu to form the present N. Y. K., continued in the service of the new Co. where he holds a post of Director. Is also President of a Sugar Refinery Co. in Formosa.

Add. Goken-cho, U., Tokyo.

OGURA, *Ityoichiro*, Vice-Admiral, was b. '53 in Tokyo; Midshipman

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'81; Captain in '98; Rear-Adm. in '04; Vice-Adm. '08.

Add Sangenya, Azabu, Tokyo.

OHASHI, *Shintaro*, Prop. of the Hakubunkan, a welknown publishing house, Vice-Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, etc.; b. '63, eldest son of the late Sahei Ohashi, founder of the house; studied at the Doninsha and was his father's right-hand man in carrying the publishing business to the prosperity it attained. In pursuance of his father's will, he founded the Ohashi Library several years ago at a big outlay. Sat for a while in the House of Representatives for Tokyo, travelled abroad in '09.

Add. Kami-Rokubancho, Koj., T.

OHASHI, *Suiseki*, Gold medalist at Paris ('00), St. Louis ('03), and Anglo-Japanese ('10), b. '65 in Gifuken; first studied painting under the late Watanabe Shokwa and at first followed the Chinese style of southern school; afterward turned his power to depicting animals, especially tigers for which he has become famous both at home and abroad, his productions having won high-grade medals at domestic and foreign exhibitions.

Add. Ogaki, Mino.

OIMIKADO, *Ikumaro*, Marquis, of a former courtier family founded in the 12th century. The present head was b. in '75.

Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

OI, *Aikotaro*, Major-General, Commander of the 19th Brigade, was b. '03 at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. of the Army in '81; entered the Mil. Staff Col. in '86; sent abroad to study military science in Germany; Major '97, Colonel '05 and Major-Gen. '09, and was honoured with 5th Class of Golden Kite at the time of the China-Japan War, and again with 3rd Class of the same in the rate war.

Add. Kyoto.

OI, *Saitaro*, Electrical Eng., b. '56 in Ise; grad. '86, from Imperial Eng. Col'ge; on duty at Dep'ts of Edu. and Commu'tions '82-'87; Prof. at the Tokyo Post and Tel. Sch. '87, transferred to the Commu'tion, Dep't.

Add. Shiba-Park, Shiba.

Oishi, *Masami*, M.P., leader of the Nationalist Party, was b. '55 in Tosa, and become follower of Count Itagaki but deserted him '82; arrested '85 with the late Baba about dynamite affairs, and confined some months travelled abroad; was Min. Resi. in Korea, '92-'93; left the Gov. service and joined the Opposition led by Count Okuma; twice entered the Gov., first as Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an entente with the Progressive, '96-'97, and next as Minister of the same Dep't, '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry. He has sat in the House since '98. Diplomacy is considered as his special province.

Add. Minami-temma-cho, Y., T.

OKA, *Genkyo*, Baron (cr. '07) *Igakuhakushi*, chief physician-in-waitng to His Majesty; is one of the pioneer grad. of the Med. Col. which has subsequently become the Imp. Tokyo Univ. For some years he further pursued the study of his special line in Germany.

Add. Kudan-shita, Koj., Tokyo.

OKA, *Minoru*, Dir. of Ind. Bureau, Dep't of Agr. & Com. (app. 1c), was b. in Yamato in '73, grad. Politics (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '98, passed higher civil ser. examin. same year, appo. Councillor of Legislation Bureau and then Sec. at present Dep't, was Chief Commissioner at the Liege World's Exh. at '05, also attended various international conferences, travelled through the Americas '08.

Add. Sanko-cho, Shirokane, T.

OKABE, *Choshoku*, Viscount (cr. '84), formerly Daimyo, Minister of Justice, Mem. House of Peers, b. '54; studied in America and England '75-'83; appointed Councillor of the Japanese Legation in London '86; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs

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'80-'90; was appointed Minister Plenip. (unattached) '91; Governor of Tokyo-fu '94-'96; he has leased a wide tract of land in northern Korea, with the object of setting an example to his fellow Peers, to convert it into a model plantation; was alloted the present post by Premier Katsura in '08.

Add. Oimatsu-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

OKADA, *Asataro*, lawyer, *Hogakuhakushi*, Prof. at the Law School, Peking; was b. '68 in Ogaki, Mino; grad. law of Imp. Univ., Tokyo in '91, subsequently studied Criminal Law at its Univ. Hall; taught in the Law Col. and some other schools as lecturer, or as Assis.-Prof. '93-'99; was sent to Germany for study '99-'00, Prof. at the University after his return; engaged by the Peking Government in '06.

Add. Peking.

OKADA, *Jiyemu*, M.P., Dir. of Tokyo Street Railway Co., etc. was b. at Yamaguchi, was in the Yusen Kaisha '86-'89, held a village headman and local assembly member in his native place for some years, removed to Tokyo '02.

Add. Nishikubo, Tomoecho, T.

OKADA, *Kyohei*, Vice-Minister of Education, b. '64 in Shizuoka-ken; graduated College of Literature, Imp. Tokyo University in '87; was teacher of the Tokyo High School till '93 then transferred to be Councillor of the Dep't of Education and next Director of Yamaguchi High School; Vice-Minister of Education in '01-'03; Deputy President of the Peers' School, '05-'07; President Imp. Kyoto University '07; appointed to the present post '08.

Add. Hara-machi, Koi., T.

OKADA, *Takegoro*, Engineer and Sectional Chief, Imp. Rl'y Board, was b. '65 in Tokyo grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90, was engineer to Tokyo and Saitama Prefectural Offices, then transferred to the Imp. R'lys '03.

Add. Imperial Rl'ys, Tokyo.

OKAKURA, *Kakuzo*, art critic and author, was b. '62 in Fukui; grad. Literature, Tokyo Univ. '80; an official of the Dep't of Edu. in charge of music affairs; sent abroad on official business '86-'87 to inquire into art affairs; manager of the then established Fine Art Academy, next its Director, but which post he had to resign '98 owing to some collision with the authorities. Started with late Hashimoto Gaho and several others who resigned at the same time private institute, which has ceased to exist after a few years; engaged by the Boston Museum in '06 to arrange Japanese art objects in its collection; has written "The Intellectual Awakening of Japan" and "Japanese Tea Ceremonial." The Ideals of the East, all in English.

Add. Nara, Yamato.

OKAKURA, *Yoshisaburo*, Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Normal School, and younger brother of the above, b. in '65; grad. Philology, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '88; was sent to Korea to investigate Korean language; next to England to study method of Teaching England '82-'04, to resume his duty at the Normal School. Lectures at the Lowell Institute Boston '09. Wrote "The Spirit of Japan," etc.

Add. Zoshigaya, Koi., Tokyo.

OKAMURA, *Teruhiko*, *Hogakuhakushi*, lawyer, b. '55 at Osaka; studied law in London '76-'81; afterward became a judge and was appointed President of the Yokohama Local Court, but retired in '91, since then he has been practising law; dispatched to London in '95 by the Government in connection with the Chishima Ravenna collision case, which was decided by the Privy Council in favour of Japan.

Add. Samban-cho, Koj., Tokyo,

OKAZAKI, *Kunisuke*, M. P. and Dir. of the Furukawa Min. Co., but is more widely known as politician of acute discernment and fertile resources. He was a confidante of the late Count Mutsu

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and was 1st Councillor of the Communications Dep't when the late Hoshi held the portofolio.

Add. Akashi-cho, Ky., Tokyo.

OKAZAKI, *Sessei*, veteran metal-caster and modeller, b. at Fushimi near Kyoto and studied the art under his father and others; Prof. at Gov. Fine Art Academy '90; was on Japanese Commission at the time of Chicago World's Fair and finished the casting of Nanko's bronze image which now stands in front of the Imperial Palace, '94; resigned the Professorship '98; travelled through Europe, 1900. Won a Gold Medal at Paris Fair 1900 and Grand Prize at St. Louis.

Add. Yanaka, Uyeno, Tokyo.

OKANO, *Keijiro*, ex-Dir., Legislative Bureau and Prof. at Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. in Tokyo '65; grad. Law in said university '86 and further studied mercantile law in the Univ. Hall, after which he filled chair assist. Prof. at the alma mater. Studied in Germany, '91-'95 and took chair of Mercantile Law on returning home; appointed Councillor of Dep't Agr. and Com. as additional duty '98 and had charge of Mercantile Law in the Code Revision Commission's work. Appointed to the Leg. Bureau by the Saionji Ministry, and resigned in '08. He was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun in '07 for his service in connection with the Imperial Family Affairs Investigation Commission.

Add. Yushima Tenjin-cho, T.

OKINO, *Tadao*, Engineer of the Home Office, b. in '54 in Tajima; studied at the Tokyo Univ., next at the Polytechnique Institute, Paris, from '78-'81; Prof. at Government schools before he got appointment in the Home Office, hydraulic engineering being his speciality.

Add. Public Work Office, Osaka.

OKOCHI, *Shigetoshi*, Baron (cr. 1900), mem. House of Peers and Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, b. in Tosa '42; was a staunch Imperialist in the troubled time preceding the Restoration; appointed Judge '69; Chief Public Procurator and Chief Judge of an Appeal Court '73; transferred to the Court of Cassation and, then to the Senate. He was raised to Peerage in consideration of his service at the time of the Restoration and is one of the leading members of the *Seiyukai*.

Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

OKONOGI, *Shinrokuro*, Director of the Okonogi Ear Hospital, was b. '60 in Fukushima-ken; first studied in the Imperial Univ., but soon discontinued it to go over to Germany for study '89-'94 to establish his own hospital in '96.

Add. Moto-machi, Hongo, T.

OKOSHI, *Seitoku*, ex-Min. Resident to Brazil, b. in Tokyo; first entered the Foreign Office '63; appointed Consul at Lyons, '85-'93; Consul-Gen. at Shanghai, '93-'94; transferred to be Chief of Yokohama Customs '94; Bureau Dir. at the Communications Dep't '98; Min. Resident and Con.-Gen. at Brazil '99 which he resigned '04 to become a partner of the Anglo-Japanese Syndicate.

Add.

OKU, *Kyoho*, General, Chief of General Staff and Mem. Supreme Military Council, Count (cr. Baron '95, Count in '07), b. '44 in Fukuoka-ken; entered the Army '71; won distinction in the Civil War of '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels laid round Kumamoto and thus establishing connection with the reinforcements that were coming to its rescue. Comanded the 5th Army Division (Hiroshima) in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Peerage and the 3rd Class

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of the Golden Kite. Commander of the Tokyo Bay Defence, Commander of the Eastern Military Districts, and other high posts, meanwhile promoted to full Gen. '08; attended the Durbar at Delhi, led Second Army in the late War and for his distinguished service he was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia. He was appointed to the present post when the late Vis. Kodama suddenly died in Nov. '06.

Add. Suidō-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

OKUBO, *Shunya*, Baron (cr '07), General and Commander of the Japanese Garrison in Korea, b. in Shizuoka-ken '46; was sent to France to study military science as early as '07; Maj. '80; Col. '89; Director Toyama Military School '90 and that of the Cadets School '91; chief staff officer to 2nd Army Div. '92; Maj.-Gen. '94; Lieut.-Gen. '00 and chief staff officer of Mil. Education Board; transferred to the command of the 6th Div. (Kumamoto), '92, and fought in Marshal Nozu's Forth Army in the late War, for which he received 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Commander of the 3rd Division '06; General in '08 and at same time transferred to the present post.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

OKUBO, *Toshikazu*, Marquis, b. '59, eldest son of Toshimitsu, one of the greatest statesmen who consummated the work of Restoration and who was assassinated in '78; the present head was once a junior secretary of the Treasury.

Add. Nihon-yenoki, Shiba, T.

OKUBO, *Toshitake*, Dir. Commerce Bureau, Dep't Agr. and Com. since '07; b. '95 in Kagoshima; son of the late Toshimichi Okubo, a great statesman of the era; studied in U.S.A. and Germany '87-'94; Secretary at Formosan Government-General '95-'96; Dir. of the Prison Affairs Bureau '99; then Governor of Tottori-ken, Oita-ken, Saitama-ken.

Add. Yarai, Ush., Tokyo.

OKUDA, *Yoshito*, Councillor to Court. *Hogakuhakushi*, b. '60 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84, and was at once appointed an official of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. and Director of Patent Bureau '90; transferred to Director of the Official Gazette Bureau; Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives '96; Vice-Minister of Agri. and Com. '98, and that of Edu. '99; Director of the Legislative Bureau '00-'02, and a member of the Imperial Family System Investigation Commission with the late Prince Ito as chief, and on its dissolution '07 he was appointed Commissioner to the Court and also its Councillor; was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service; sat in the House of Repr. '03-'08 for his native city; is a founder of the Hogakuin (private Law Col.); travelled abroad '99.

Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Koji., T.

OKUMA, *Shige-nobu*, Count, (cr. '87), was b. Feb. '38 in Saga, and is one of the foremost living statesmen though fate has denied to the subject of this sketch as it has allowed to the late Prince Ito as better opportunities of directing the affairs of state. For about ten years, i.e., '73-'81 he had charge of the Treasury first as Vice-Minister and then as full Minister, and this post he had to resign and retire from Government service ostensibly because his memorial urging the Government to introduce representative government was rejected by his colleagues, but probably from some deeper cause which history will show. He then formed the *Kaishin-to*, the forerunner of

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the present Progressive Party. In '88, the year preceding the promulgation of the Constitution, he filled the chair of the Foreign Office in the Cabinet of his great friend, the late Count Kuroda, and undertook the important task of revising the Treaties concluded with the Powers before the Restoration. The clause in the draft treaty for appointing foreign judges in the Supreme Court, had evoked the discontent of a section of the public, and Kurushima Tsuneki hurled a bomb at his coach. It inflicted a severe injury to his leg which was amputed consequently. When the Progressive joined hands with the 2nd Matsukata Ministry '96, the Count reentered the Cabinet as Foreign Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. This alliance soon broke down as was also the formation in June '98 of the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry in which the Count assumed the Premiership with additional duty as Minister of Foreign Affairs. In Feb. '07, he declared his resignation of the leadership of the Party. But he continues to take active interest in politics and other affairs, for he is a many-sided man and can boast success in other spheres, especially in the founding of Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Waseda University) in '82 and for which he has been installed as Chancellor; while horticulture is his hobby and his collection of tropical plants, chiefly orchids, and other fare plants, is perhaps the best in Japan. Compiled or supervised compilation of various works as "Fifty Years of Japan," "National Reader." Was invested with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia in '10.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

OKUMA, *Nobutsune*, son and heir (adopted) of the Count, b. in Tokyo '70, 3rd son of the late Count Matsu-ura; graduated the Peers' School in '93 and then Law, Imp. University, Tokyo in '97; was in Hamburg for a few years after as agent of the Mitsui Bussan; studied at Cambridge '05-'07.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

OKURA, *Heizo*, Baron (cr. '07) Lieut.-Gen., (Cav.), b. '52 in Okayama; second son of I. Ono and adopted into the present family; Sub-Lieut. (Cav.) '75; Col. '95; Maj.-Gen. '98; to be promoted to the present rank quite recently. He is one of the highest authorities on horse in Japan and has taken charge of the business of raising and improving horses for military service. Holds 3rd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour); is chief of the House Supply Dept., War Office.

Add. Yarai-cho, Ush., Tokyo.

OKURA, *Kihachiro*,, one of the new-made millionaires, b. '37 in Echigo. Removed to Tokyo early in the era and started business of selling arms and ammunition, from which he derived a big profit; opened a branch store in London '74 and ever since he has kept up an export and import business, especially the latter in the shape of machineries, electric plants and such big things. In '99 he founded a private business school to commemorate the 30th anniversary of his business enterprise, by endowing it with the fund of half a million yen. He travelled twice through Europe and America, first in '72 and second in '00 to visit the World's Fair at Paris in company with Mrs. Okura. He holds a court title and wears the 2nd Order of the Rising Sun, and his private collection of art objects is famous.

Add. Aoi-zaka, Akasaka, T.

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OMORI, *Fusakichi*, seismologist and Prof. in Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '68 in Fukui; graduated the Col. of Science of the Univ. '87, first studying physics but subsequently turning to seismology; further prosecuted study in Italy and Germany '94-'97, to be appointed Prof. at the alma mater on returning home; attended the Seismological Conference held in Germany, '01 and '03; sent to British-India '04 and to San Francisco '06 to investigate the disastrous earthquakes that visited the two places the respective years, sent also to Italy '09. Has invented various seismological instruments, and has also contributed valuable work to the world's literature of this science.

Add. Suidō-cho, Tokyo.

OMORI, *Sho-ichi*, Gov. of Kyoto-fu, b. '56 at Fuchu, Shizuoka-ken. He began his career in civil service as a clerk in the Mint '73, to be transferred shortly to the Dep't of Justice, then to the Home Office with which he has since been connected; was Dir., Local Adm. Bureau '94; Gov. of Nagasaki-ken '96; then of Hyogo-ken, and after a short service as Vice-Min. of Home Office he was transferred to the present post in '03.

Add. Kyoto.

ONO, *Kokei*, b. '45 in Shinano; is one of the leading merchants of Yokohama where he has been engaged in silk trade since it was opened to foreign trade. Is a promoter of Yokohama Specie Bank and is also connected with several important undertakings carried on at the port.

Add. Minami-Nakadori, Y'hama.

ONO, *Kinroku*, Dir. of the Tokyo R'ly Co. and others, was b. in Kai in '52, experienced failures in several enterprises attempted, but succeeded in silk and rice deal about '77 and laid the foundation of his fortune.

Add. Iidamachi, Tokyo.

O-OKA, *Ikuzo*, M.P., a leader of the *Seiyukai*, b. '56 in Choshu; was long a lawyer in Tokyo which business he has subsequently left to devote himself to politics in which he was once a member of the National Unionist Association and now one of the *Seiyukai*, chairman, City Council, Tokyo; he sold his daily *Chuo* to *Seiyukai* in '09.

Add. Yamashiro-cho, Kyob. T.

OSAWA, *Kaiyu*, Maj.-Gen., Sectional Chief of General Staff, was b. in 1860 at Tokyo, grad. Military College in 81, Lieut. infantry in '85; transferred to Commissariat Service in 89, Major in '95, Colonel in '01, Major-Gen. in '05.

Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

OSAWA, *Kenji*, Dr., *Igakuhakushi*, mem. House of Peers, b. '52 in Mikawa; pursued medical study in Germany '70-'74 and '78-'82; since then Professor at the Medical Faculty of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Add. Higashi-kata-machi, Hg., T.

OSEKO, *Shobin*, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.), and ex-Commander of the 7th (Hokkaido) Army Div., b. in Kagoshima '44; Capt. '72; Major '78; was created Baron with a further reward of 3rd Class Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War; Vice-Chief of General Staff Board '98-'00 to be transferred to the above post. His Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's Army and took part in the arduous operations at Port Arthur and in the battle of Mukden. Promoted full General, May '06, and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

Add. Nakacho, Yotsuya, T.

OSEKO, *Shodo*, Lieut.-Gen. Inspector of Field Artillery of the Military Educational Board, younger brother of the above, was b. '54 in Kagoshima; appointed Sub-Lieut. of the Army in '79; Major-General '01, and finally to the present rank '07; was invested with 2nd class of Golden Kite as war honour.

Add. Aoyama-minami-cho, A., T.

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OSHIKAMI, *Morizo*, Major-Gen., Chief of the Military Ordinance Dep't, was b. '55 in Gifu-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '79; from which he gradually promoted to the present rank, having filled in the interval posts of Chief of the Tokyo Military Arsenal, Chief Staff-officer of the 1st Mixed Brigade of the Formosan Garrison, and some others. Was honoured with 4th Class of Golden Kite in the China-Japan War, and again with that of 3rd Class in the case of the late war.

Add. Kobinatadai, Koishig., T.

OSHIKAWA, *Nariyoshi*, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was b. in '58 in Kumamoto; grad. in '80 from the former Komaba Agricultural College (now Col. of Agr., Imp. Tokyo Univ.); was for many years agriculturist at the present Department and also Prof. at the alma mater; Governor of Nagano, Iwate, and Kumamoto with a short break; promoted to the present post in '08 soon after the formation of the present Ministry.

Add. Yamamoto-cho, Azabu, T.

OSHIMA, *Hisanao*, Viscount (cr. '07) General, Chief of Military Inspection Board, b. '48, at Akita; Lieut. '71; Major '74 and took part in the Satsuma Civil War; Lieut.-Col. '81; Maj.-Gen. '92. He was at the head of a Brigade in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Barony and 3rd Class of Golden Kite. Promoted to Lieut.-Gen. '98. His Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's first investing Army at Port Arthur and next the outflanking corps at Mukden. Promoted full General, May, '06, and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun; Commander of the Body Guards '07, to be soon transferred to the present post.

Add. Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

OSHIMA, *Ken-ichi*, Major-Gen., Dep'tal Chief of the General Staff Board; was b. 58 in Mino; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '81; ordered to prosecute study in Germany and France '90-'93; was on Marshal Yamagata's suite when he attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '06, and also on the suite of Prince Arisugawa in the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in '00; Lieut.-Col. in '01; Col. in '05; Major-Gen. in '08.

Add. Wakamiya-cho, U., Tokyo.

OSHIMA, *Kumaji*, ex-Dire. of Civil Administration Bureau of Formosa, Governor General's Office, b. '64 in Aichi-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau and then at the House of Representatives until 1896 when he was transferred to Formosa where he has steadily risen in importance till he was appointed Chief of Police Affairs in '05; the Civil Director till '10.

Add. Nihon-e-noki, Shiba, T.

OSHIMA, *Michitaro*, Chief Eng. of the Gov. Steel Works at Wakamatsu, b. '61 at Morioka; entered the then Gov. Univ. '70; proceeded to Germany and graduated Metallurgy at Freiberg '79-'81; appointed Eng. to the Imperial Estate '90; Chief Eng. of the Steel Works since '96.

Add. Wakamatsu.

OSHIMA, *Yoshimasa*, Viscount (cr. '07.), Gen. and Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung District (Liaotung), b. '50 in Choshu; Sub-Lieut. '75; was Com. of the Mixed Brigade that was sent to Korea in '94 on the outbreak of the Tonghak trouble and had the honour of inflicting a first blow on the Chinese troops at Songhwan; undertook frontal attack in the battle of Pingyang, which cost rather heavy

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casualties; was rewarded with peerage and 3rd Class of Golden Kite. During the late War he was in Gen. Oku's Army at the head of the 3rd Army Div. and fought as far as the Battle of Mukden in which he was in the Central (Nozu's) Army; then transferred to the present post, and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

Add. Port Arthur.

OTA, *Minesaburo*, Chief Secretary, House of Peers, b. '61 in Fukuoka; finished Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. about '85.

Add. House of Peers, Tokyo.

OTAGIRI, *Masunosuke*, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Chief of its Branch in Shanghai; was b. '65; sent by the Foreign Office to Tientsin in '86 to study Chinese, and subsequently till '06 when he entered the Bank, he was connected almost without interruption with consular service in China, ultimately rising to General-Consularship at Shanghai.

Add. Specie Bank, Shanghai.

OTAGURO, *Jugoro*, who has charge of the Mitsui Shiba-ura Eng. Works, was b. in Tokyo '67; grad. Higher Com. School '90 to be appointed for a while Man. Osaka Com. Museum; entered the Mitsui's service in '94.

Add. Shiba-ura Eng. Works, T.

OTANI, *Kahei*, b. '44 in Ise; has raised himself to the present influential position from obscurity, having been for long a clerk at a foreign firm in Yokohama dealing in tea; set up a tea store on his own account number of years ago and is now the foremost tea exporter; has done much for maintaining the fame of Japanese tea in America in the face of aggressive measures taken by its Ceylon rival. Is the chairman of the Japan Tea Guild and of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and President of the 74th Bank, Yokohama.

Add. Moto-hama-cho, Y'hama.

OTANI, *Kodzui*, Count (suc. '03), b. at Kyoto '76; is the Lord Abbot of the Western Hongwanji Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan. Studied long in Europe, and started for home '02 via the Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his programme on learning the death of his father. *m.* Princess Kadzuko (elder sister of the Crown Princess), 2nd *d.* of the late Prince Kujo, Jan. 98, and with her he visited Saghalien and China '07 and also India in 191 .

Add. Nishi-Hongwanji, Kyoto.

OTANI, *Kokei*, Count, (cr. '96), b. '51 at Kyoto, Lord Abbot of the greatest Buddhist centre in Japan, the East Hongwan-ji Temple, for many years past a synonym of mismanagement, corruption and internal discord. The threat of bankruptcy was long hanging over the temple like the sword of Damocles, and quite recently even the princely residences and villas of the Lord Abbot were seized by a creditor, while in '09 a large number of heirlooms were put to auction. Fortunately, things seem to have begun to improve.

Add. Kyoto.

OTORI, *Keisuke* Baron (cr. 1900), Privy Councillor, b. '33 in Harima; was one of the ablest generals on the Shogunate side, in the civil War of the Restoration, but had to surrender after he was imprisoned two years. Then appointed an official of the then created Hokkaido Colonization Board; next a Secretary of the Public Works Dept't, now no more; President of the Peers' School, etc. was Minister at Seoul when war broke out between Japan and China; removed to the present post shortly later. Is the President

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of the Businessmen's Corporation, Tokyo.

Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

OUBA, *Kanetake*, Baron (cr. '07), mem., House of Peers and Minister of Agri. and Commerce, b. in Satsuma, '50; Governor of Shimane-ken, '93, afterward that of Yamaguchi-ken, Kumamoto-ken, Miyagi-ken, &c.; Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police '98-'00 and '01-'03; was given the portfolio of Communications in Sept. 1903, which post resigned in Jan. '06; is one of the ablest lieutenants of Marshal Yamagata, and a leader of the Daido Club. He holds the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

Add. Sakurada-chō, Azabu, T.

OYAMA, *Atsushi*, Director of Prison Bureau, Justice Dep't since '07; b. '65 in Nagoya; graduated '09, Law, Imp. University, Tokyo; continued in juridical service either as Judge or Public Prosecutor till '04 when he resigned the post at the Court of Cassation and went abroad for purposes of study, returning home in '06 to be reinstated in the former service and finally transferred to the present post.

Add. Hara-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

ŌYAMA, *Iwao*, Marshal, Prince, (cr. Count '84, gr. Marquis '95 and Prince in '07), ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army, an ex-Chief of the General Staff; b. '42 in Satsuma, is a nephew of the Great Saigo, and took some distinguishing part in the work of the Restoration; sent to Europe to study military tactics early in the era, and followed the Franco-Prussian war as attaché of the latter Army; was promoted Lieut.-Gen. '78 and full General '91, meanwhile, surrounded by a staff of brilliant young officers, undertaking a signal service in carrying our Army to the state of efficiency. On the occasion of the Japan-China War the General was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army which took Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei; Marshal '98 and Chief of the General Staff, which he soon resigned to be succeeded by the late Gen. Viscount Kawakami. His premature death and the death of his successor, the late Prince Komatsu, obliged the Marshal to resume the former post. Soon after the out break of the late War he was made the Commander-in-Chief of Manchurian Army with the late Gen. Kodama, and staff of brilliant officers under him. The Prince bears the 2nd Class Golden Kite and the Grand Order ('02) and for service in the late War he was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Collar of Chrysanthemum. Bestowed Order of Merit by King Edward. Princess Oyama was one of the young ladies who were first despatched by the Government for study to U.S.A. in '71, and is a grad. of Vassar Col.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

OYAMA, *Tsunasuke*, ex-Japanese Minister at Rome, b. '53 Kagoshima; was Legation Chancellor '78-'79 at Rome and Paris; promoted Secretary of the Legation at London, '84; personal secretary to the Foreign Minister, '86; transferred to be Secretary of Legation at Paris '88; appointed Minister at The Hague '92, then at Vienna, and finally at Rome, '99 till '06.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Az., Tokyo.

OZAKI, *Saburo*, Baron (cr. '96), mem., House of Peers since '90, b. '42 in Kyoto-fu; held various posts at the Home Office and Cabinet, the last post he held being that of the Director of Legislative Bureau, '90. Was a promotor of the Seoul-Fusan R'ly. His service rendered in connection with the Restoration was rewarded with

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Peerage.

Add. Roppongi, Azabu, Tokyo.

OZAKI, *Yuki-o*, M.P., of unbroken record, Mayor of Tokyo, b. '59 in Mie-ken; studied at Keiogijuku and for a short while held post of Jun. Secretary at Central Gov., leaving which he soon attracted public notice as one of those prominent politicians who opposed to the clan Gov. and swore to introduce party politics, was ordered to leave Tokyo by the coup d'état in '87, went to England, returning home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet, to sit in ever since. He was Chief Councillor of the Foreign Office, '97, in the Matsukata Progressive Cabinet; was the Minister of Education in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet in '98, but had to resign from a trivial cause which, however, led to his severing connection with Count Okuma's party with which he had been identified since its inception. He next joined Prince Ito's new party and was made its leader in the House, but in '03 he resigned the Constitutionalists, and he is now a free lance elected Mayor of Tokyo the same year; in '05 married as second wife Miss Theodore, *d.* of Baron Ozaki by English lady; visited Europe with his wife in '10.

Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

OZAWA, *Kaiyu*, Major-Gen., Depar'tal Chief of the General Staff Board, was b. in '59 in Aichi-ken; Sub-Lieutenant of Commissariat Corps in '81; sent to Germany for study in '93; Major-Gen. in '05.

Add. Higashi Okubo, near T.

OZAWA, *Takeo*, Baron (created '87), Lord in Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Mem. of House of Peers, Vice-Pres. of the Japan Red-Cross Society, etc., was b. '44 in Kokura; was long connected with the Army, having retired in '90 with the rank of Lieut.-General.

Add. Shimo-roku-ban-cho, K., T.

SABURI, *Isshi*, Engineer, *Kogakuhakushi*, Dir. of the Yokosuka Elec. Co., the Keihin Elec. R'ly Co., and the Kei-han Elec. R'ly Co., was b. in Tokyo. Early entered the Govt. Engineering Col. from which he grad. in '86, was conferred with the doctorate later on.

Add. Minami-machi, Ushig., T.

SAGA, *Kimikatsu*, Marquis, of a former courtier family founded about the 13th century; was b. 1864.

Add. Nicho-machi, Shitaya, T.

SAIGO, *Kichigi*, Surgeon-Maj.-Gen. (ret.) Physician-in-Waiting at the Imp. Household; was b. '55 in Shinano. Early entered the Military Guard Division and Vice-Pres. of the Military Medical College, was promoted to Surgeon-Gen. and then placed on the retired list; subsequently appointed to the present post.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

SAIGO, *Torutaro*, Marquis (cr. '03), Major of Infantry, son of the Great Saigo who was one of the most conspicuous figures before and after the Restoration and whose numerous followers raised in his name the banner of rebellion in Satsuma in 1877; the subject of this sketch was created Marquis by way of amnesty; the Marquis was b. in '66.

Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, T.

SAIGO, *Yorinori*, Marquis, Capt. Infantry, son of the late Saigo Yorimichi (d. 1902) one of the notables associated with the Restoration; the present head was b. in '78.

Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

SAIONJI, *Kinmochi*, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly courtier), ex-Premier and Leader of Seiyu-kai, b. '49 at Kyoto, young brother to Marquis Tokudaiji (Lord Cham-

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berlain) and adopted as heir by the present house. Early attracted notice for precocious genius, having taken part when under 20 in the grave councils of the Restoration; at 19 he was Commander-in-Chief of an Imperial Army; Gov. of Niigata-ken for a few months in '68; and was dispatched abroad for study to France '69-'80. Brought home highly democratic notions that startled his seniors, issuing a democratic paper with the late Mr. Nakaye and Mr. Matsuda, (M.P., ex-Min. of Finance) which he had to discontinue in deference to the strong objection of senior Peers of conservative ideas. Then commenced his official career, first as Viec-Senator, '81; accompanied Prince (then Mr.) Ito to Europe and U.S.A. to investigate Parliamentary system, '82; Senator '83; Minister to Austria, '85; then moved to a similar post at Berlin, '88; President of the Board of Decoration, '91; Vice-Pres. Code Investigation Commission and Vice-Pres., House of Peers, '93; Privy Councillor, '94; held portfolio of Education in the 2nd Ito Cabinet '94-'96, temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs in consequence of the late Count Mutsu's illness; Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and was nominated President of the Privy Council on the death of Count Kuroda, and as President he had to occupy post of Prime Minister *ad interim* no less than three times during the interval between the resignation of one Ministry and the formation of another. When the late Prince Ito had to enter the Privy Council, July '03, the subject of the sketch exchanged post with him and became Leader of the *Seiyukai*. On the fall of the Katsura Ministry, the Marquis formed his Cabinet in Jan. '06 lasting till July '08. His younger brother, Mr. Kichizaemon, is the head of great Sumitomo family by whom he was adopted.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SAITO, *Hidesaburo*, educationist and English scholar, Pres. of the Seisoku English Language School, was b. '66 in Miyagi-ken; studied first at the Kōbu Daigaku about five years, but left it unfinished; taught English at the Miyagi Middle Sch. '87; lecturer at the 2nd Higher Sch. '88; prof. at the 1st Higher Sch.; on resigning the post he founded the present school in '96. Has written a number of text books on English grammar and other English works.

Add. Gobancho, Koj., Tokyo.

SAITO, *Koji*, Pres. of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly, Barrister, was b. '56 in Saitama; took active part in the Civil war of '77 as a police sergeant; studied Law and passed the Barrister's examination in '82. Was a trusted follower of the late Mr. Hoshi and is a Liberal Politician of long standing.

Add. Ura-Jimbo-cho, Kanda, T.

SAITO, *Kōshi*, Rear-Admiral and Com. of Reserve Squadron, Kure, was b. '60 in Taira, Iwaki, Midshipman in '83, and promoted in course of years to the present rank in '06, having meanwhile served as Chief Staff-Officer at Saseho, per. Secretary to the Minister of the Navy, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, Vice-Com. of the *Chin-en* and the *Tokiwa*, Capt. of the *Idzumi*, *Naniwa*, etc. Holds 3rd Class of Golden Kite (War honour).

Add. Kure Admiralty.

SAITO, *Miki*, Consul-General at Honolulu since '98, b. '57 in Nagato; clerk on duty at the head office, Hongkong and Singapore from '86 to '90, Consul at Tacoma

SAITO, *Minoru*, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Admiral, Minister of the

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Navy, b. '58 in Iwate-ken; Sub-Lieut. '82; was Naval attaché to the Japanese Legation at Washington '84-'86 to be attached to the Naval Staff Board as Lieutenant; Staff officer of the Standing Squadron '90 to be attached again soon after to the said Board; acting Com. of the *Takao*, '92. At the outbreak of the Japan-China War he held post of naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty; transferred to be Vice-Commander of the cruiser *Izumi* and then to be Chief Staff Officer in charge of the Standing Squadron, and was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite for his service in the War; undertook as second in command the task of bringing home from England the battleship *Fuji* '96; Lieut.-Commander '82, and Captain '98 in command first of the *Akitsushima* on which he cruised to Manila the same year and next of the *Itsukushima*. Appointed the same year Vice-Minister of the Navy under Adm. Count Yamamoto; Rear-Adm. 1900; and Vice-Adm. '04; recommended as his successor when the Count left the chair. Granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in connection with the late War.

Add. Reinanzaka, Ak., Tokyo.

SAITO, *Momotaro*, Auditor to the Imp. Household Treasury, b. '53 in Tokyo, and early entered the service of the Imperial Court in which he was steadily promoted till he rose to the present post. He frequently travelled abroad on suite of one or another Imperial Prince, the last occasion being the Wedding Ceremony of the Crown Prince of Germany when he was on the suite of T.H. Prince and Princess Arisugawa.

Add. Omote-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

SAKAINO, *Daikichi*, Man.-Dir. of the Tokyo Fire, Marine and Transportation Insur. Co., Dir. of the Tokyo Building Co., was b. '63 in Himeji. Was at first an official in the Home Dept. '76, then in the Forestry Bureau of the Dept. of Agr. and Com., resigned that post to enter business.

Add. Tsumagoi, Hongo, Tokyo.

SAKAKI, *Junjiro*, Dr., *Igakuhakushi*, and Dir. and Prop. of Sakaki Hospital for Women's Diseases near Shokonsha, Kudan, b. in Tokyo '59, grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., then studied his speciality at Berlin; founded the present hospital which is one of the most flourishing establishments of the kind in the city.

SAKAMOTO, *Hajime*, Rear-Adm., Chief of Naval Yard. Maidzuru, was b. '59 in Kōchi-ken; Midshipman in '83 and gradually promoted to the present rank, having filled in the meanwhile posts of Vice-Com. of the *Katsuragi;* Navigating-Lieut. of the *Fuji*, Capt. of the *Yashima*, *Chiyoda* and *Toyohashi*, Chief of the Hydrographical Bureau, etc. Holds the 4th Class of Golden Kite (War honour).

Add. Maidzuru Admiralty.

SAKAMOTO, *Toshiatsu*, Baron ('07). Vice-Adm. and Chief of Naval Edu. Was b. '58 in Nagano-ken; Midshipman in '79; Captain in '97; Rear-Adm. in '02; Vice-Adm. in '05; Commanded the *Hiyei* in the Japan-China War; attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '96 and the Peace Conference in '99; President of the Naval Staff College '02-'08; attended the International Maritime Conference at London in '08.

Add. Ichigaya, Koga-cho, T.

SAKATA, *Jujiro*, Consul-General and Sec. of Embassy at London, b. '69 in Izumo, graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '94, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination '96, Consul at Fusan the same

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year, attaché at Washington '97, élève Consul at Mokpho in '99, transferred to Fusan the same year, Masan in '00, Councillor at head office in '02, appointed to the present post in '06.

SAKATA, *Tei-ichi*, Professor in the Tokyo Higher Technical School since '87, having at one time acted as its Director; b. in '57 in Tokyo and graduated in '80; studied in Germany, England, etc. in '90-'92; attended the Paris World's Fair in 1900 as member on the International Committee of Science; is also a comptroller of the Patent Office, also Prof. of Waseda.

Add. Naka-cho, U., Tokyo.

SAKATANI, *Horo*, Baron (cr. '07) *Hogakuhakushi*, ex-Minister of Finance, b. '60 at Okayama, son of a celebrated scholar in Chinese. Grad. the Gov. Univ., Tokyo and entered the Dep't of Finance, '87, with which he was connected without a break, having been successively Councillor, Accountant, Director of Accountant Bureau, Vice-Min. '01; full Minister '06, which res. early '08; toured around the world, '09, Vice-President of Census Com. '10.

Ad. Hara-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

SAKUMA, *Kozaburo*, Director of the Kissa Emigration Joint-Stock Co., the Toyō Emigration Co., the Shuyei-sha Printing Co., was b. '72 in Tokyo, was adopted as son and heir by the late Teiichi Sakuma and succeeded him in '97.

Add. Nijikki-machi, U., Tokyo.

SAKUMA, *Samata*, Gov.-Gen. of Formosa, General Count, (cr. Visc. '95, Count '07), b. in Choshu, '44; took part in the Civil War of the Restoration; Lieut. '72; Major-Gen. '81; Lieut.-Gen. '86 and Commander of the 2nd Division (Sendai); appointed Military Commander of the Districts of Occupation in the Japan-China War; promoted full General '98 and at present holds the post since '06.

Add. Taihoku, Formosa.

SAKUMA, *Seiichi*, Dir. of the International Transportation Co., Iwaki Coal-Mining Co., Tsushō Ginko, Ibaraki Coal-Mining Co., etc.; was b. '54. Once he established a private school to receive Chinese students, but afterward gave it up, and took to business.

Add. Shimo-ni-ban-cho, Koj., T.

SAKURA, *Shozo*, *Kogakuhakushi*, Inspector of Naval Construction (ret.), was b. '54 in Tokyo; sent abroad by the Naval Dep't. '77 and entered its service on turning home '81, sent to England and America to take charge of the crs. *Chiyoda* ('87) and *Chishima* ('92); was sectional Chief of Kure Yard during the China-Japan War; was on commission charged to bring home the *Chitose* and *Kasagi* '99; Prof. at the Naval Staff College afterward and placed on retired list '00; is now connected with the Uraga Dockyard.

Add. Nishi-Katamachi, Hong., T.

SAKURAI, *Tetsutaro*, Dir. of the Bureau of Cus. Affairs of the Finance Dept.; was b. '65 in Shidzuoka-ken, Grad. Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '89; was given a post in the Dept. of Finance '90: Councillor of Nagano-ken '91; and having filled the posts of Councillor of Ishikawa, Chief-Police of Okayama, Sec. of Ibaraki-ken, Chief of the Kobe Custom-House, etc., Chief of Tax Bureau '03, transferred to the present post '09.

Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

SAMEJIMA, *Kazunori*, Baron (cr. '07) Adm. (ret.), 2nd Order of Golden Kite, b. '44 in Kagoshima, was Sub-Lieut. of the Navy '72 and steadily promoted, he was Vice-Adm. '97 and full Adm. '05, commanded a squadron in the time of the Japan-China War, and filled the post of Commander of Sasebo Admiralty before he was placed

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on the retired list early 1906.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

SAMEJIMA, *Takenosuke*, mem., House of Peers and Aud., Bank of Japan, b. '48 in Kagoshima, studied in U. S. A. while young and was appointed a teacher at the Foreign Language School on his return home, removed as clerk in the Foreign Office about '82, then Per. Sec. to the Count Okuma, next to the late Prince Ito as Premier, and repeatedly held post of Chief Sec. of the Cabinet formed by his chief.

Add. Kogai-cho, Az., Tokyo.

SANEYOSHI, *Yasuzumi*, Viscount, Dr., *Igakuhakushi*, ex-Surgeon-Gen. and Dir, Medical Bureau of the Navy, b. '48 in Kagoshima, entered the Col. Med., Imp. Univ. '69; Lieut.-Surgeon of the Navy '74, studied Med. in England for several years, was steadily promoted after resumption of duty in the Navy till we find him occupying the highest post of Surgeon-Gen. '92, to be appointed Dir. Medical Bureau as additional post, then placed on retired list in '08. He was created a Peer with the patent of Baron '97, Viscount '07, and was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

Add. Torii-zaka, Az., Tokyo.

SANJO, *Kimiyoshi*, Prince, formerly courtier, and one of the seven Seika (next to Gosekke for which see Ichijo), Houses of Fujiwara; founded by Saneyuki (1080-1160 A.D.). The present head was b. 1875 and his father Saneyoshi (1837-'91) was one of the most distinguished builders of the grand work of Restoration, for which he was raised to the rank of Prince.

Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

SANO, *Tsunehu*, Count, Commander, Navy, son of 1st Count Tsunetami who was created Peer for his service in the work of Restoration, was b. '71, and succeeded to title in '02; staff officer at Kure Admiralty.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

SASAKI, *Chujiro*, Zoologist and sericultural expert, *Rigakuhakushi*, Prof. in the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '57 in Tokyo; grad. Science Col. of the Univ. '80, entered official service in the Dept. of Agr. and Com. in '81; Assist.-Prof. in the present Col. '82; Prof. in the 1st High School, etc.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

SASAKI, *Genjiro*, chief technical official of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, and chief of manufacturing section, was b. in 1864 in Ehime, grad. Imperial Agricultural College at Komaba in 1880.

Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, T.

SASAKI, *Shinshiro*, b. 48 in Tokyo, is Pre. of 20th Bank besides being Dir. of various cos., is elder brother of Y. Sasaki mentioned below.

Add. Nishiogawa-cho, Kanda, T.

SASAKI, *Zoyō*, Dr., one of the highest authorities in internal diseases, b. '39 in Tokyo, and succeeded to the family profession, being one of the pioneer doctors of the Western school. Runs his own hospital styled Tō-un-do.

——— *Masakichi*, Dr., *Igakuhakushi*, eldest son of the above, b. '56, grad. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '78, further studied in Germany '79-'83 to be appointed on his return Prof. at his alma mater, was appointed Dean of the College of Medicine, but he soon resigned the post to devote himself to practice.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

SASAKI, *Yotaro*, Manager of the Bureau of Imperial Estates, was b. '50 in Yamaguchi-ken, was first a junior official at the Dept. of Finance, and next transferred to the Imperial Household Dept.

Add. Takehaya-cho, Koi., T.

SASAKI, *Yunosuke*, Dir. and Gen. Mag. of the 1st Bank, was b. '54 in Tokyo.

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Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

SATAKE, *Gisei*, Marquis, of a former *daimyo* founded in the 16th century, which had the fief of 200,000 *koku* at Akita. The present head was b. in '67.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SATAKE, *Sakutaro*, M.P., Pres. of the 10th Bank, Tokyo Elec. Light Co., etc., was b. '49 in Kofu, took active part in local communal and civic affairs, and had charge of the Agr. and Ind. Bank of the Prefecture. Has been returned twice to the Lower House for his native district.

Add. Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SATO, *Aimaro*, Minister Resident to Holland, b. '57 at Hirosaki; grad. an American univ. '81 and appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office the same year; Legation Sec. unattached, '81 and Chief of the Telegraph Section; Sec. to the Legation at Washington, '87; transferred to London, '91; recalled home and appointed Chief of Telegraph and Translation Sections, '93; 1st Class Sec. to the Legation at Paris, '96 and next at Berlin; Min. Res., '00 accredited to Mexico; recalled home in '02 to be relieved of the post and ordered to attend duty at the Head Office; had charge of the special correspondence business during the late War and was on the suite of the Peace Plenip. at Portsmouth '05.

Add. Jap. Legation, Hague.

SATO, *Sankichi*, M.D., *Igakuhakushi*, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '87, and Dir. of its Hospital: was b. 57 in Gifu-ken. At first he learned Mineralogy at the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, but afterward took to Medicine which he finished in '82; was sent to Germany for study '83-'87, to be appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his return.

Add. Sarugaku-cho, Kanda, T.

SATO, *Shosuke*, *Nogakuhakushi*, Ph. D., Act. Pres. of the Northeastern Univ. (Sendai) and Dean of the Col. Agri. (Sapporo) b. '55 in Hanamaki, Iwate-ken; grad. the then existing Foreign Language School '76; grad. the Sapporo Agr. Col. '80; further studied ag'l economy at John's Hopkins' and Germany, '82-'86, and was appointed Professor in the Sapporo Col. on returning home; President, '94.

Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

SATO, *Susumu*, Baron (cr. '07), Dr., *Igakuhakushi*, b. '45; studied medicine in Germany, and was the Presiding Surgeon of the Hiroshima Military Hospital at the time of the Japan-China War and undertook the operation on Li Hung-chang, the late world-famed Chinese statesman, when he was shot by a fanatic while staying at Shimonoseki as Peace Envoy. The Dr. supervised the Hiroshima Mil. Hospital in the late War. He holds 2nd Class Rising Sun.

Add. Ochano-mizu, Hg., Tokyo.

SAWADA, *Shunzo*, Barrister, L.L.D., Dir. of the Oji Paper Mfg. Co., was b. in '52 in Saitama-ken; studied foreign language in Tokyo and Yokohama, and also Laws; went over to America and prosecuted study at Yale and Pensylvania, to return home in '87; Vice-Pres. of Univ. and the Keio Gijuku but afterward resigned the posts to devote himself to his profession.

Add. Hiyoshi-cho, Kyo., Tokyo.

SAWAYANAGI, *Masataro*, ex-Vice-Minister of Education, b. '66 in Nagano-ken; graduated Col. Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88; Secretary of the Dep't of Education '90, to combine post of Personal Secretary to the Minister the following year; Dir. of the Hongwan-ji Middle School, '93-'95; next that of Gumma Middle School; promoted to be Dir. of the 2nd (Sendai)

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High School, '97, transferred to post of Director of the 1st (Tokyo) High School; then to be Dir. of the Ordinary Education Bureau; attended the World's Oriental Conference held at Berlin, '02. He proceeded to London Apr. '06 to deliver a course of lectures on Japanese education at the London University, but had to return home in hurry before commencing the lectures to be appointed Vice-Minister in '07, resigned it '08, Acting Pres. of Higher Com. School, Tokyo, '09.

Add. Omote-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

SEINO, *Chotaro*, Director of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. since '08, was b. '69 in Takamatsu, Sanuki; grad. in '95 from Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., then began his official career in the Home Office and in local offices and as Sec. of the Home Office attended the International Census Conference held in Brussels '03; Governor of Akita-ken '08, and then the present semi-official post.

Add. Dairen, Manchuria.

SENGE, *Takatomi*, Baron, (cr. '84), ex-Min. of Justice, member of the House of Peers, President of the Tokyo Street R'ly Co., b. '45 of an ancient family who hereditarily acted as Grand Custodian to the Great Shrine of Izumo; appointed Director of the Ord. Education Bureau, '92; Gov. of Saitama-ken '94; that of Shizuoka-ken '97; and lastly Gov. of Tokyo-fu, '98-'08; was granted Barony '90 in consideration of the honourable position the family occupied from ancient time, being considered as almost rivalling the Imperial House in respect of hoary antiquity. Appointed to the Ministerial post in Mar. '08, but resigned a few months afterwards, when the Ministry fell appointed to the Presidency in '08.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

SENGOKU, *Mitsugu*, ex-Pres., the nationalized Kyushu R'ly Co., b. in Tajima '57; a pioneer grad. of Engineering '79, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was long connected with the Gov. R'ly as its sectional chief; Pres. of the Kyushu R'ly Co. since '00. Was returned from Kochi in the general election, May '08.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

SETSUDA, *Hikosuke*, Pres. of the Nippon Shosen Kaisha, and of the Antiseptic Timber Co., Auditor of the Rumoe Coal Mining Co., etc. was b. '48 in Tokyo; made much profit by selling spiritous liquors just after return of tranquillity in the earlier part of the era.

Add. Minami-Shimbori, Kyo., T.

SEWAKI, *Toshio*, M.P., Dr., L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. St. Thomas Hospital College England; b. '64 in Kagoshima; finished the Medical School at Osaka, '85; further prosecuted studies at St. Thomas Hospital and Brompton, '86-'90, returning home in '90, and was at once attached to the Tokyo Charity Hospital and the following year was made chief doctor of the Tokyo Hospital.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba. T.

SHIBA, *Chuzaburo*, Prof. of Shipbuilding at the Imp. Univ., and consulting engineer to the Kawasaki Dockyard; b. in Kaga in '82; graduated from the University in '95, and afterward studied at the Central Technical College, London, and also at Humphrey and Tennant's Works and finally at Berlin; undertook the designing of the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha's sister steamers, *Tenyô* and *Chiyô*.

Add. Akebono-cho, Komagome, T.

SHIBA, *Goro*, Maj.-Gen. (Art.), Commander of 2nd Brigade of Heavy Artillery, b. '58 in Aizu, 5th son of a retainer of the clan, entered the Mil. Prep. School '73; Cadet School, '77; Sub-Lieut. '79;

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was an attaché to the Legation at London, and that at Peking, and took distinguished part as Major (Art.) in the Japan-China War for which he was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite. But it was during the memorable siege of the foreign dip. corps at Peking by the Boxers '00 that his name began to be widely celebrated; appointed attaché as Col. and then Major-Gen. for the second time at London; transferred to the present post in '09.

Add. Toyohashi, Mikawa.

SHIBA, *Junrokuro*, Dir. of the Religion Bureau of the Home Dept. since '98, was b. '61 in Kanazawa; grad. Law Col. of Tokyo Univ. '84-7; Prof. at his alma mater on his return home in '98; appointed Councillor to the Legislation Bureau of the Ind. Office in the following year and then transferred to the present office.

SHIBA, *Shiro*, elder brother of Maj.-Gen. *G. Shiba*, b. at Aizu '52; studied in America, and in '86 was appointed Personal Secretary to the Minister of Agr. and Com. of the time (V't Tani) with whom he travelled through Europe and America on official business; resigned office next year with his chief and published a political novel written in highly polished Sinico-Japanese; and which had a wide circulation; arrested on the charge of complicity in the Korean Queen assassination affair in '95, to be acquitted on examination; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com., '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet. He has frequently sat in the House as mem. (Prog.) from his native district, and has lately joined the Daido Club.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SHIBATA, *Kamon*, mem., House of Peers, and Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; b. '61 in Yamagata-ken; grad. Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; appointed Councillor, Home Office '86; Secretary of the Cabinet '89; Dir. Local Adm. Bureau, Home Office '95; Chief Sec. of the Cabinet in the Katsura Ministry '01-'05 which he resigned with change of the Cabinet in '05; reappointed to the post in '08.

Add. Naka-Rokuban-cho, Koj., T.

SHIBAYAMA, *Gorosaku*, M.D., Member of the Infectious Diseases Institute and of Medical Inspection Staff, was b. '71 in Tochigi; grad. Med. Col. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '98; was made an assistant at the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory in the same year; quarantine officer '00, and finally to the above post. Was invested with the doctorate by presenting a thesis in '08.

Add. Dai-machi, Akas., Tokyo.

SHIBAYAMA, *Shosai*, master makiyé artist, Grand Prize recipient at Paris and St. Louis, ex-Prof. Fine Art Academy; b. '53 in Tokyo; first studied inlaying but subsubsequently took to makiyé; was ordered in '87 to make makiyé-frame for mirror in the Empress' chamber; organized the Japan Lacquer Art Society with some others, '90, and was appointed Prof. of the Academy the following year, resigning the post '01. He is specially famous for "level polish makiyé," and has frequently received orders from the Imperial Court.

Add. Kobiki-cho, Itchome, K., T.

SHIBAYAMA, *Yahachi*, Baron (cr. '07), Adm. (ret.), b. '50 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. of the Navy, '74; Rear-Adm. and Com. Saseho Adm. at the time of the Japan-China War and was rewarded for his service with 3rd Class Golden Kite; Vice-Adm., '97 and was Com. of Kure Adm'ty during the late War; transferred to be Com. of Port Arthur, '05; raised to full Adm., '06 and placed on

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retired list. He was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late War.

Add. Kami-Rokuban-cho, K., T.

SHIBUSAWA, *Tokuji*, Auditor of the 1st Bank, Pres. of the Chuo Paper Mfg. Co., etc., son and heir of Baron Shibusawa, was b. '72 in Tokyo. First studied at Peer's School, but left it and afterward entered the 5th Higher School at Kumamoto, which he did not finish. Subsequently studied Laws and Economics under his private tutors. Had been once to Europe in company of Dr. Hodzumi, his brother-in-law.

Add. Tsuna-machi, Shiba, Tokyo.

SHIBUSAWA, *Yei-ichi*, Baron, (cr. 1900), b. '40 in Saitama-ken; is a Nestor of our business circles. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe, '67-'68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince; appointed a high official in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it '73 with the then Vice-Minister of the Dep't (now Marquis Inouye) in consequence of his opposition to the policy of the Minister. From that time to this day the subject of this sketch consistently kept aloof from Gov. service, though very frequently the chair of Finance has been offered to him. Founded the 1st Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko), pioneer of national banks, in '73; was the chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till spring of '05 when he resigned on account of ill-health. Before the outbreak of the War he fell seriously ill and severed his connection with a large number of business establishments; though this connection has been restored by the revived activity of business after the War. He has again resigned most of those posts lately. Visited U.S.A. at the invitation of its businessmen. His elevation to Peerage was in consideration of immense service he had rendered to the cause of public well-being. Travelled through Europe and America in '02, then through U. S. A. in '10.

Add. Kabuto-cho, Nih., Tokyo.

SHIBUYA, *Ariaki*, Lieut.-Gen. Inspector of Commissariat, Military Education Board; was b. '56 in Wakayama; appointed Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry '79; entered Military Staff Col. in '84; also served for years as Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince, Adjutant to the Inspector of Cavalry and Com. of the 15th Regiment of Cav., etc.; Maj.-Gen. in '00 and then to the present post in '06. Is the holder of 3rd Class of Golden Kite (war honour).

Add. Sendagaya Hara-juku, T.

SHIDA, *Kotaro, Hogakuhakushi*, Prof. in the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and in the law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Special Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, was b. '68 in Chiba Prefecture; grad. '94 from Law Col. of Imp. Univ., and further studied in its post-grad. course, being at the same time Professor in the Tokyo Higher Com. S. in '97, sent to Germany '98-'01 to study Com. Law.

Add. Yokoami, Honjo, Tokyo.

SHIGA, *Shigetaka*, ex-M.P., journalist, traveller, author, and Prof., Waseda Univ., b. '63 at Okazaki; grad. Sapporo Agri. Col. '84; was once a school teacher and then visited the South Seas, '86 on board a naval training ship and his "Affairs in the South Seas" acquired a wide reputation for charming style; joined the Progressists '95; appointed Dir. Forestry Bureau, '97; Chief Councillor Foreign Office, '98; left the Progressists '00 and went over to

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the Seiyu-kai; was allowed to join the Port Arthur investing army in the late War, and was on the Saghalien delimitation commission. Has written a number of works, chiefly geographical, visited South America and Europe on board of cr. *Ikoma*.

Add. Reinanzaka, Ak., Tokyo.

SHIGENO, *An-yeki, Bungakuhakushi*, mem., House of Peers, b. '27 in Satsuma; held for a long while a chair in the Col. of Lit. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and is one of the veteran scholars in Chinese classics and also a historian. Has attended as Japanese delegate the World's conference of National but afterward he served connection Academies held in Vienna '07.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

SHIJO, *Ryuai*, Marquis, of a former courtier family which descended from Fujiwara Kamatari; the present head was b. '80 and is Lieutenant of Cavalry.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., T.

SHIMADA, *Saburo*, M.P. of unbroken record, b. '52 in Tokyo; held a post of Secretary in the Dep't of Edu., which he resigned '81 when Count Okuma left the Government; was long one of the ablest lieutenants of the Count and a prominent member of his party, but afterward he severed connection with it and has ever been in the House of which he was for a while Vice-President. He is one of the most fluent speakers among contemporary publicists. In '09 he sold a daily he run for years to Count Okuma. Wrote several works of historical interest, notably "How Japan was opened to Foreign Intercourse."

Add. Naka-rokuban-cho, Koj., T.

SHIMAJI, *Mokurai*, one of the noted Buddhist priests, b. '37 in Choshu; took active part in the early part of His Majesty's reign in reforming the system of the *Shinshu* sect to which he belongs, visited Europe in '71 and the following year on his way home the Bud. district of India; recently removed to Iwate as abbot of a temple.

Add. Morioka, Iwate-ken.

SHIMAZU, *Chusai*, Prince, 6th son of Prince Hisamitsu (d. 1887), scion of the house, and in recognition of his distinguished service in consummating the work of Restoration, the title of Prince was conferred on him in 1884. The present head was b. in 1855.

Add. Sannen-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SHIMAZU, *Tadashigé*, Prince, formerly of the great house of Satsuma with a fief of 700,000 *koku*, and 30th head of the line which was founded in 12th century; his predecessor Seihin and uncle Hisamitsu did much for rehabilitating the Imperial power. The present head was b. 1886.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SHIMODA, *Utako*, Mad., enjoys the reputation of being a Prince Ito in female circles, being one of the foremost blue-stockings and educationalists, appointed a Court maid of honour when about 16 years old, and again after the death of her husband, to whom she had been betrothed. Her great ability in composing *uta* poems having drawn the notice of Her Majesty and it was at her suggestion that her original personal name was changed to the present one which means poems. On the founding of the Peeress' School she was appointed an instructor, subsequently combining the executive duty of Lady Steward of the school, resigned in Nov. '07 when the internal system was reorganized, and has devoted herself chiefly to a private female school she founded about '99. She visited Europe '93-'95 and is perhaps only Japanese lady who was received by the Queen of

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England in audience wearing Japanese costume.

Add. Harajuku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

SHIMAMURA, *Hayao*, Vice-Adm., Commander of the 1st Squadron to Adm. Togo during the late War; b. in Kochi-ken '58; Midshipman, '81; sent abroad for study in England and Italy '88-'89 and was staff officer on board the flag-ship *Matsushima*, in the Japan-China War when he was slightly wounded in the battle of Yellow Sea; Commander soon after and attached to the Naval Board; Prof. at the Naval Staff Col. '96 and in the same year attached to the Japanese Legation at Rome; attached to the Naval Board on returning home the same year; Capt. '99; was Commander of the *Suma* and Chief Staff of the Standing Squadron in the Boxer Trouble '00; attached to the Naval Board and also Prof. at the Col. on returning home; Rear-Adm. in 02; was Chief of Staff to Adm. Togo in the late War; Vice-Adm. and Pre. of Staff Col. '07, attened The Hague Peace Conference held '07, appointed to the present post in '09.
Squad. '09.

Add. Naval Staff Co., Tokyo.

SHIMIZU, *Cho*, Doctor of Law (Japan), Judge of Adm. Litigation, b. '68 in Kanagawa, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94, secretary of the Home Office and Prof. at the School and studied in Germany and Austria '98-'99.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SHIMIZU, *Ichiro*, President of the Appeal Court at Sendai, b. in '58 in Kaga, grad. the former Law College under control of Justice Dept. '34, and has since sat on the Bench in which he was Judge at the Supreme Court President of Kobe District Court, etc.

Add. Sendai Appeal Court.

SHIMOMURA, *Fusajiro*, Adv. of Nippon Formosa Tea Co., was b. '56 in Yokohama. Was once an official in the Communication Dept. and Prof. in the now defunct Post and Teleg. School, but resigned about '71 to devote himself to the work of publishing a magazine and afterwards to bringing Japan and Russia into closer touch commercially and socially, is a great authority on things Russian.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., T.

SHIMOMURA, *Kanyu*, Maj. Gen., Commander of 24th Brigade, b. '57 in Kochi, grad. Military Academy '77, Capt. '85, Maj. '91, Col. '99 and was attached to Austrian Legation, Maj. Gen. '04.

Add. Kurume, Kyushu.

SHIMO-OKA, *Tadaharu*, Dir. Agricultural Bureau, was b. 1870 in Hyogo-ken, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95, was appointed Secretary of Justice Dep't. and of Legislative Bureau, Gov. of Akita-ken '05-'8, transferred to present post in '08.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SHIMOSE, *Masachika*, *Kogakuhakushi*, inventor of Shimose powder, b. '59 at Hiroshima; grad. the now defunct Imp. Col. of Engineering, '84; connected with the Printing Bureau '84 to '87; and then transferred to the Naval Arsenal '87 where he supervised till '00 the ammunition dep't. Mean-while he had completed his prolonged investigations in explosives and his new compound was adopted in June '93 by the Navy which gave it the name of Shimose powder. From '99 to '09 he had charge of the Shimose Powder Factory established at Akabane, resigned the post on account of ill-health '09.

Add. Hakusan-goten-machi, T.

SHIMOYAMA, *Jun-ichiro*, Doctor of Pharmacy, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '53 in Ikuyama, Owari; grad. in '79 from Pharmaceutical course of the Med. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was appointed Army Pharmacist in '81; Assist.-Prof. in the Med. Col. that year; sent to Germany for Study '83-6; full Prof. at his alma mater, and that in the 1st

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High School; received the doctorate in '99.

Add. Shimo-Negishi, Shitaya, T.

SHIN, *Keita*, Shipbuilder, Dir. and Man. of the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co., was b. '64 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. about '86 and soon entered the said Co.

Add. Aoyama Minami-machi, T.

SHIRAISHI, *Motojiro*, Dir. and Man. of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Dir. of the Yamato Fire Ins. Co., etc., was b. '67 in Niigata-ken. Early grad. from Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Toyo Kisen Kaisha to be elevated to the present post.

Add. Hiroo, Azabu, Tokyo.

SHIRAISHI, *Naoharu*, Eng. and Pres. of the Wakamatsu Harbour Works, etc., b. in '57 in Tosa; grad. Civil Eng. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '80; studied in America and Europe from '83-6, to be appointed Prof. at the alma mater; afterward Pres. of the Kwansai R'ly Co.

Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

SHIRANI, *Takeshi*, Chief Dir, Civil Adm'tive Dep't of Gov.-Gen., Kwantung; b. 63 in Fukuoka; grad. Law, Imp Univ., 90; appointed at the Home Office in which he held post of Councillor, Section Chief and finally Dir. of Temple and Shrine Affairs Bureau '02, also serving for some years at the Hokkaido Office, and also at the Edu Dep't. Transferred to Gov. of Tochigiken, '03; Dir, Ordinary Education Bureau, '06-'08; appointed to the present post in May, '08.

Add. Port Arthur.

SHIRATORI, *Kurakichi*, Historian, *Bungakuhakushi*. Prof at the Peer's School and of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., was b. '65 in Chiba; grad. in '90 from Lit. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., further studied in Germany and Hungary '00-5, and is an authority on Mongolian dynasties and allied subjects.

Add. Nijikki-machi, Ush., T.

SHISA, *Suguru*, Paymaster-General, Chief of Account Section of the Saseho Admiralty; b. '64 in Nagasaki-ken; early entered the Naval service and long held the post of Pres. of the holder of 4th Class of Golden Kite conferred of recognition of his service in the late war.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

SHO, *Ten*, Marquis, of the "princely house" of Luchu that used to pay regularly tribute to the Court at Kyoto and Shogunate; formally incorporated into dominion of Japan in 1872 and in '72 the archipelago was converted in Okinawa prefecture; b, '64.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SHODA, *Heigoro*, b. '45 in Oita-ken; was one of the most trusted confidants of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, Japan's greatest educationalist, and one of his assist.-teachers in the inception stage of his famous institution, Keiogijuku. Then entered the Mitsubishi firm soon after its inception and has perhaps done more than any other employé in carrying the establishment to the present state of prosperity; has charge of the Nagasaki Dockyard owned by the Mitsubishi firm for long while.

Add. Hayashi-che, Koi., Tokyo.

SHODA, *Kazuye*, Director of the Finance Bureau, Treasury; was b. '69 in Iyo; graduated from Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '95; passed the higher civil service examination in the following year; inspector of taxation affairs '97; promoted to the present post in '07, having been in the meanwhile Chief of Hakodate Customs, Secretary at the head office, etc.

Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

SO, *Shigemochi*, Count, formerly the hereditary Lord of the fendatory of Tsushima, was b. in 1867; in '91 married Taka, daughter of late Baron Matsuzono.

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Add. Nichomachi, Shitaya, T.

So, *Seijiro*, Director of General Affairs Department of the Mitsubishi Company, was b. '62 in Nagasaki.

Add. Kobinata Suido-cho, T.

Soda, *Kunsaku*, one of the prominent merchants of Yokohama, b. '50 in Kozuke, laid the basis of his present wealth through transactions in raw silk early in the era; founded his family bank, Soda Bank, in '96 and has rendered valuable services in all matters of public interests in that city.

Add. Soda Bank, Yokohama.

Soga, *Sukenori*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount (cr. '84), ex-President of the lately nationalized Nippon Railway Co., and mem., House of Peers since '91. He was b. '43 in Saga-ken; entered early the Imp. Army; took distinguished part as Commander of brigade on the occasion of civil War of '77; was subsequently a Divisional Commander at various places; held for a while the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff; retired from active service about '87 was once chief military tutor and aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince. He is one of the strongest members in the Upper House.

Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Soma, *Nagatane*, Dir. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Pres. of the Senshu Univ., Mem. of Yokohama Chamber of Com., was b. '50 in Hikone, Omi; sent to America to study Laws and Economics at Yale Univ. as early as '71; established the Senshu Gakko (now Univ.) in conjunction with Dr. I. Tajiri and Mr. Megata in his return home in '79; entered Yokohama Specie Bank, of which he was made Pres. for about ten years. Was granted 3rd Grade of Merit for his service in the late war in '07.

Add. Naka-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Sone, *Tatsusuke*, architect, b. in '55 in Karatsu; grad. architecture '80 in the defunct Govt. Engineering Col.,; was architect to the Kure Admiralty for some years; architect of the Mitsubishi Firm '90-'07 and undertook building a number of brick houses in the extensive open space which the firm owns near the Imperial Palace, Tokyo; started business on his own account in '07.

Add Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Sonoda, *Kokichi*, banker, President of *Dai Jugo Ginko* (15th Bank), b. '48 in Satsuma, and adopted into the family; entered the Kaisei Gakko (forerunner of present Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '69 first as student, then appointed Assist.; removed to the Foreign Office as clerk, '71; dispatched to England, '74 as Jap Exhibition Commissioner and subsequently appointed attaché to the Legation; personal Secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Inouye) '79; Jap. Consul in London, '82-'90 and was allowed to attened the Bank of England as apprentice for about six months, elected President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, '90, then verging toward ruin owing to adverse condition of exchange; dispatched to London to bring home the indemnity from China, '96; transferred to the present post '99.

Add. Shiba, Shirokane, Tokyo.

Sonoda, *Yasutake*, Baron, (cr. '97), ex-Governor of Hokkaido, and Councillor of Court, b. '50 in Satsuma. Was long conneted with the Police affairs, having held the post of Police-Insp. of Tokyo twice; was relieved of the last post in Dec. '06.

Add. Shin-machi, Akasaka, T.

Sonoda, *Jittoku*, Director of various business companies, prop. of the Kikyōno Horse Pasture, was b. at Kagoshima in '48; took part in the civil wars of the Restoration and 1877; official in the Hokkaido Colo. Office from '72-'81; entered business and a number of companies in Hokkaido. He is an ardent patron of the turf.

Add. Tomoecho Nishikubo, Sb. T.

Soyeda, *Juichi*, *Hogakuhakushi*,

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Pres., Industrial Bank of Japan, b. '63 in Fukuoka-ken; reputed as a prodigy of genius when a child on account of his precocious talent; grad. the course of Pol. Economy of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '84; further prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, England and Heidelberg, to be appointed a Councillor of the Treasury on his return home, '87; was promoted to post of Vice-Ministership at the time of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; appointed President of the Formosan Bank, '99 when that bank was inaugurated; removed to the chairman of the Organization Com. of the Japan Ind. Bank and appointed its President on its being formally started '02. Has taken active part in the introducion of foreign capital.

Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

SOYEJIMA, *Michimasa*, 2nd Count (1st Counts *Taneomi* d. 1905 was a builder of the work of the Restoration) b. in '71 and was educated at the Peers School, then at Leeds, and Cambridge, England, where he studied history under Prof. Seeley, class '95.

Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, T.

SUFU, *Kimihira*, Baron (cr. '08). Governor of Kanagawa-ken, mem., House of Peers, b. '48 in Choshu; Secretary of Justice Department '76; promoted from one higher post to another till in time he was appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; he was appointed Councillor of the Legation, Italy, '87 and after returning home he was appointed Gov. of Hyogo-ken and in '00 to the present post.

Add. Kanagawa-kencho, Y'hama.

SUGI, *Kyoji*, *Hogakuhakushi*, and mem. of the Imperial Academy b. '28 at Nagasaki, is one of the earliest statisticians of Japan.

Add. Sasuga-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

SUGI, *Magoshichiro*, Viscount, (cr. '87), Privy Councillor, b. '35 in Choshu; took active part in the work of the Restoration, but has subsequently pursued a quieter career generally connected with the Imperial Court; Lord Steward to the late Empress Dowager's Household; then the Treasurer of the Imp. Household; appointed Privy Councillor, '97.

Add. Hirakawacho, Koj., Tokyo.

SUGIMURA, *Toraichi*, Minister Plen. to Sweden, b. '57 at Kanazawa; took service at Justice Dep't '75; removed to the Foreign Office '85; Secretary of the Legation at Rome, '87; removed to Paris, '91; to St. Petersburg, '92; to Vienna, '94-'99; again to Mexico, '02-'06; finally promoted to the present post.

Add. Jap. Legation, Sweden.

SUGITA, *Tei-ichi*, M.P. of unbroken record, leader of *Seiyukai*, b. '51 in Fukuin-ken; is one of the dwindling member old Liberals who struggled long for the cause of freedom by sacrificing personal interest and comfort; appointed Gov. of Hokkaido in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; was Vice-Pres. of House of Rep. in '06-'08.

Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, T.

SUGIURA, *Shigetake*, educationist and spiritualist, was b. in Shiga-ken in 55, studied at the pioneer Imp. Tokyo Univ. 70-76, at Owen' Coll. Manchester 76-80 to study chemistry under Roscoe, was afterward Principal, Univ. Preparatory School, Dir. of Special Edu. Bureau, M.P. in the 1st session.

Add. Hisakata-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

SUMITOMO, *Kichizaemon*, b. '64 at Kyoto, represents one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan; is a younger brother of Marquises Tokudaiji and Saionji, and adopted by the family; once sat in the House of Peers as representative for the highest tax payers of Osaka. The family runs the Sumitomo Bank (Cap. Y1,000,000 and Res. Y4,000,000), copper mining and smelting, and also colliery.

Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

SUYENOBU, *Dosei*, Pres. Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, Manager Meiji Fire Insurance Company, and of several other important concerns, b. '55 in Kochi-ken and was among the first batch of graduates of the Imp. (now

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Tokyo) Univ., and has ever since devoted himself to business.

Add. Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

SUYEMATSU, *Kencho*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95 and Visc. '07), *Bungaku-hakushi*, Privy Councillor, b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; began public career as writer on the staff of the *Nichi Nichi;* appointed Chancellor of the Legation at London, where he turned his leisure fully to advantage by attending lectures; returned M.P. from his district, '90-'95; Director of the Legislative Bureau, '92-'96. During the Japan-China War he was sent to Seoul on some important diplomatic mission which procured for him the portfolio of Communications in the Ito Cabinet, '98; Minister for the Interior, '00-'01 in the Seiyukai Ministry; non-official agent in England during the War; appointed Privy Councillor, '06. Is a son-in-law of the late Prince Ito whose eldest daughter is Viscountess Suyematsu; had for a time charge of the education of the Crown Prince of Korea who arrived in Tokyo in '07. Wrote "Risen Sun Empire," "Japanese Fantasies," etc.

Add. Nishinokubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Chokichi*, Art. Commissioner to the Imperial Household and a master metal-caster, b. '48 in Saitama-ken, nephew of a celebrated caster in the early days of this era and under whom he learned the art; got high class prizes at all the foreign and domestic exhibitions for 30 years. The big incense burner with peacocks for which he won gold-medal at Paris Fair in '78 is now kept at the British museum.

Add. Akasi-cho, Ky., Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Jyubi*, Barrister, b. in Kambe, Isé, '54; first studied at Keiogijuku and next at the Imp. Univ., grad. '81 Law in the latter; connected with the Peer's School till '85; transferred to the Foreign Office and was Consul in Korea and Hongkong. Resigned in '89 and opened law office in Tokyo, also connected with business. Joined the Liberals, was returned from his native place in the 7th and 8th general elections, and held post of Vice-Min. of Home Office at the time of the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet in '98.

Add. Kaga-cho, Kyobashi, T.

SUZUKI, *Kisaburo*, Judge, Sectional Chief of the Tokyo Appeal Court; was b. in Kanagawa-ken '67; grad. Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '91, and has sat on the bench since '95; was dispatched abroad in '08 on a tour of inspection. Also holds a chair in Waseda University, teaching Civil Law.

Add. Wakamatsu-cho, Ush., T.

SUZUKI, *Konosuke*, Surgeon-General of the Navy (ret.), Dir. of the Suzuki Hospital was b. '54 in the clan of Tahara; began his career in the Navy first in '83 in which he was steadily promoted, and placed on retired list in '06.

Add. Iigura, Kata-machi, T.

SUZUKI, *Saburosuke*, Dir. of the Japan Chemical Industry Co., and Proprietor of Suzuki firm, manufecturer and exporter of Iodine, etc., was b. in Kanagawa-ken '86. He established the former Co. in '06 and was Man.-Dir. till May '09 when he resigned at his own convenience and became a Director.

Add. Minami Temma-cho, Ky., T.

SUZUKI, *Masaya*, Gen. Man. of the Sumitomo family, Osaka, b. in Kanazawa '62; gra. Law., Imp. Tokyo University, '87; was a Councillor of the Dep't. of Agri. and Com. on graduation; then removed to a post of secretary in several local offices, lastly at Osaka, to resign the post and to enter the present service about

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16 years ago.

Add. Sumitomo, Osaka.

SUZUKI, *Shigemichi*, Naval Surgeon-Gen., Pres. of the Yokosuka Naval Hospital, was b. '57 in Tokyo; Surgeon-Lieut. '97; was once Chief of Medical Dep't. of Maidzuru Admiralty, promoted to the present rank of Surgeon-Gen. some time ago.

Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Sobei*, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce (Nagoya) and leading banker and business-man in that city, was b. in 56 in a house noted as a wholesale dealer in lumber; has sat in the House of Representatives for a long while.

Add. Nagoya.

SUZUKI, *Tomoh*, Dir. of Cash Bureau, the Nippon Ginko; was b. '54 in Miyagi-ken; was long engaged in educational work before he entered the bank about '96.

Add. Awaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Tozaburo*, M.P., business man b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; has attained the present position from obscurity through sheer diligence and perseverance; made himself famous of late for his inventive ingenuities, having invented a candy manufacturing machine, lemonade manufacturing process, sugar refining machine, etc. Started a sugar refinery in '95 was converted as the Nippon Sugar Co. of notorious fame; the Soy Mfg. Co. formed to exploit the patent soy brewing process failed and was dissolved '10. Was returned from Shizuoka-ken to the House of Commons in '02.

Add. Hama-cho, Nih., Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Umeshiro*, Man-Dir. of the Oji Paper Mag. Co., Dir. of the Japan Colonization Co., etc., was b. '62 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Keio Gijuku '85 and often having been connected with the *Jiji*, turned to business. Is also connected with the Kyodo Fire and Marine Ins. Co. beside the above mentioned.

Add. Oji, near Tokyo.

TACHIBANA, *Koichiro*, Maj.-Gen., Com. of 30th Brigade (Nagoyo), b. 61 at Fukuoka, grad. Cadet School 83, Cap. 94, Major 98, Colonel 05 and Adjutant to the War Minister, Maj.-Gen. 09.

Add. Nagoya Div. Office.

TADOKORO, *Yoshiharu*, Councillor and Chief of Secretariat, Dep't. of Education, was b. 71 in Tokyo, grad. Law at Imperial Tokyo Univ. 95, passed the higher civil service examination the following year, Councillor at various local officers, and at Edu. Dep't. remained 03-05 in Europe to investigate educational administration; commissioner of Anglo-Japanese Exhibition 10.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TAJIRI, *Inajiro*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07) *Hogakuhakushi*, Chief of the Board of Audit, mem. of the House of Peers, b. at Kagoshima '50; grad. Yale Univ., U.S.A. in '79; Councillor of the Finance Dep't '81; afterward Dir. of Loan and other Bureau; twice Vice-Minister of Finance, '92-'97 and '98-1901 and then transferred to the present post. He is teaching political economy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and other institutions, and enjoys as great a reputation as a scientist as he does as an executive officer; has written several works on political economy.

Add. Kanatomi-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

TAKAGI, *Kenkwan*, Baron, (cr. '05), *Igakuhakushi*, D.S. hon. (Columbia and Penna.), LL.D. (Durham, Eng.), mem., House of Peers since '92, b. in Satsuma, '49; studied medicine in England, and was connected with the Naval Sugery from which he retired '92 after having held the post of Surgeon-General. It was during his tenure of office that he adopted barley-rice-mixed ration in place of rice alone for fleet as a preventive against the leg dropsy, which had prevailed extensively among men and officers of the fleet, and succeeded in putting a stop to this annoying disease. On retiring from the service, he with a number of persons charitably disposed, organized the Tokyo Charity Hospital, one of the most

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perfectly arranged medical institutions in Japan; opened several years ago the Tokyo Hospital as his own private enterprise. Visited England and U.S.A. '05-'06.

Add. Nishikonya-cho, Ky., T.

TAKAGI, *Masutaro*, M.P. & Barrister, was b. in 69 in Tokyo, grad. from the Tokyo Hogaku-in in 91 passed the Judge and Proculators' Examination and Barristers' in 95, and has since been practising in Tokyo. Owns and edits a law journal, and is legal adviser to several business establishments.

Add. Hon-Shirokane, Nih., T.

TAKAHASHI, *Kazutomo*, Editor of the *Japan Times* (Tokyo), Prof. Keiogijuku Univ., was b. '62 in Kawagoye; entered Col. of Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, but left in '86, and proceeded to U.S.A. where he graduated Michigan State Univ.; attended to business in the States and Canada before he returned home '97 and joined the staff of the *Japan Times*.

Add. Tsunohazu, Yodobashi, T.

TAKAHASHI, *Korekiyo*, Baron (cr. '07), Pres., Yokohama Specie Bank and Vice-Gov. of the Bank of Japan, b. '54 in Tokyo, sent to America for study, '67; was for several months treated as a slave through the treachery of his knavish American "guardian"; returned home the following year; appointed an official of the Dep't Agr. and Com., '81; ultimately rising to be Dir., Patent Bureau, but this post he had to abandon owing to the notorious fraud of a "gold mine" in Peru, he and his friends who formed a company to exploit, having been victimized by a German swindler. Soon he found a post in the Bank of Japan; promoted a Director having charge of the western section of Japan; removed to the Yokohama Specie Bank, '95 to the elected Vice-Pres., '97; elected Vice-Gov., Bank of Japan, then made as President once more to the Specie Bank '06, retaining the former post. He was financial Agent for raising foreign loans in England and America, and was dispatched abroad twice on the important mission '04-'06.

Add. Omote-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

TAKAHASHI, *Sakuye, Hogakuhakush*, b. '65 in Nagano-ken; grad. Politics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; legal adviser to Adm. Ito, Commander of the Combined Squadron in the Japan-China War; proceeded to England and France to study International Law, '97-'01; Prof. at his alma mater since his return home; wrote several works bearing on international law.

Add. The Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

TAKAHASHI, *Shinkichi*, ex-Pre. of the Japan Hypothec Bank since '99, and Mem. of House of Peers; was b. '43 in Satsuma; studied Western learning in Nagasaki when quite young and compiled early in the era an Anglo-Japanese dictionary which brought him a little fund enough to study in America for some years; returning home, appointed an official of the Taxation Bureau in the Finance Office in '75; Head of the Nagasaki, Osaka and Kobe Customs; Consul in New York; Secretary of the Finance Office, and finally Dir. of Commercial Affairs Bureau; resigned in '87, and Dir. of the now nationalized Kyushu R'ly Co.; resigned the President in 1909.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

TAKAHIRA, *Kogoro*, Baron (cr. '07). Ambassador to Washington, b. '54 in Iwate-ken; began his career as official of the former Public Works Dep't, to be transferred to Foreign Office as translator, '76; Legation Secretary at Washington, '81; removed to Seoul, '84; Consul to Shanghai, '87; Secretary at the Head Office, '90; Consul-Gen. at New York, 91; Minister Resident at the Hague, '92; Envoy Extr. and Min. Plenip. accredited to the court of Rome, '94, to be transferred to Vienna shortly after; appointed Vice-Minister under Viscount Aoki, '99; and the following year appointed Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. at Washington where he was Peace Plenipotentiary; relieved

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of the post in '05, Mem. of the House of Peers, appointed Amb. to Rome '07; to Washington '08.–09; was on staff of Prince Fushimi when he visited England 10.

Add. Shimo-shibuya, near Tokyo.

TAKAKUSU, *Junjiro*, M.A. (Oxf.) Prof. in Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. in Bingo '65; was connected with Buddhism while young; entered Oxford '88 and studied Sanskrit, further studying in Germany to return home '97 and appointed Prof. at the Tokyo Univ.; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Communications (Viscount Suyematsu) and appointed Pre. Foreign Lan. School. He has translated several Sanskrit and Pali works. Stayed in London under the Viscount during the late War, and resigned the Presidency in '08.

Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

TAKAMATSU, *Toyokichi*, Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo, Managing Dir. of the Tokyo Gas Works; b. in Tokyo in '55; graduated course of Chemistry at the Imp. Univ. in '78; further studied at Owen's Col., Manchester, and at Berlin Univ., returning home in '82; held chair of applied chemistry at his alma mater and other institutions before he was elected to the present post in '05.

Add. Tokyo Gas Works.

TAKAMINE, *Jokichi*, Dr., inventor of "Taka Diastase," "Adorenalin" and other patented medicines, was b. in '53 in Kaga; completed Applied Chemistry at the former Engineering Col., to be sent to England to prosecute further studies, returning home '81 to be appointed chemist to Dep't of Agr. and Com. where he did much to improve saké brewing and indigo making. Attended the World's Fair at New Orleans in '84 as Japanese Commissioner, and since then he has settled in U.S.A. where he married a daughter of a well-known druggist in Chicago and a relative of Henry George. He invented a powerful alcoholic ferment; established the Takamine Ferment Co., in Chicago.

Add. c/o Japan Club, New York.

TAKAMURA, *Ko-un*, master-artist in wood carving, Prof. in Gov. Fine Art Academy, b. '52 in Tokyo; studied under Takamura To-un, a celebrated Buddhist image carver in Tokyo who died '79; undertook wood-model for the bronze images of Nanko erected in front of the Imp. Palace and of the elder Saigo at Uyeno Park. Won Gold medal at the Paris Fair 1900 and has frequently been honoured to carve in presence of Their Majesties. Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household.

Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo,

TAKARABE, *Hyo*, Vice-Min. of Navy, Rear-Adm., was b. '67 in Hyuga, graduated Naval Cadet School '90, was on staff at the headquasters in the 94–5 and 04–5 wars, Cap. 05, Rear-Adm., 09 and promoted to present post.

Add. Sanko-cho, Shirokane, T.

TAKASAKI, *Chika-aki*, Gov. of Osaka-fu, b. '53 in Kagoshima and was one of those who were roughly treated as spies by the Kagoshima rebels in '77 and narrowly escaped death. Subsequently served as Chief Police Inspector at various districts, then Provincial Governor at Ibaraki, Nagano, Okayama, etc.; also Bureau Director at the Home Office. Granted the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late War.

Add. Osaka-fucho, Osaka.

TAKASAKI, *Masakaze*, Baron, Privy Councillor, b. '36 in Satsuma; took some active part in the work of the Restoration, and was dispatched early in the era to Europe to investigate some state affairs; subsequently connected with the Imperial Household chiefly for his eminence in Japanese poetry, being also a Privy Councillor; lost son and heir, Lieutenant of the Navy at Port Arthur.

Add. Ichibei-cho, Azubu, Tokyo.

TAKASAKI, *Yasuhiko*, Baron Member of House of Peers since '97, is eldest son of 1st Baron Goroku, was born '69 in Kagoshima, long studied in Amerhest College U.S.A., returning home in 1900 and

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was appointed member of the Board of Ceremonies.

TAKASHIMA, *Kayemon*, one of the new-made millioinaires, b. '32 at Tokyo; and carried out import business early in the era and had the misfortune of being thrown into prison on the charge of having transacted with foreigners without permission; studied the Japanese art of divination; resumed business on being released; reclaimed several hundreds of acres of land between Yokohama and Kanagawa, that part of land sea-ward from the Gov. R'ly line and bearing the name "Takashima Street" and which reclaimed land he presented to the Gov.; one of the founders of the Yokohama Gas Works, and once held the chair of President of the Hokkaido Tanko R'ly and other business concerns.

Add. Aoki-cho, Yokohama.

TAKASHIMA, *Kokinji*, Vice-Pres. of the Okura firm, Dir. of the Nippon Shoe-making Co., was b. '81 in Tokyo; studied at the Keiogijuku and for years on the staff of the *Jiji;* then entered the firms, having married a daughter of its proprietor.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TAKASHIMA, *Tomonosuke*, Viscount, (cr. '84), Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma, '44; Colonel in '74; Major-Gen. in '77, as Brigade Commander took active part in the Civil War of that year; Commander of Kumamoto Army Division, '83 and then at Osaka; twice entered Cabinet as Minister of the short-lived Colonial Dep't that was created soon after the Japan-China War and abolished about a year or two later.

Add. Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TAKATA, *Koan*, Doctor, Proprietor of Takata Hospital and Nanko-in Hospital, was b. '61 in Kyoto; grad. Med. Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90 and subsequently commenced practice.

Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

TAKATA, *Kojiro*, Pres. of the Hundredth Bank, Dir. of the Tokyo Chozo Ginko, etc., was b. '47 in Tottori.

Add. Matsumoto-cho, Shiba, T.

TAKATA, *Sanae, Hogakuhakushi*, President of Waseda Univ., b. '60 at Tokyo; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82, and has ever since been connected with the Waseda Univ. which was started the same year by Count Okuma; was once one of the leading members of the Prog. but has for years past kept aloof from active politics devoting himself to affairs of the Univ.; was Director of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office, '96-'97 and Senior Councillor of Education, '98. He has repeatedly been returned to the House from Saitama-ken.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

TAKATA, *Shinzo*, prop. of well-known Takata Shokai, exp. and imp. firm, b. in Sado '55; student-interpreter at Ebisu Custom House '69; reached Tokyo in '70 to seek fortune; entered the Allen's Firm, Yokohama, the following year, started business on his own account '82 which, by his untiring perseverance and extreme prudence, has been carried to present state of prosperity.

Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

TAKATSUKASA, *Hiromichi*, Prince, formerly one of the five proud houses of Fujiwara extraction and Gosseke (see Ichijo); founded by Kanehira (1228-'94 A.D.), scion of the Princely House of Konoye. The present head was b. in '53 and is a colonel (inf.) and aide de-Camp to His Majesty.

TAKAYAMA, *Jintaro*, Chief of Industrial Laboratory, Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce; b. '53

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in Daishoji, Kaga; grad. Applied Chemistry at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '78; chemist at the Home Office and Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce from '79 to '89; dispatched to Germany where he remained three years, attending Govt. Central Laboratory in Berlin and other institutes; is connected with the Higher Polytechnic School since '89 as additional post.

Add. Nando-cho, Ush., Tokyo.

TAKEKOSHI, *Yosaburo*, M.P., author and journalist, b. in Honjo, Tokyo, '65, and adopted into the present family, studied at the Donin-sha and Keiogijuku, and also under missionaries. Began his journalistic career about '88 as writer on the staff of the *Osaka Koron* and *Kokumin*, then that of the *Jiji* '95, started his own paper in Tokyo, the *Sekai-no-Nippon* '96 which, however, had to be abandoned after a few years' existence. Won confidence of Marquis Saionji and was appointed his Per. Sec. when he held the chair of Education '98, next entered the *Niroku*, and was returned from Niigata-ken in '02. Has written "History 2500 years of Japan" and other works. He travelled abroad in '06.

Add. Higashi Okubo, near T.

TAKEMURA, *Yoshisada*, M.P., Proprietor of the Teikoku News Agency; was b. '61 in Niigata-ken; started the news agency in '96; sat for years in the Tokyo Municipal Council, returned from his native district in '08.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TAKENOUCHI, *Kyu-ichi*, master sculptor, Art Commissioner to the Court and Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Acad. since '88; was born '54 in Tokyo; learned carving under Ryusen Horiuchi, and appointed professor when the Acad. established.

Add. Nagasumi-cho, Asak., T.

TAKENOUCHI, *Heitaro*, Rear-Adm., Chief Staff-Officer of the Kure Adm., b. '69 in Shimane-ken; appointed Sub-Lieut. in '85; Captain, in '01; Rear-Adm., in '07; had once served as Vice-Com. of the *Akashi* and *Yashima*, Com. of *Atago* and a sectional member of the Naval Dept.: honoured with 3rd Class of Golden Kite for his service in the late war, in which he was Commander of the *Nisshin*.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., T.

TAKETOMI, *Kanisuke*, Rear-Adm., Chief of the Bureau for Naval Affairs, was b. '52 in Saga-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '79; Capt. in '98, meanwhile Com. of the *Akagi*; Aide-de-Camp to H.H. the Crown Prince; Com. of the *Iwate* and some others.

Add. Awoyama, Akasaka, T.

TAKETOMI, *Tokitoshi*, M.P., leader of the Progressive Party, b. '55 in Saga-ken; from obscure politician of local reputation suddenly came to the front as soon as he began to sit in the House where he has been returned almost without a break from the first session, '90; Dir. of the Com. and Ind'al Bureau, Dept of Agr. and Com. in the Matsukata-Okuma Ministry, '96-'97; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry; is a man of acute insight and great power of decision, and is moreover reputed as being the best financial talent among the Progressive members.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

TAMARI, *Chikakata*, Vice-Adm., Com. of the South China Squadron, Holder of 4th Class of Golden Kite; was b. '53 in Kagoshima; appointed naval ensign in '80; Capt. in '99 and finally to the present rank after the Russo-Japanese War. All that while he had filled the office of Vice-Com. of the *Tsukushi*, Com. of the *Akagi* and of the *Akitsushima*; Naval Attaché

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in London ('01); Chief Staff Officer of Port Arthur.

Add. Awoyama, Akasaka, T.

TAMURA, *Rishichi*, Pres., Tokyo Cotton Mill, b. '48 in Tokyo; long connected with the Mitsui, and was Yokohama agent for the Mitsui Bank till '95; memorialized the Gov. to encourage spinning business, the enormous import of yarn having continued to upset for several years the balance of trade; resigned the Mitsui '85, and started with others the present Tokyo Cotton Mill, '86, the only factory in Tokyo at that time.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

TANABE, *Sakuro*, *Kogakuhakushi*, b. '62 at Tokyo; grad. '84 the Gov. Engineering Col.; undertook the work of connecting lake Biwa with the river Kamo by canal which was successfully carried out '90; Prof. in the Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., then an Engineer to the Hokkaido Government; a Prof. in Engineering at the Imp. Kyoto Univ. from '00.

Add. Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

TANABE, *Teikichi*, adviser of the millionaire house of Sumitomo, Osaka, and Pres., Kyodo Fire Insurance Co., b. '46 at Numazu; first learned navigation; appointed secretary of the mediatised local office of Numazu soon after the Restoration; entered Tokyo Local Office in which he held post of Chief School Insp. and Pres., Tokyo Normal School; entered the Sumitomo house '79 and till his resignation '94 he had rendered distinguished service in pushing the work of the house to the present greatness.

Add. Osaka.

TANAHASHI, *Aya*, b. '39 at Osaka; is one of the most noted lady educationalists; besides teaching at the Gov. Higher Girls' Normal School and other places she keeps her own private girls' school. Her son, Mr. Ichiro Tanahashi, ex-M.P., maintains the tradition of the family keeping a flourishing private boys' school of secondary education.

Add. Maruyama-shinmachi, Hg.

TANAKA, *Gentaro*, b. '53 in Kyoto-fu; is a prominent citizen of Kyoto which he frequently represented in the House of Commons, and has been a mem. of the House of Peers as representative of the highest tax-payers of the prefecture. He is connected with most leading business establishments.

Add. Kyoto.

TANAKA, *Ginnosuke*, Auditor of the Teikoku Savings Bank, was b. '73 in Tokyo; is the grandson of the late Heihachi Tanaka, widely known as "raw-silk-king" of his time; studied in England, and is a well-known figure in social circles.

Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

TANAKA, *Ichibei*, b. '38 at Osaka; is connected with several leading business concerns in Osaka and vicinities.

Add. Osaka.

TANAKA, *Inagi*, Chief Librarian of the Gov., b. '56 in Suwa; grad. '81 course of Japanese and Chinese Literatures, Imp. Univ.; was subsequently appointed assist.-Prof. at the Univ., combining other duties at the Edu. Dep't; visited Europe and America, '88-'90 to study affairs relating to libraries, and was appointed in '93 to the present post.

Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

TANAKA, *Mitsu-aki*, *Count* (cr. Visc. '87, Count '07) ex-Minister of the Imp. Household, b. '43 in Tosa; has had a varied career, having been connected with the Army till '81 when he held the rank of Quarter-master Gen. and retired from active service; Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan

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Police, '89-'91; transferred the following year to the post of President of the Peers' School, to be shortly after transferred to the office of Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household, where succeeded Count Hijikata in the Ministry '98. His wife, Viscountess Tanaka, who was a leading figure in the ladies' society of Tokyo, was carried away by disease, '05. He was sent to Korea early '07 to carry congratulatory message from His Majesty concerning the wedding of the Korean Crown Prince (now Emperor), resigned the Ministry in '09.

Add. Mejiro near Tokyo.

TANAKA, *Shohei, Rigakuhakushi*, b. in Awaji, '62; studied accoustics at Berlin, '84-'98, and received a reward from the Kaiser for his invention of a wind instrument while studying at Berlin; is an officer of the Imp. railways and is doing researches on Western and Japanese musics to improve the latter.

Add. Tsukijima, Ky., Tokyo.

TANAKA, *Son*, Man. Dir. of the Oriental Compressor Co., adopted son of Count Tanaka, ex-Minister of Imp. Household; was b. '64 in Fukushima, brother of Sei Iwagami; studied law and economics in France '91-'00; lecturer at the Peers' School '01; was returned to the house from Kochi in '02.

Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TANAKA, *Tsunenori*, Chief of Bureau of Supplies in the Bank of Japan, was b. '60 in Tokyo. Early entered the Bank of Japan to rise to be the chief of the Bureau of Supplies at present.

Add. Naka-Roku-bancho, K., T.

TANAKA, *Yoshio*, mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting, and one of the foremost botanists of the old school, b. '38 in Iida, Shinano, '81; Sen. Secretary of Agr. and Com., Senator '93; mem. of the Japan Academy (cor. British Royal Society). He is not only a botanist but is a great authority on agriculture, fishery and forestry, and has always been connected with the Domestic Exhibitions.

Add. Kinsuke-cho, Hongo, T.

TANAKADATE, *Aikitsu, Rigakuhakushi*, b. in Iwate-ken, '56; after grad. the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., he proceeded to England and Germany to complete his studies in physics in its bearing to seismology which he has charge of in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service about military baloon during the late War.

Add. Yayoi-cho, Hg., Tokyo.

TANI, *Kunihiro*, Auditor of the Japan Hypothec Bank, Dir. of the Fuji Paper Mfg. Co., was b. in Oita-ken in '49; was once Per. Sec. to the Minister of Finance and hold some other posts; was made Vice-Pres. of the Hypothec Bank on its organization, which he left '01 to enter other business concerns.

Add. Yarai-cho, Ushigome, T.

TANI, *Tateki*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount, (cr. '84), mem., House of Peers, b. '37 in Tosa, and took active part in the Civil War of the Restoration. In the civil trouble of '77, owing to his stubborn defense of the Castle of Kumamoto where he, then Maj.-Gen., was Commander of the Garrison, that the situation was saved and the rebels' plan was frustrated. He left the active service not long afterward; subsequently took to politics and rose to the Ministerial position, having assumed the portfolio of Agr. and Com., '85-'87. He is a power in the House where he has been elected without break by fellow Peers of his own rank since the opening of the Diet. Is a man of intense sincerity though somewhat

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lacking breadth.

Add. Ichigaya, U., Tokyo.

TASHIRO, *Yoshinori*, M.D., Prof. in Med. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '06; grad. the Med. Col. in '89; was given a chair at his mother college '92; he established the Tashiro Hospital in '95; was entrusted with the duties of the president of the Mitsui Charity Hospital open in '08.

Add. Neribei-cho, Shitaya, T.

TATSUNO, *Kingo*, *Kogakuhakushi*, b. '56 at Karatsu; is a pioneer architect who has gone through a regular collegiate education, having grad. Architecture at the now defunct College of Engineering. He studied in England '80-'83, and had charge of the building of the Bank of Japan, Parliament and other large edifices. At present he practises his profession, and is a consulting architect to many important offices.

Add. Yaesu-cho, Tokyo.

TERADA, *Yukichi*, Principal of the Seika School and the Nihombashi Girls' Sch., Manager of the Japan Athletic Association; was b. '53 in Tokyo; studied German and Mining in Kaisei Gakko as early as '70; sent to Europe and America in '89, and when returned, was appointed Councillor to the Edu. Dept.; Secretary, and then School Inspector of that Dept.; Pres. of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '02, but resigned the post in '04.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., T.

TERAGAKI, *Izo*, Rear-Adm., Commander of the 3rd Squadron, b. '57 in Kanazawa; Sub-Lieut. in '82; Captain in '99; and Rear-Adm. in '07; also served as Adjutant of the Yokosuka Adm., Com. of the *Yoshino*, *Matsushima*, and *Amagi*, Chief Staff of the said Adm.

Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, T.

TERAJIMA, *Seiichiro*, Count, b. '70 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Count Terajima who in his days occupied chair of Foreign Office; studied at Oxford and next at Paris, returning home in '04 to be appointed Per. Secretary to Count Hayashi, then Foreign Minister, was elected Mem. of House of Peers '07.

Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

TERAO, *Hisashi*, *Rigakuhakushi*, Prof. in Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '55 at Fukuoka; studied mathematics and astronomy in France, '70-'78; Dir. of the Gov. Observatory at Tokyo.

Add. Azabu Iigura, Tokyo.

TERANO, *Seiichi*, Prof. of Shipbuilding at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '02, having graduated from it in '90, and further studying in England '94-'97. He was b. in '67 in Nagoya.

Add. Hisakata-machi, Koi., T.

TERAO, *Tōru*, *Hogakuhakushi*, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '58 at Fukuoka; connected with the Bench for some years after grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; transferred to the Col. of Law of his alma mater, '91; studied at Brussels, '92-'95 to finish his study of international law, his special line; resigned his additional post as Councillor of the Foreign Office, June '05, on account of his being one of the pronounced "Seven Univ. Jingoes."

Add. Kikui-cho, U., Tokyo.

TERASAKI, *Kogyo*, b. '66; one of the most prominent young artists of Japanese painting.

Add. Uyeno, Tokyo.

TERA-UCHI, *Seiki*, Vis. (cr. '07), General, War Min. and Res.-Gen. b. '52 in Choshu; Sub-Lieut., '71; was wounded in the right arm in the civil war of '78 and its free use was permanently lost; Maj., '79; ordered to study in France, '82, and on his return was given

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post at the Mil. Cad. School; Per. Sec. to the War Min.; Vice-Dir. Toyama Mil. School, Dir., Cav. School, Chief Staff Officer to the 1st Army Div. Sectional Chief at the General Staff Board, etc. He as Maj.-Gen. supervised transport affairs in the Japan-China War and rewarded with 3rd Class Golden Kite. Raised to Lieut.-Gen., '97 and appointed Inspector General of Military Education, transferred to be Vice-Chief of the General Staff; appointed War Min. '02 in the Katsura Cabinet. He was granted G.C.V.O. by King Edward.

Add. War Office, Tokyo.

TESHIMA, *Seiichi*, Pres., Higher Polytechnic School, Tokyo, b. '57 in Kazusa; studied in America, '70-'74; held various posts as Dir. Bureau of Dep't of Edu.; Chief Commissioner of Japan at the Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs.

Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

TODA, *Ujitomo*, Count, (cr. '84, formerly Daimyo of O-gaki); Grand Master of Ceremonies; studied in America, '71-'76; Legation Councillor, '86; Env. Extr. and Min. Plenip. accredited to the Court of Vienna; removed to the Imp. Household Dep't as Vice-Chief of the Board of Ceremonies.

Add. Suruga-dai, Tokyo.

TODZUKA, *Kankai*, Surgeon-Gen. (ret.) of the Navy, Director of the Todzuka Surgeon Hospital; was b. '54 in Ehime-ken; appointed Normal 2nd Assist.-Surgeon '81, and was finally promoted to the high rank in service, after having filled the posts of Head of the Naval Medical College, Chief Surgeon of the Yokosuka and Kure Adm., Instructor in the Naval Staff Col., etc.

Add., Minami-Shinagawa, nr. T.

TOGO, *Heihachiro*, Count (cr. '07), Admiral, Mem. of Council of War Staff, the hero of the memorable battle of the Japan Sea, b. in '47, a son of a petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima. He commenced sailor's career at 16 and at 21 first came under fire with the rebel chief, late Enomoto's *Kwaiten*. In '71 he with 13 young officers were sent to England for study, of whom he is the only survivor, prosecuting studies till '78, when he returned home, on board the *Hiyei* just completed at an English yard. At the very threshold of the Japan-China War, he the Captain of the cruiser *Naniwa*, sank the Chinese transport *Kowshing*, a British steamer flying the British flag. On the return of peace Togo was promoted Rear.-Adm. with the 4th Order of Golden Kite, and was attached to one Admiralty after another till in 1900 he became Vice-Admiral with the command of Maizuru Admiralty. That post he had to exchange with Vice-Adm. Hidaka, then Commander of the Combined Fleet, when the outbreak of hostilities with Russia was imminent. His actions during the war belong to the domain of history and may properly be omitted here. When the surviving enemy's warships at Port Arthur had all be accounted for by the gun-fire from the memorable 203-metre height, Togo with his Admirals and Captains, returned to Tokyo at the express desire of His Majesty, arriving in Tokyo on Dec. 30th '04. Again on Feb. 6th '05, the anniversary of his first departure against Port Arthur, he left Tokyo on board the flagship *Mikasa*, and with his fleet calmly waited at Chinhai Bay, Korea, the arrival of the Baltic fleet which he practically annihilated in the historic Battle of Japan Sea fought on 25th May, '05. Togo was promoted full Admiral, June

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'04, appo. Chief of Naval Staff '05, and transferred to present post '09. His farewell letter to officers and men supplied a theme for patriotic utterances in Europe and America, Was made mem. of the Order of Merit by King Edward while his service in the late War was rewarded with 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum, besides patent of Peerage. The Adm.'s wife is a daughter of the late Vis. Kaeda, Privy Councillor, two sons and a daughter being born of their wedlock.

Add. Kami-rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

TOKONAMI, *Takejiro*, Dir. Local Administration Bureau, Home Office, since '03, b. in Kagoshima '63, graduated politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90, to enter civil service at the Home Office, either at head office or local office in which he rose to be Governor of Tokushima-ken, '01 to be soon transferred to the present post.

Add. Ichigaya Yakuoji, Tokyo.

TOKUDAIJI, *Sanenori*, Marquis, (cr. '84; formerly courtier), Grand Chamberlain and Keeper of the Privy Seal, b. '39 at Kyoto. Has had an unvaried career, he being connected with the Imperial Household from the inauguration of the Imp. Gov., at one time as Min. of the Household, but principally as the Grand Chamberlain which post he occupies for some decades. His devoted faithfulness is duly appreciated by His Imp. Master who places in him, it is said, implicit confidence. Was granted Grand Order and Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum for his service luring the late war. The Marquis is an elder brother to Marquis Saionjiand Mr. Sumitomo, milionaire of Osaka.

Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TOKUGAWA, *Iyesato*, Prince, (cr. '84), President of the House of Peers, b. '63 at Tokyo, is a third son of Yoriyoshi Tokugawa, the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa, and was adopted as heir in '68 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, himself an adopted heir, on the very next year of the surrender of Regency to the Imp. Court. Studied in Egland, '73-'77; has been appointed President of the House of Peers '03 where he had began to sit by right of birth soon after he reached majority. Toured abroad '10, the Princess is a sister of the late Prince Konoye.

Add. Senda-gaya, near Tokyo.

TOKUGAWA, *Keiki*, last of the Shoguns, b. '37, seventh son of the the Prince of Mito, one of the three main scions of the great house of Tokugawa; installed '66 as the 15th and last of the illustrious line founded by Iyeyasu and of the occupants of the Military Reegncy started by Yoritomo, 1186. He was confronted soon after his succession to the exalted ancestral seat with the national convulsion that had been originated several years before and that was aimed at pulling down the Regency and reinstating the Imp. House to its rightful sovereign seat. But for his enlightened conviction that the time had come to put an end to the anomalous dual system of the trusted authority, the work of Restoration could not have been so readily accomplished at such minimum of bloodshed which was caused by the band of misguided followers of the Tokugawa. After Restoration he has altogether kept aloof from active politics and spent his time in shooting and other manly sports. In '02 he, who had resigned the title of Prince to his adopted son, was granted independently the same title and in future, therefore, the great house of Tokugawa will embrace two princes.

Add. Kobinata, Koi., Tokyo.

TOKUGAWA, *Kuninori*, Marquis, head of the clan of Mito with the fief of 350,000 *koku* which was one

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of the three Houses of Tokugawa and founded by Yorifusa, 11th son of Iyeyasu. The Marquis was b. '86.

Add. Komme, Honjo, Tokyo.

TOKUGAWA, *Rairin*, Marquis, formerly one of the three great houses of Tokugawa enjoying at Kishu the fief of 555,000 *koku;* founded by Yorinobu, 10th son of Iyeyasu. The Marquis is a brother of Prince Tokugawa Iyesato and 5th son of Tayasu branch of Tokugawa, was b. '72 and studied for several years in England.

Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

TOKUNO, *Michimasa*, member of the House of Peers, ex-Dir. Gov. Printing Works, b. at Kagoshima '52, eldest son of the late Dir. of the same warks; was at first destined for the Navy; followed the Imperial troops sent against Hakodate; joined the late Marquis Saigo's (his sister's husband) expedition to Formosa, '75; subsequently connected mostly with the Printing Bureau becoming its Director in '88, to resign the post '07.

Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

TOKUTOMI, brothers. *Iichiro*, journalist, chief editor and proprietor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, b. '63 at Kumamoto, of the family of a Chinese scholar; received education at the Doshisha, Kyoto; sprang into fame by the publication about '86 of "The Future Japan," which is a lucid exposition of democratic ideas; issued '87 a monthly magazine entitled "The Friend of the Nation," subsequently discontinued, and in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper. An English monthly "Far East" was run for some years. His paper as the Gov. organ of the Katsura Ministry, and for its defence of the Peace Treaty was at that time made target of fierce denunciation and even assaulted by the public. Occupied a high post in the House Office at the time of the Matsukata-Okuma Cabinet '97, and wrote many books, among which the "Life of Yoshida Sho-in" may be mentioned. He with Mr. E. Fukai visited Europe and America in the year 1896.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kenjiro, (Pen-name "Rokwa"), younger of the two brothers, long on the staff of the *Kokumin*. Wrote '99 "Namiko," a novel intended to depict collisions between old and modern ideas of Japan, and it has enjoyed an immence popularity, having gone through more than '64 editions and even translated and published in America by a Japanese a couple of years ago. Next followed "Omoideno-ki," somewhat autobiographical, and "Kuroshiwo" (Black Current), incomplete and of socialistic tendency. He undertook pilgrimage to Jerusalem and to Tolstoy in '06, and then issued a 4-page fortnightly as his organ.

Add. Kasuya, near Tokyo.

TOMATSU, *Magotaro*, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Paymaster-Gen., Army, b. '47 in Wakayama, of a family named Obori and adopted by the present family when eight years old; followed the contingent of his lord in the expedition of Choshu by the Tokugawa and had had bitter experience owing to the defeat of the expedition; studied for a short while at Kobe and Tokyo, but soon returned home and took to farming; a local school inspector '75, then an official of industrial section of Wakayama Kencho; clerk of Mil. Store Headquarters at Kobe in the Civil War '77, and has since been connected with the supply branch of the Army, ultimately rising to the top of the service. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite (war honour). Placed on retired list in July '09.

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Add. Aoyama Harajiku, Tokyo.

TOMI-I, *Masa-akira, Hogakuhakushi*, mem. House of Peers, b. '58 at Kyoto; grad. Lyon Univ. in France '83; Prof. of the College of Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85-'03.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

TOMITA, *Tetsunosuke*, mem. House of Peers, b. '35 at Sendai; studied at a school in New Brunswick before the Restoration; was appointed Vice-Consul at New York in '73; afterwards Secretary to the Legation at London; Secretary of the Finance Dep't '81; Vice-Gov. of the Bank of Japan '83, and promoted its Gov. '87 which post he resigned in '89; Governor of Tokyo Prefecture '91-'93. Is now connected with several business establishments.

Add. Daimon-cho, Koi., T.

TOMIZU, *Hiroto, Hogakuhakushi*, b. '61 at Kanazawa; studied law in England and Germany '89-'94; was one of the most pronounced of the "Seven University Jingoes," and surprised the public by his daring expositions of the situation and his compulsory resignation occasioned the resignation of President Yamakawa, then the famous strike of the Faculty, finally resignation of the Min. of Education. The agitation was finally settled by the reinstatement of the Prof. to his former seat. Was returned from Kanazawa as M.P. May '08.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

TOSHIMA, *Yozo*, Lieut.-Gen., Inspector of Heavy artillery, Military Education Board; was b. '52 in Hiroshima-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Art. in '79; further studied at the Artillery and Engineering School, Com. of the Tokyo Bay Forts in '02 and in the attack of Port Arthur he had charge of seige batteries as Maj.-Gen.; Lieut.-Gen. in '08.

Add. Rokken-cho, Awoyama, T.

TOYAMA, *Mitsuru*, Political boss, ex-Pres. of the Genyō-sha (a political slub), was b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; was thrown into prison for having sided with the rebels in the civil war of '77. On his release the played active part in democratic movement as wire-puller, but has lately stood aloof from politics.

Add. Reinanzaka, Akas., Tokyo.

TOYOKAWA, *Kyohei*, b. '52 in Tosa, and since his grad. from the Keiogijuku, has been connected with the Mitsubishi with whom he is related by blood. Has charge of the Mitsubishi Banking Dep't, and is a prominent figure in business circle of Tokyo.

Add. Suido-cho, U., Tokyo.

TSUBOI, *Shogoro, Rigakuhakushi*, Prof. of Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '63 at Tokyo; is the highest authority on anthropology in Japan, and his researches into the delics of Ainu and Kuropoguru races have awakened a wide interest among scientific circles of the world.

Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

TSUBOUCHI, *Yuzo, Bungakuhakushi*, author and edu'ist, b. '59 in Aichi-ken; is connected with the Waseda Univ. from its inception, '82, he having grad. that year Co. Lit. of the now Imp. Tokyo Uni.,; is more widely known in public as the first contemporary novelist of regullar univ. education, and his first writing. "Student's Life," pub. soon after his graduation, though a poor stuff as seen to-day, had an immense vogue on account of its unconventional treatment. Has since pub. several dramas; also works on ethics, and has been devoting his spare hours to the work of reforming Japanese dramas. He is one of the master men of letters.

Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

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TSUCHIKO, *Kinshiro*, Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Fire and Transport Insurance Co., b. '63 at Mino, grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; studied for several years in America and England, and went through practical side of banking business as an extra-employé of a certain bank in America; entered the Yokohama Specie Bank about '90 and held post of junior agent at its London Branch; entered the present Co., '96

Add. Yumi-cho, Hg., Tokyo.

TSUCHIYA, *Yamasu*, Rear-Adm., Chief of the Naval Personnel Bureau, was b. in Tokyo-fu, '59; appointed Sub-Lieut. in '85; Mem. of the 1st Section of the Naval Staff Board and the Bureau for Naval Affairs: in the Japan-China War was on board the *Matsushima*, and also took active part in the late war for which he was honoured with 4th class of Golden Kite; promoted to Rear-Adm. '07.

Add. Dote-San-bancho, Koj., T.

TSUDA, *Umeko*, daughter of Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist, b. '65 at Tokyo; was among the first batch of girls sent '71 to U.S.A. for study by the Imp. Gov., stayed there till '82, and on returning home was appointed teacher in the Peerage Girls' School combining post of Interpreter to Her Majesty; is the proprietor of the Girls' English School founded in Kojimachi, Tokyo, about '01, and which enjoys a great popularity; started about the same time an English student magazine in conjunction with others, but lately discontinued. Has frequently visited America.

Add. Goban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TSUJIMURA, *Kitsuzo*, Paymaster and Director of the Account and Supply Bureau of the Army; b. in '65 in Kochi; graduated with honour from the Military Paymaster's School in '93; was Paymaster to the Guards' Division and instructor of the Paymaster School before he was transferred to the central Office in '02; subsequently appointed Pres. of the Paymasters' Sch., Chief Paymaster to the 10th Army Division, Garrision of Liaotung, Guards' Division, etc.; promoted to the present office in Aug. '09.

Add. Ichigaya Nakano-cho, U., T.

TSUKADA, *Tatsujiro*, Dir. of the National Debt Bureau, Treasury, was b. '67 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '95, to be made clerk in the Treasury; Chief Taxation Commissioner in Shimane-ken the following year; Secretary of the Treasury in '99; was placed at the head of the present Bureau which was created in '06.

Add. Minami-cho, Awoyama, T.

TSUKAHARA, *Osamu*, journalist and novelist, b. '48 at Tokyo; was connected with the *Nichi Nichi* from '78, but lately joined the *Mainichi Dempo*. He is reputed as one of the foremost writers of romance.

Add. Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TSUKAMOTO, *Yasushi*, Prof. of Architecture, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '69 in Kyoto; grad. in '93 from University of which he was appointed lecturer; further studied in England, Germany and France '99-'2; Prof. at the alma mater on his return.

Add. Hisakata-cho, Koi., T.

TSUKUDA, *Ichiyo*, Vice-Pres. of the Japan Industrial Bank, b. '63 in Ehime-ken; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90, and subsequently entered the Finance Dept. in which he served as Secretary, Chief of Customs House, etc., Adv. to Yuan Shihkai '03-'06, and then entered the Bank.

Add. Harajiku, Sendagaya, T.

TSUMAGI, *Kaiso*, Dr. Eng., Dir.-Gen. Construction Bureau, Finance Dep't, Vice-President of Japan Agritecture Society, b. in Tokyo, elwht son of a bannerman of Tokugawa who was magistrate of Nagasaki; studied architecture '78-'82 at the Engineering Col., Tokyo, then at Cornell Uni., U.S.A. class '84; appointed architect to Home Office '85; was sent to Germany to investigate

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his speciality '86-'89, to resume duty at the Home Office on returning home; transferred to the Treasury '96 to take charge of construction affairs; dispatched to Europe and America in '01. He built the Yokohama Specie Bank (plan of which won gold medal at the Brussels World's Fair), Tokyo City Office, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and many others.

Add. Dai-machi, Ak., Tokyo.

TSURUTA, *Shikakichi*, Surgeon-General of the Fleets and Hospitals, Dir. of the Kure Naval Hospital, b. '57 in Yanagawa, Kyushu; appointed 2nd Assist.-Surgeon of the Navy '81; Surgeon-in-Chief of the Naval Academy, and of Yokosuka and Kure Admiralties; Dir. of the Yokosuka Naval Hospital; Chief of Admiralties; Pres. of the Naval Medical College; Sectional Chief of the Naval Med. Dept.; promoted to the present rank in '07.

Add. Mita-Koyama-cho, Sh., T.

TSURUHARA, *Sadakichi*, ex-Dir.-Gen. of Res.-Gen. Korea, b. '55, grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '83, and entered the Foreign Office where he was rapidly promoted and was appointed Consul at Shanghai and also at London; entered the Bank of Japan where he filled the post of Dir. Banking Bureau; resigned the post '98 and was nominated Mayor of Osaka '02, resigning it in June '05; appointed to the post above mentioned Dec. '05 to resign it in '08.

Add. Naka-roku-bancho, K., T.

TSUZUKI, *Keiroku*, Baron (cr. '08), Privy Councillor since b. '62 at Tokyo; studied in Germany '82-'85, after grad. from the Imperial Tokyo University; appointed Secr. of Legation and Per. Secre. at the Foreign Min., '86; travelled abroad '89 on the suite of Prince Yamagata, then in the Home Office in which he was subsequently appointed Dir. of Public Works Bureau, '94; again travelled with Prince Yamagata when the latter was dispatched to Moscow to attend the Tsar Nicholas' coronation ceremony; Vice-Min. of Edu., '97; Env. Extr. Mini. Plen. unattached, '98; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '99 under Vis. Aoki but left it owing to some disagreement of views with his chief. Was on the suite of the late Prince Ito when he visited Europe, '01-'02. Appointed as Special Amb. to attend The Hague Peace Conference of '07; was created Baron for the service; is a son-in-law of Marquis Inouye.

Add. Mamiana, Azabu, Tokyo.

UCHIDA, *Kakichi*, Dir. Civil Affairs, Formosa (app. Aug. '10) b. '66 in Tokyo; graduated Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '91, after which he entered the Department of Communications in which he held post of Dir. of Shipping Bureau till '10.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

UCHIDA, *Sadachi*, Minister and Consul General in Brazil since '07, b. '65 at Kokura, appointed attaché in '89, élève Consul at Shanghai in '90, transferred to Seoul in '03, Consul General in '02, decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun with grant of money in '06 for his service during the War. Edu. Grad. from the Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '89.

Add. Jap. Legation, Brazil.

UCHIDA, *Yasuya*, Baron (cr. '07), Amb. to U.S.A. b. '65 in Kumamoto-ken, appointed attaché of the Legation at Washington '87, Per. Sec. to the Min. of Agr. Com. (C't Mutsu), '90; held a similar post at the Foreign Office when his chief was transferred to it; Secr. of Legation at London '93; transferred to a similar post at Peking '95-97; Dir. of Political Bureau, to be promoted Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '00 removed to the Legation at Peking, 01-'06; nominated to Amb. at Vienna in Feb. 07; and transferred to present post '09. Mrs. Uchida is a daughter of Mr. Dogura, a millionaire of Yamato, and was edu. at Vassar Col., U.S.A.

Add. Jap. Embassy, Washington.

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Uchimura *Kanzo*, Christian teacher and essayist, b. 61, in Saitama, gra. Sapporo Agr. Col. 81, clerk at the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce, studied at Amerhest Univ. 83-88, instructor at the High School, Tokyo, and by his refusal to bow before the Emperor's protrait from religious scruple he had to resign; has subsequently devoted himself to journalism, educationist and non-Sectarian Christian teacher. Wrote "How I Become a Christian" and others and is now publishing a religious monthly.

Add. Tsunohazu, near Tokyo

UCHIMURA, *Tatsujiro*, Mech.. E., Mem., A.S.R.E., leading Patent Solicitor; was b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Technical School in '90 and was examiner of the Gov't. Patent Bureau till '06, when he resigned to become chief expert of the Imp. Refrigerating Co., travelled through Europe and American to inspect cold storage business in '07; is the first introducer and erector of cold storage and refrigerating plant in Japan, and has also done much for Japanese fishery by applying Western mode and systems. He is Advisory Engineer to Korean and Saghalien Governments, Director of the Japan Society of Inventions.

Add. Yariya-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

UCHIYAMA, *Kojiro*, Lieut-Gen. and Commander of the 15th Army Division (at Toyohashi), b. '59 in Tottori; Sub-Lieut. (Art.), '70; was attached to the Legations in Russia and France; was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite in the Japan-China War, and was Com. Art. Corps attached to the 2nd Army during the late War; after return of peace he was appointed attaché to Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg till '07 when he was promoted Lieut.-Gen. and appointed Commander of Yura Fort; removed to the present post in '08.

Add. Toyohashi, Mikawa.

UKITA, *Kazutami*, historian and educationalist, Prof. Waseda Univ., Chief Editor of the *Taiyo* (monthly paper), b. 54 in Kumamoto; studied English under Capt. Janes of U.S.A. engaged by the Lord of the Fief and was converted into a Christian; entered the Doshisha '76 and grad. it '79 was for some while engaged in religious work; Prof. at his alma mater; entered Yale '92 and studied theology and politics; was again Prof. at the Doshisha and next at present institution '96.

Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

UMEZAW , *Michiharu*, Major-General, Commander of the 2nd Brigade of the Imperial Guardt; was b. '53 in Miyagi-ken; Sub-Lieue. '72; Colonel in '99 and finally to the present rank of Maj.-Gen. in '05; tookp art both in the China-Japan War and the late war in which his gallant feat at Penchihu, in the battle of Mukden was highly reputed. Attend Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A. in '08.

Add. Ichigaya, Ush., Toky.

UNO, *Hogara*, Doctor and Prop. of the Rakuzando Hospital for skin diseases; was b. in Shidzuoka in '50; grad. Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '76; Assist.-Prof. in the Col. in '81, and subsequently appointed Vice-Pres. of University Hospital: was sent to Germany in '89 for study. Resigned the chair in '01 to establish the hospital.

Add. Kojima-cho, Asakusa, T.

URYU, *Shin*, Dir. of the Kirin Beer Brewing Co., Auditor of the Tokyo Warehouse Co., etc.; was b. '53 in Fukui-ken; first studied English at Nagasaki and then at Tokyo in '67; was on suite of late Ambassador, Prince Iwakura, was made to stay in Europe '72-'75 to be made an official of the Railway Bureau on returning home; resigned it in '77, got into the service of the Mitsubishi firm.

Add. Kami-roku-bancho, K., T.

URYU, *Sotokichi*, Vice-Admiral, Com. of the Yokosuka Admiralty, Baron (cr. '07), b. '54 at Kanazawa; entered the Navy early and was dispatched to Annapolis to complete study; Capt., '91; naval attaché at the French Legation till '96; appointed Commander of the *Akitsu-*

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shima, *Fuse*, *Yashima* and others; Rear-Adm. '00 with a post at the Naval Staff Board; ordered to take the command of a detachment under Adm. Togo on the outbreak of the late war, the sinking of the *Varyag* and *Koreets* at Ninsen on Feb. 9th by this detachment being well known. He took part in the battle of Aug. 14th (off Shantung) and in that of the Japan Sea, meanwhile promoted Vice-Adm. and appointed Commander of Takeshiki and next Saseho, of which he was relieved in '09, and made member of the Admirals' Council. The Admiral holds 2nd Class Golden Kite. He and his wife, who was educated in America, attended the Annapolis anniversary function in' 90. Appointed as to present post '09.

Add. Yokosuka, Admiralty.

USAGAWA, *Kasumasa*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen., President of Oriental Development Co., Seoul, b. '59 in Yamaguchi, 4th son of T. Fujimura and adopted by K. Usagawa of the clan; Lieut. '89, staff officer to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him the 4th Class Golden Kite; Major-Gen. '01 and promoted '06. He was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite as war honour and accepted the new duty early in '09.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

UTSUNOMIYA, *Taro*, Major-Gen., Dep'tal Chief of the General Staff Board; was b. in Saga '61; Sub.-Lieut. of Infantry in 85; Col. '05 and Major-Gen. in '08. Was once attached to the Japanese Legation in London.

Add. Sendagaya, Harajuku, T.

UYEDA, *Bin*, Man of letters and Prof. in the Lit. Col., Imp. Univ., Kyoto; was b. '74 in Shizuoka; grad. the English Lit. Course in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '97; Prof. in the Tokyo Higher Normal School in '99, to be transferred to the present post in '09; is an authority on English Literature. Undertook a tour through Europe in '08-'09.

Add. Imperial Univ., Kyoto.

UYEDA, *Kisaburo*, Consul-General at Sydney since Sept. '07, b. '64 in Akita-ken, clerk at San Francisco and Berlin in '92-'95, Consul at Hongkong in '07, transferred to San Francisco in '06, Edu. Grad. from the Tokyo Higher Com. School in '90.

Add. Jap. Consulate, Sydney.

UYEDA, *Mannen*, literatteur, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '67 in Aichi-ken, grad. Lit. Col. of the Univ. in '88. and subsequently sent to France and Grmany to prosecute further study; was once appointed acting-Dir. of the Tokyo Foreign Language School; Councillor and Bureau Chief of the Educational Dep't.

Add. Muko-Yanagiwara, As., T.

UYEHARA, *Yusaku*, Baron (cr. '97), Lieut.-Gen., b. '56 in Hyuga and adopted into the present family; Sub-Lieut., Eng,' '79, was ordered to study in France '89; staff officer to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him 4th Class Golden Kite; attended the coronation ceremony of the Tsar and also The Hague Peace Conference; during the late War was chief staff officer to Marshal Nozu to whom he is son-in-law. Appointed Com. of 7th Division (Asahigawa), '08. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Rising Sun as war honour.

Add. Asahigawa, Hokkaido.

UYEMURA, *Masahisa*, Prof. of Meiji Gakuin, and pastor; was b. '57 in Tokyo; is one of the few remaining faithful followers of the late Dr. Niijima, founder of the Doshisha and father of Japanese Christianity.

Add. Naka-rokuban-cho, K., T.

WADA, *Eisaku*, Painter of Western style, Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Acad., was b. '74 in Kagoshima-ken, grad. from the Academy in '96 and after having served as Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater for some years he was sent to France where he studied under Colin.

Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, T.

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WADA, *Hikojiro*, Chief Commissioner of the Grand Exh. of Japan to be held in 1917, ex-M.P., b. '59 in Hiroshima-ken; took active part in the democratic movement under Count Itagaki about 1880; visited Europe and America, '89-'90; was identified for several years with the former Nationalist Association; appointed Dir. of the Agri. Bureau, Agr. and Com. Dep't, '97-'63; transferred to the Com. and Ind. Bureau, and then raised to be Vice-Minister. He sat in the House without break in '92-'08.

Add. Kobiki-cho, Tokyo.

WADA, *Kensuke*, Rear-Adm., Chief of the Naval Yard, Yokosuka; was b. in '61 in Kagoshima; Midshipman in '81; Captain in '02; Commander of the cr. *Naniwa* in the late war; Rear.-Adm. in '08.

Add. Yokosuka Admiralty.

WADA, *Yoyoji*, Man. Dir. of the Fuji Spinning Co., eldest son of Kunroku Wada, was b. '61 in Oita-ken; went over to America as Agent of the Kai Shoten about '90 and returned home about five years later; entered the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., which was started in '96.

Add. Mukojima, Honjo, Tokyo.

WADAGAKI, *Kenzo*, economist, Prof. in the Agr. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., Principal of Japan Girls' Commercial School, etc., was b. '60 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Lit. Col. of the Univ. in '80; further studied Political Economy at Cambridge, England, in '81; and afterward in Germany; Prof. at his alma mater on returning home and then transferred to the present college. He is widely known rather by his profound knowledge of English language and literature and reputed to be one of the few eminent English scholars; he rendered into fine English many fragments of Japanese and Chinese classics.

Add. Kobinata Dai-machi, K., T.

WAKATSUKI, *Reijiro*, Vice-Minister of Finance, b. '66 in Shimane, grad. Law of the Imp. Univ., '92; was appointed Councillor of the Treasury soon after graduation, where he rapidly rose and was appointed to made a Bureau Dir. '03, and then to be the Financial Agent in London in '06; recalled home and appointed for the second time to the present post in '08.

Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

WATANABE, *Chiaki*, Viscount (cr. '07; Baron '00), Minister of Imperial Household, was b. '43 at Suwa, was clerk at a local office '69, Secretary and then Governor at Kagoshima and others till about 1900, Gov. of Shiga then Hokkaido '01, Vice-Min. of the Household '02, Gov. of Kyoto '04-'05, Treasurer of the Households '05, Vice-Min. '08 and Privy Councillor, Minister of the Household '10.

Add Takanawa, Tokyo.

WATANABE, *Chifuyu*, 2nd son of the Viscount adopted as heir by his uncle Viscount Kunitake Watanabe, M.P., was b. '76, grad. Low, (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) in '98 further educated in England, was for a while newspaper editor.

Add. Nishimachi, Az., Tokyo.

WATANABE, *Chiharu*, and heir of the Viscount, Dir. of Account Bureau of the Bank of Japan, was b. '70, grad. Coll. Literature (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) in '93, and has since been in the service of the Bank.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

WATANABE, *Kaichi*, Pres. of the Osaka-Kyoto Electric R'ly, b. in Shinano '58; grad. in '83 Gov't Engineering College; conferred C.E. and B.S. by Glasgow Univ. which he finished in '86, then studied practical side under Sir John Fowler and other noted British engineers; elected member of Civil Eng'ing Society, London.

Add. Shin-machi, Ak., Tokyo.

WATANABE, *Kunitake*, Viscount (cr. '95), ex-Minister of Finance, b. '46 in Nagano-ken; was long connected with the Treasury till he rose to be the Vice-Min. '89-'92 and next to the principal post '92-'94, was temporarily transferred to the chair of Communications, but soon restored to the

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original chair of Finance which he left '95; Was Finance Min. in the late Prince Ito's party, Ministry in '00, but the Ministerial rupture over the question of financial adjustment and the retrenchment insisted upon by the Viscount culminated in the miserable collapse of the Cabinet. The Viscount is a great votarist of the Buddhist doctrine of asceticism, and wrote a little work on Indian philosophy.

Add. Honmura-cho, Azabu T.

WATANABE, *Senjiro*, Man.-Dir., Mitsui Bussan, b. '58 in Tokyo, a son of a doctor; studied commerce at Mr. Yano's Commercial School (forerunner of present Higher Com. School) and the now defunct Mitsubishi Com. School; entered the Mitsui Bussan '79, to be sent soon afterward to its London Branch, of which he had charge for over 20 years till his return home '02, to take post at the head office and again London Agent in '07. Mrs. Watanabe is an English lady.

Add. Mitsui Bussan, London.

WATANABE, *Wataru*, Dean of Eng. Col., Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '57 in Nagasaki; studied metallurgy in the Univ. (class '79), further studied at Freiburg, returning home in '85; had charge of Sado gold mine when it belonged to the Court, and then back to the alma mater.

Add. Sendagi-Hayashi-cho, H., T.

WATASE, *Shozaburo*, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. at Numazu in '63; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84, and after studying for a little while his special subject of zoology at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was dispatched to Johns Hopkin's Univ. by the Gov.; appointed Lecturer by the Chicago Univ. where he retained till 1900, when he returned home, was soon after giving the present chair at the Univ.

Add. Doshin-machi, Koi., T.

WATASE, *Torajiro*, elder brother of the above, b. at Numazu '60; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '08. Was connected with educational work at Tokyo and in the provinces; then started business as seed-grower and importer and exporter of agricultural instruments and requisites. Sits in the Municipal Council, in which he has charge of the Grand Exhibition Section.

Add. Tame-ike, Ak., Tokyo.

YAMADA, *Hikohachi*, Vice-Admiral, Commander of the 1st Squadron, was b. in Kagoshima '55; began his career in the Navy when young, and was promoted to the present high rank in '08. Was honoured with 3rd Class of Golden Kite.

Add. Higashi-Goken-cho, U., T.

YAMADA, *Saburo*, *Hogakuhakushi*, Prof. in the Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was born '70 in Nara-ken; first studied at the Tokyo Senmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) and after grad. from it entered the special course and next the main course of the law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. which he finished in '96. Further studied International Private Law at the Univ. Hall and in Germany, England, etc., '97-'01, to be appointed Prof. at the Univ on his return; is also Prof. in the Waseda Univ. and is editor of a law magazine.

Add. Benten-cho, U., Tokyo

YAMADA, *Shin-ichiro*, ex-Departmental Chief of the Formosan Gov't, was b. '64 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered the Dep't of Home Affairs; Governor of Tottori '03-'07; appointed to the present post in '08; relieved in '10.

Add. Shinsaka, Ak., Tokyo.

YAMAGATA, *Aritomo*, Marshal, Prince (Count '84, Marquis '95, Prince '07), Pres. of Privy Council, holder of Grand Cordon, one of the eldet statesmen, was b. '38 in Choshu, and took a distinguished part in the civil strife attending the Restoration; appointed Major-Gen. and a junior Vice-Minister of War by the Imp. Government; Lieut.-Gen., '72 and the Minister of War, '73; was chief of Staff of the Army of Subjugation commanded by the late

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H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa in the civil war '77. After having sat frequently in the chair of the Chief of the General Staff and of War, circumstances obliged him to undertake various civil posts, chiefly connected with Home Affairs and Justice Department. Visited Europe and America, '88-'89 to study the local self-government system and the constitution of civil corporations. Was sent to the front as commander of the 1st Army, in the Japan-China War, but soon compelled by ill-health to return home. Attended the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas, '96, and brought home the Yamagata-Lobanow Convention in regard to Korea. Formed a Ministry, '89-'91, and had had rather stormy time with the freedom-loving people representatives, and in his second Ministry '98-'00 also. The Marshal's political career outwardly ended with the second Premiership, but he still continues to wield potential power in active politics, for Marquis Katsura is believed to be the Prince's successor in politics. The Prince is commonly regarded as principal representative of military absolutism and conservative ideas as opposed to the liberal and democratic principle held by the late Prince Ito, and the recent ministerial changes may therefore be said to have been outcome of rivalry between the two statesmen and their coteries. On the outbreak of the late War the Marshal succeeded Marshal Oyama as Chief of the General Staff, to be transferred to the Presidency of Privy Council on Prince Ito's departure for Korea as Resident-Gen. The latter's return from Korea has been followed by a change in their relative position in home politics. He was made member of the Order of Merit by King Edward.

Add. Sekiguchi, Tokyo.

YAMAGATA, *Isaburo*, Deputy-Res.-Gen., Korea, ex-Minister of Communications, b. '57 in Choshu; held various subordinate posts in the Central Government and as Governor in several provinces; was Minister of Communications soon after the formation of the Saionji Ministry, in deference, it is said, to his powerful uncle and father-in-law, he being an adopted son and heir of Marshal Prince Yamagata, and son of his sister; resigned the chair early '08; appointed to present post '10.

Add. Fujimi-cho Koj., Tokyo.

YAMAGAWA, *Yuki*, Director and General Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. '75 in Ishikawa-ken; and official of the Treasury '74-'78; entered the Specie Bank in '79 and has continued in its service, having had charge of the Kobe Branch and of London Branch (at the time of Russo-Japanese War).

Add. Yokohama Specie Bank., Y.

YAMAGUCHI, *Einosuke*, *Rigaku-hakushi*, Director of the Imperial Archives and Mausoleum; was b. '63 in Shimane-ken; grad. Mathematics at the Science Col. of the Tokyo Univ. in '84; Prof. in the First Higher Sch., Tokyo Tech. Sch. and then in the Imp. Kyoto Univ. '99; President of the Peers' Sch. in '05; transferred to the present post in '07.

Add. Ichigaya, Ushigome, T.

YAMAGUCHI, *Sogi*, Dir. of the Revenue Bureau, Bank of Japan; was b. '51 in Shimane-ken. Had long served in the Financial Dep't as Bureau Dir., and entered the Nippon Ginko about twelve years ago. He is elder brother of Mr. Enosuke Yamaguchi.

Add. Karakata-machi, Ush., T.

YAMAKAWA, *Gusuke*, Prof. of Electric Engineering at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, since '87; b. at Kawagoe in '60; graduated electricity from the Gov. Engineering Col. in '82; visited Europe for study '96-99; has written several works on his speciality.

Add. Sendagi-Hayashi-cho, H., T.

YAMAKAWA, *Kenjiro*, *Rigakuhaku-shi*, Mem., House of Peers, b. '54 at Aizu; studied physics in Europe and

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America, was connected with the Tokyo Imp. Univ. after his return in '72; ultimately rising to the President, but resigned it '05; dissatisfied with interference of executive authorities (v. "Tomizu"). Since '06 he has had charge of the Tech. Col. founded near Wakamatsu, by Mr. Yasukawa, millionaire coal-miner.

Add. Hatsune-cho, Koi., T.

YAMAMOTO, *Gombei*, member of Supreme Mil. Council, Admiral, Count (cr. Baron '02, Count '07), b. '52 in Satsuma and fought in the War of the Restoration on the Imperial side; one of the pioneer graduates of the Naval Academy, class '77; was on board a naval training vessel that visited America and then made a voyage round the world on board a German warship; promoted Lieut., '80, and appointed Vice-Commander of the cruiser *Asama*; was one of the commissioners sent to England, '85 to bring home the cruiser *Naniwa*, built there; Commander of the g.b. *Amagi*, '86; was dispatched to Europe and America in '87 on suite of the then Vice-Minister of the Navy (Adm. Kabayama); Captain '90 and Commander of the *Takao* and next that of the *Takachiho*. He was soon transferred to the Naval Office first as Personal Secretary of the Minister; promoted Director of a Bureau and was gazetted Rear-Admiral, '95; Vice-Minister '96 when he was promoted Vice-Adm. and Minister from '98 to Jan. '06, having been appointed full Admiral, '04. Dispatched to England and U.S.A. on suite of Prince Fushimi '07 and was decorated with G.C.M.G. by King Edward.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

YAMAMOTO, *Jotaro*, Mag. Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. in 1867 in Fukui, entered the service of the Company in '82 and was attached to the Branch at Shanghai when he soon rose to its chief and remained till '04, when he was transferred to the head office.

Add. Mitsui Bussan, Tokyo.

YAMAMOTO, *Tatsuo*, mem., House of Peers, Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan, b. '56 in Oita-ken; connected with educational work from '80 to '82 when he entered the Mitsubishi Firm and was appointed a Director of the Yusen Kaisha which was formed by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi with the rival company; entered in '90 the Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir. of Banking Bureau, to be nominated Governor, '98; relieved of the post '03, appointed to the present post '10.

Add. Kami-Niban-cho Koj., T.

YAMAMOTO, *Masajiro*, Naval Eng.-Vice-Adm., Sectional Chief of the Naval Construction Bureau, was b. in Tokyo in '60, grad. Naval Engineering School '81, Eng. Captain in Adm. Togo's flaship *Mikasa* in the late War, Rear-Adm. '07 and Pres. of his alma mater '08-'9, transferred to present post '09.

Add. Naval Office, Tokyo.

YAMAMOTO, *Nobumi*, Major-Gen. and Commander of 13th Brigade, was b. in '63 at Kochi, Sub-Lieut in '83, Captain in '92, Major in '97, Colonel in '05, Major-General in '10.

Add. Asahigawa, Hokkaido.

YAMANAKA, *Nobuyoshi*, Baron, Lieut.-Gen. and Commander of 16th Army Division at Kyoto, was b. '52 at Yamaguchi, Sub-Lieutenant b. in '71, Captain in '73, Major in '80, Lieut-Colonel in '89, Colonel in '94, Major-General in '99, Lieut.-General in '05, was created a Peer in '07 in consideration of his service in the late war.

Add. Kyoto.

YAMANE, *Bunyo*, Baron, Lieut.-Gen. and Commander of 8th Division at Hirosaki, was b. '54 at Yamaguchi, Sub-Lieutenant of Engineering in '77, Captian in '84, Major in '90, Colonel in '95 and was appointed chief adjutant at 6th and 12th Divisions, Major-Gen. '00 and Commander of Sascho Fort, Lieut.-Gen. in '06 and

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Commander of Shimonoseki Fort, Baron in '07, transferred to the present post in '08.

Add. Hirosaki.

YAMANOUCHI, *Natsu-aki*, Secretary and Ritualist at the Imperial Court, was b. '45 in Tokyo, entered the service of the Foreign Office in '73 but subsequently transferred to the Household Department where he was attached to the Cookery and other Sections, and finally promoted to the present posts.

Add. Suido-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

YAMANOUCHI, *Toyokage*, Marquis and Captain of Infantry, was b. in '75 in the house which formerly held the fief of Tosa, graduated from the Military Cadet School in '00 and has since been attached to the General Staff; proceeded to France for study '09 where he fell ill and returned home in '10. Married in '03 Princess Sachiko, eldest daughter of Fushimi.

Add. Kojimachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

YAMANOUCHI, *Ichiji*, Dir. of the Imperial Railways, was. b. in Kagoshima in '65, grad. Law (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) in '88, Secretary and next Sectional Chief of the Police Bureau (Home Office), Governor of Aomori '02-'4, Dir. of the R'ly Bureau '04-'6, Vice-Pres. of the Imp. R'ly's when its scope was expanded after nationalization of r'lys, was transferred to the present post with further expansion of the scope and appointment of Baron Goto as President.

Add. Shiodome, Shiba, Tokyo.

YAMANOUCHI, *Masuji*, Baron ('07), ex-Commander Kure Admiralty, and Pres. of the Japan Steel Works, Hokkaido; b. '60 in Musashi; entered the Naval Academy in '73; Midshipman in '79; Sub-Lieut. '84; dispatched to France and Germany '84 to study naval arsenal affairs; on commission to bring home the *Matsushima* built in France '90; rewarded in '92 for his invention of safety device of gun and gun-frame; proceeded to England '93-'94 and again to England in Oct. of the latter year, returning home in July '95; Naval Constructor-Commander '97, and Captain '9; Rear. Adm. '02; his work in steel foundry affair and making of plug of Kure type was officially appreciated in '03; chief of Construction Section, Kure '03; Vice-Adm. '03; Commander of Kure Ad'ty '06-' 9; next Pres. of the Japan Steel Works.

Add. Hiyoshi-cho, Tokyo.

YAMAO, *Yozo*, Viscount cr. '87, was b. '37 in Yamaguchi, and was one of those young men who with late Prince Ito and Marquis Inouye proceeded to England on the eve of the Restoration for study, returned home in '70 and appointed Secretary at the Public Works Department and finally rose to be its Minister in '80; subsequently appointed Vice-President of the former Senate Councillor at the Court, President of the Legislative Bureau, Lord Steward to the House of Arisugawa and Kitashirakawa, etc. Resigned the official service in '98 and has since been leading retired life.

Add. Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

YAMASAKI, *Shoroku*, Secretary of Finance and Chief of Customs at Yokohama, was b. in '68 at Saga, graduated from Imperial Tokyo Univ. (Law) '96 and at the sometimes passed the higher civil service examination, Tax Inspector in '97 attached to the Taxation Office at Nagasaki, transferred to the Head Office to be made its Secretary '00, Customs Chief in '07.

Add. Customs House, Yokohama.

YAMAWAKI, *Gen*, Mem., House of Peers and President of Adm. Litigation Court, b. in Fukui '49, studied in Germany '70-'72 He afterward filled various high civil posts and was app. to the present post in Jan.' 06.

Add. Hinoki-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

YAMAWAKI, *Haruki*, chief of Exhibition Affairs Section, Dep't of Agr. and Com.; was b. '71 in Kyoto adopted as son and heir by the above named; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. in '99 and passed the higher civil service examination the same year; official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com. first as Per. Sec. to the Minister, then as

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Secretary and Sectional Chief; is Commissioner of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition and of the Grand Exh. of Japan to be held in '17.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

YAMAZA, *Enjiro*, ex-Dir. Poli'al Bureau, Foreign Office; b. '66 in Fukuoka, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '92, entered the Foreign Office soon after and served abroad for a number of years, at the Legations and Consulates in London, Seoul etc.; was appointed to the present post '01. Was '06. Councillor of the Embassy in London '08.

Add.

YANAGISAWA, *Hokei*, Count, member of House of Peers, statist and Director of several business concerns, b. '70 in Nara-ken, son of Viscount Yanagisawa, scion of the house by which he was adopted, graduated in '04 with honour from the collegiate course, subsequently abolished, of the Peers' School; was dispatched by the Court to Germany for study and from '96 to '00 he studied statistics, sociology, etc. at Berlin, Strassburg, Vienna, etc.; visited Europe in '07 to investigate statistical affairs at the request of the Municipal Office of Tokyo statistics of which he has charge of.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

YANO, *Tsuneta*, Man. Dir. of the 1st Mutual Life Insur. Co., was b. '65 in Okayama; grad. the Third Higher School in Kyoto in '89; entered the Japan Life Insur. Co. and in '93 made manager of the Kyosai Life Insur. Co.; went over to Belgium to attend the International Life Insur. Conference held in May, '95; and afterward entered the German Life Insur. Co. to receive its business training; was appointed an official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com., but soon resigned to start the present Co.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

YASHIRO, *Rokuro*, Rear-Admiral, Commander of Reserve Squadron, Yokosuka. Holder of 3rd Class of Golden Kite, was born '60 in Aichi-ken, Naval Ensign in '85, and through rapid promotion was elevated to Captain in '01 and finally to the present rank; had long served as Staff-Officer of the Standing Squadron, Attaché to the Legation at St. Petersburg, and Vice-Com. of the *Yashima*, commanding the *Asama* in the late war.

Add. Yokosuka.

YASOSHIMA, *Chikanori*, Manager of the Shibusawa Family, Dir. of the Shinagawa White Brick Co., etc., was b. '73 in Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '94; appointed Per. Sec. to Baron Shibusawa. Had been once to Europe with the Baron.

Add. Mita-Koun-cho, Shiba, T.

YASUDA, *Zenjiro*, a millionaire who sprang from obscurity to the present affluence, greatest perhaps next to the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi; b. '38 in Toyama-ken, and was an apprentice at a shop in Tokyo and finally opened an exchange shop on his own account. This was enlarged in scope and developed into a bank. He has founded several other banks and has moreover lent his powerful backing in the starting of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., the Imp. Marine Insurance Co. and Kyosai Life Insurance Co. Being a public-spirited man he does not spare to furnish fund to any useful undertaking. The fund required in the Osaka Harbour Works was almost wholly supplied by him. He is a business man of extraordinary integrity and diligence.

Add. Yokoami-cho, Honjo, Tokyo.

YASUHIRO, *Ban-ichiro*, Dir. of Legislative Bureau, Mem. of House

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of Peers, was b. '59 in Fukuoka-ken. Grad. the Keio-Gijuku, the Chuō Shoin at Hongkong, and finally from Cambridge Univ. in England; Prof. in the 3rd Higher Sch. in '89; Secretary to the Cabinet; Councillor to the Legislation Bureau; President of the Bureau for Common Schools in '97; Chief Secretary to the Cabinet '98; nominated Mem. of House of Peers in '00; Vice-Min. of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '01.

Add. Nishi-Kata-machi, Hong., T.

YOKOI, *Toki-o*, ex-M.P., b. '57 in Kumamoto, eldest son of the celebrated Heishiro Yokoi who was assassinated early this era; studied English at Kumamoto and was one of the first graduates of the late Niijima's Doshisha of which he was made Pres., '97, but left in '99 owing to the dispute with the foreign mission board; he turned to politics, identified with the Seiyukai, and shortly held a post of Councillor in the Communications Dep't. Was connected with the *Nichi Nichi* '04-'06 and visited India, '03. Was involved in the notorious Nippon Sugar Refinery Co.'s bribery case and had to resign the seat in May '09.

Add. Higashi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

YOKOTA, *Kuniomi*, President of the Supreme Court, b. '50 in Oita-ken; entered the judicial service '76, Public Procurator '80, then acting, Dir. Criminal Bureau and Sec. of the Dep't which post he resigned to study law in Europe '86-'91 to be appointed on return Pub. Pro. of the Tokyo Appeal Court, Councillor, then Vice-Min. of Justice '96, Soli.-Gen. '98, Chief Pub. '99, Soli.-Gen. '04, and has been appointed to the present post June '06.

Add. Kagurazaka, U., Tokyo.

YOKOYAMA, *Matajiro*, Geologist, *Rigakuhakushi*, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '60 in Nagasaki; grad. Geology in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and was subsequently appointed an official at the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '82; sent to Germany to prosecute further study in '86; appointed Prof. at his alma mater on returning home; received his doctorate in '96.

Add. Higashi-Goken-cho, U., T.

YOKURA, *Toryu*, veterinarian, principal and proprietor of the Azabu Veterinary School, was b. '61 in Kagoshima; studied veterinary science at the Agr. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and further in America; appointed Prof. in the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87, which he resigned some years ago to start his own veterinary school.

Add. Sanko-cho, Shirokane, T.

YONEI, *Genjiro*, Prop. in the Yonei firm, Dir. of the Meiji Gum Co., the Kirin Beer Brewing Co., etc., was b. '61 in Okayama-ken; grad. the Keio-Gijuku; then entered the business circle and established an import business at Ginza, the "Yonei Shoten."

Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., T.

YOSHIDA, *Sakuya*, Minister to Siam since June '08, b. '59 in Higo, attaché in '86, appointed to The Hague in '88. Per. Secretary to Minister of Education in '93 and then Prof. in Third High School, 2nd Legation Sec. at Vienna in '98, removed to The Hague in '00, and transferred to Vienna in '01, of which post he was relieved in '04.

YOSHIDA, *Yosaku*, Per. Secretary to Foreign Minister since '96 and attaché of the Board of Ceremonies, Court, b. '50, clerk at Foreign Office in '77-'86, attaché in '87 élève Consul at Manila in '92 and then attaché in Berlin.

Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

YOSHIHARA, *Saburo*, ex-Vice-Min. of Home Affairs, b. '54 in Chiba-ken; appointed a Secretary of the House of Representatives,

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'90; then Secretary in prefectural Government of Saitama, Osaka and Aichi, to be promoted to be the Governor of Kagawa-ken and next of Okayama-ken, till he was transferred to the Home Office as Director of Local Administration Bureau, '03 and to be the Vice-Minister in Jan. '06, then to be Vice-Pres., Oriental Development Co., Seoul.

Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj, Tokyo.

YOSHII, *Yukei*, Dir. of the Bank of Japan, was b. '63 in Kagoshima. Early entered the Bank of Japan in which he has gradually distinguished himself to be given an important position of its Director.

Add. Kita-Iga-cho, Y., Tokyo.

YOSHIKAWA, *Akimasa*, Count, (cr. Vis. '96 and Count '07), Member of House of Peers, b. '41 at Tokushima; entered the civil service early in the reign, and after having held various posts in the Treasury, home Office and others, was appointed the Gov. of Tokyo-fu and then Vice-Min. of Home Affairs. Then began his ministerial career, first as Minister of Edu. '90; Justice, '93-'96; Home Office, '96-'96; Communications twice '98-'00 and '01-'3 Home Office, '04, which last he had to resign in connection with the Sept. 5th anti-Peace Agitation in Tokyo.

Add. Miyamura-cho, Azabu, T.

YOSHIMATSU, *Shigetaro*, Vice-Adm., Pres. of Naval Cadet Sch., was born in Kochi-ken '59; appointed Sub-Lieut. in '83; was at one time Staff-Officer of the Kure Adm., Chief of the First Bureau, Chief Staff-Officer of Saseho Adm., Com. of the *Aanuwa* and *Takasago*, and some others, Rear-Adm. in '07 Vice-Adm. 09, 3rd Class of Golden Kite for his service in the late War.

Add. Etajima, Hiroshima.

ZUSHI, *Tamyoshi*, Director of the Taiwan Sugar Co., was b. in 54 at Kagoshima, studied at an American Col. 73-79, Sec. of the former Public Works Dep't 79, transferred to the R'ly Bureau 83 and remained in the service as Dep't Dir. till '09 when he was placed on retired list.

Add. Hirakawacho, Koj., Tokyo.

ZUMOTO, *Motosada*, Dir. and Pres. of Oriental Information Bureau lately established in New York, b. 62 in Hoki Province, and grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84; was long on the staff of the *Japan Mail*; entered civil service for a short while and was twice appointed Per. Sec. to the late Prince Ito when he was Premier; started '97 the *Japan Times*, an only English paper controlled and edited by Japanese. He has frequently travelled through Europe and America and was once a special correspondent of the *London Standard*. Accompanied the late Prince Ito to Seoul as non-official mem. of the Residency-Gen., and in January 1906 he took over the *Seoul Press* formerly owned by some foreigners. Withdrew from it in '09, to start the present business.

Add. Oriental Information Bureau, New York.

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CHAPTER VI

DIRECTORY CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE

CABINET

Prime Minister	Marquis, Gen. T. Katsura.
Chief Secretary	K. Shibata.
Director, Bureau of Statistics	N. Hanabusa.
" " " Pensions	B. Yasuhiro.
" Printing Bureau	K. Kanno.
" Bureau of Decoration	Count S. Ogimachi.
" " " Legislation	B. Yasuhiro.
" Horse Administration	Maj. Gen. T. Asakawa.
President, Railway Board	Baron S. Goto.
Vice President, Railway Board	Dr. S. Hirai.
President, Colonization Bureau	Marquis, Gen. T. Katsura.
Vice President, Colonization Bureau	Baron S. Goto.

IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

Minister	Viscount C. Watanabe.
Vice-Minister	K. Kawamura.
Grand Chamberlain	Marquis S. Tokudaiji.
Grand Master of Ceremonies	Count U. Toda.
Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies	Prince H. Ito.
Grand Master of Festivals	T. Iwakura.
Vice-Grand Master of Festivals	Prince M. Kujo.
Chief, Court Musician	I. Miyaji.
" Imperial Treasury	J. Yoshida.
" " Archives	Dr. E. Yamaguchi.
" Peerage Bureau	Marquis M. Kuga.
" Medical Affairs	Baron Dr. G. Oka.
" Culinary Affairs	Count K. Kagawa.
" Imperial Tombs	Dr. E. Yamaguchi.
" Police Affairs	T. Ogasawara.
" Architecture	Dr. T. Katayama.
" Gardening	Viscount I. Fukuba.
" Imperial Mews	Viscount K. Fujinami.
" Hunting Affairs	Baron Lieut. Col. T. Kameda.
" Supplies and Purchase	S. Nagasaki.
" Privy Seals	Marquis S. Tokudaiji.
Lord Steward to the Empress	Count K. Kagawa.
" " " " Crown Prince	Lieut. Gen. Baron Muraki.
Grand Chamberlain to the Crown Prince	Prince S. Ichijo.
Chief Auditor	M. Saito.
" Imperial Forest Bureau	Y. Sasaki.
" " Poetry Bureau	Baron M. Sasaki.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Minister	Count	J. Komura.
Vice-Minister		K. Ishii.
Director, Political Bureau		T. Kurachi.
„ Commercial Bureau		M. Hagiwara.
Councillor		M. Abe.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Minister	Baron	Dr. T. Hirata.
Vice-Minister		Dr. K. Ichiki.
Councillor		Dr. R. Mizuno.
Director, Shrines Bureau		Dr. T. Inouye.
„ Local Affairs Bureau		T. Tokonami.
„ Police Bureau		H. Arimatsu.
„ Public Works Bureau		K. Inuzuka.
„ Sanitary Bureau		S. Kubota.
„ Religious „		J. Shiba.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Minister	Marquis	T. Katsura.
Vice Minister		R. Wakatsuki.
Financial Agent Abroad		K. Midzumachi.
Director, Account Bureau	Dr.	K. Hashimoto.
„ Taxation Bureau		M. Sugawara.
„ Custom House Bureau		T. Sakurai.
„ Finance Bureau		K. Shoda.
„ National Debt Bureau		T. Tsukada.
„ Mint		T. Hasegewa.
„ Monopoly Bureau		Y. Hamaguchi.
„ Construction Bureau	Dr.	R. Tsumagi.
Chief, Yokohama Custom House		S. Yamazaki.
„ Kobe „ „		S. Saito.
„ Osaka „ „		R. Otsuki.
„ Nagasaki „ „		T. Kano.
„ Moji „ „		J. Kasawara.
„ Hakodate „ „		K. Miyoshi.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Minister	Viscount	C. Okabe.
Vice-Minister	Dr.	J. Kawamura.
Councillor	Dr.	J. Saito.
Director, Civil and Criminal Affairs Bureau		K. Hiranuma.
„ Prison Affairs Bureau	Dr.	O. Koyama.
President, Supreme Court	Dr.	K. Yokota.
„ Tokyo Appeal Court		K. Hasegawa.
„ Osaka „ „		K. Furusho.
„ Nagoya „ „		R. Fujita.
„ Hiroshima Appeal Court		G. Baba.
„ Nagasaki „ „		V. Nishikawa.
„ Miyagi „ „		I. Shimizu.
„ Hakodate „ „		Y. Ichinose.

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Minister ... ... E. Komatsubara.
Vice Minister ... ... R. Okada.
Councillor ... ... T. Watanabe.
Councillor ... ... T. Tadokoro.
Director, Bureau of Special School Affairs ... ... R. Fukuhara.
" " " General " " ... ... M. Matsumura.
" " " Technical " " ... ... B. Mano.
President Imperial Tokyo University ... ... Baron S. Hamao,
Emeritus Professors: Baron Dr. H. Kato, Baron S. Hamao, Baron Dr. D. Kikuchi, Dr. K. Yamagawa, Dr. S. Miyake, Dr. K. Furuichi, Dr. S. Tomii, Dr. K. Tatsuno, Dr. T. Takamatsu, Dr. A. Shigeno, Dr. R. Uno, B. Chamberlain.
Dean, Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. ... ... Dr. Y. Hozumi.
Professors: Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. ... ... Dr. C. Hozumi,
Dr. M. Miyazaki, Dr. K. Ume, Dr. N. Hijikata, Dr. E. Kanai, Dr. T. Terao, Dr. K. Okano, Dr. K. Matsuzaki, Dr. I. Nitobe, Dr. A. Okada, Dr. N. Matsunami, Dr. K. Onodzuka, Dr. S. Yamada, Dr. M. Niita, Dr. T. Minobe, Dr. S. Takahashi.
Dean, Medical College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. ... ... Dr. T. Aoyama.
Professors: Medical College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. ... ... Dr. K. Osawa,
Dr. N. Nagai, Dr. M. Ogata, Dr. Y. Koganei, Dr. J. Takahashi, Dr. J. Shimoyama, Dr. K. Tamba, Dr. S. Sato, Dr. K. Katayama, Dr. S. Komoto, Dr. C. Hirota, Dr. M. Kumakawa, Dr. K. Miura, Dr. K. Yamagime, Dr. T. Irisawa, Dr. T. Kondo, Dr. K. Doi, Dr. T. Osawa, Dr. W. Okada, Dr. H. Kure, Dr. M. Kinoshita.
Dean, Eng. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. ... ... Dr. W. Watanabe.
Professors: Eng. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. ... ... Dr. B. Mano,
Dr. H. Nakano, Dr. T. Nakamura, Dr. I. Hiroi, Dr. O. Asano, Dr. A. Iguchi, Dr. E. Nakajima, Dr. Y. Kawakita, Dr. Y. Yamakawa, Dr. H. Nakayama, Dr. S. Terano, Dr. M. Oshima, Dr. J. Emori, Dr. C. Shiba, Dr. K. Tawara, Dr. Y. Tsukamoto.
Dean, Literature College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. ... ... Dr. K. Tsuboi.
Professors: Literature College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. ... ... Dr. T. Hoshino,
Dr. T. Inouye, Dr. Y. Motora, Dr. K. Tsuboi, Dr. R. Nakajima, Dr. M. Uyeda, Dr, S. Mikami, Dr. G. Mitsukuri, Dr. Y. Haga, Dr. U. Hattori, Dr. Y. Hagino, Dr. J. Takakusu, Dr. Y. Otsuka, Dr. T. Tatebe, Dr. Y. Tanaka.
Dean, College of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ. ... ... Dr. J. Sakurai.
Professors, " " " " " " ... ... Dr. H. Terao,
Dr. B. Kofuji, Dr. S. Iijima, Dr. K. Fujisawa, Dr. N. Matsumura, Dr. A. Tanakadate, Dr. M. Yokoyama, Dr. S. Tsuboi, Dr. K. Jimbo, Dr. S. Hirayama, Dr. G. Miyoshi, Dr. H. Nagaoka, Dr. K. Ikeda, Dr. F. Omori, Dr. T. Hciwa, Dr. K. Tsuruta, Dr. E. Sakai, Dr. S. Watase.
Dean, Agriculture College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. ... ... Dr. N. Matsui.
Professors, " " " " " ... ... Dr. C. Ishikawa,
Dr. K. Wadagaki, Dr. C. Sasaki, Dr. S. Katsushima, Dr. G. Suto, Dr. Z. Kawase, Dr. T Yokoi, Dr. S. Honda, Dr. H. Tanaka, Dr. H. Tokishige, Dr. S. Kawai, Dr. Y. Kozai.
President, Imperial Kyoto University ... ... Baron Dr. D. Kikuchi.
Emeritus Professor, Imp. Kyoto Univ. ... ... Dr. I. Nakazawa.
Dean, Law College, Imp. Kyoto Univ. ... ... Dr. K. Tajima.
Professors, " " " " ... ... Dr. M. Iwaya,
Dr. S. Okamatsu, Dr. Y. Oda, Dr. M. Inouye, Dr. T. Senga, Dr. T

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Okamura, Dr. K. Katsumoto, Dr. K. Tashima, Dr. K. Nishina.
Dean, Medical College, Imp. Kyoto Univ. ... ... Dr. T. Araki
Professors, „ „ „ „ „ ... ... Dr. S. Inoko, Dr. T. Araki, Dr. C. Amaya, Dr. B. Suzuki, Dr. M. Kasawara, Dr. H. Ito, Dr. R. Okamoto, Dr. K. Morishima, Dr. K. Fujinami.
Dean, Medical College, Imp. Fukuoka Univ. ... ... Dr. G. Goto.
Professors, „ „ „ „ „ ... ... Dr. R. Koyama. Dr. K. Miyairi.
Dean Literature College, Imp. Kyoto Univ. ... ... Dr. B. Matsumoto.
Professor, „ „ „ „ „ ... ... Dr. T. Tanimoto.
Dean, Science and Eng. „ „ „ ... ... Dr. K. Hisahara.
Professors, „ „ „ „ „ ... ... Dr. H. Muraoka, Dr. S. Tanabe, Dr. T. Namba, Dr. K. Futami, Dr. S. Asanaga, Dr. Y. Oyuki, Dr. K. Otsuka, Dr. H. Yoshida, Dr. B. Midzuno, Dr. U. Ogawa, Dr. T. Ofuji, Dr. T. Matsumura, Dr. J. Kawai, Dr. J. Yokobori, Dr. K. Miwa.
Dean, Agriculture College, Imp. To-hoku Univ. ... ... Dr. S. Sato.
Professors, „ „ „ „ „ ... Dr. K. Miyabe. Dr. Y. Miuami.
Director, Tokyo Higher Normal School ... ... J. Kano.
„ Hiroshima „ „ „ ... ... T. Hojo.
„ Tokyo Girls Higher Normal School ... ... K. Nakagawa.
„ Nara „ „ „ „ ... ... S. Nojiri.
„ Morioka Agriculture College ... ... Y. Sato.
„ Kagoshima „ „ ... ... Dr. K. Tamari.
„ Tokyo Higher Commercial School ... ... M. Sawayanagi.
„ Kobe „ „ „ ... ... T. Kijima.
„ Nagasaki „ „ „ ... ... Y. Shibazaki.
„ Yamaguchi Higher „ „ ... ... H. Tsubono.
„ First Higher School ... ... Dr. I. Nitobe.
„ Second „ „ ... ... G. Nakagawa.
„ Third „ „ ... ... S. Sakai.
„ Fourth „ „ ... ... T. Yoshimura.
„ Fifth „ „ ... ... T. Matsuura.
„ Sixth „ „ ... ... Y. Terada.
„ Seventh „ „ ... ... Y. Iwasaki.
„ Eighth „ „ ... ... Y. Oshima.
„ Tokyo Higher Technical School ... ... S. Tejima.
„ Osaka „ „ „ ... ... Y. Yasunaga.
„ Kyoto „ „ „ ... ... I. Nakazawa.
„ Nagoya „ „ „ ... ... S. Doi.
„ Kumamoto Higher „ „ ... ... J. Nakahara.
„ Sendai „ „ „ ... ... G. Nakagawa.
„ Tokyo Foreign Language School ... ... N. Murakami.
„ „ Fine Art Academy ... ... N. Masaki.
„ „ Music „ ... ... G. Yuhara.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Minister ... ... Baron K. Oura.
Vice Minister ... ... N. Oshikawa.
Councillor ... ... H. Oda.
Director, Agricultuae Bureau ... ... C. Shimo-oka.
„ Commercial „ ... ... T. Okubo.
„ Technical „ ... ... M. Oka.

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Director, Forest Bureau ... ... M. Kamiyama.
„ Minning Bureau ... ... M. Isobe.
„ Fishery „ ... ... S. Doke.
„ Imp. Gov't Steel Works ... .. Baron Lieut-Gen. Y. Nakamura.
„ Patent Bureau ... ... M. Nakamatsu.
Chief Commissioner, Japan Grand Exhibition .. .. H. Wada.

COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

Minister ... ... Baron S. Goto.
Vice-Minister ... ... R. Nakakoji.
Councillor ... ... M. Yukawa.
Director, Post and Telegraph Bureau ... ... K. Komatsu.
„ Electric Affairs Bureau ... ... H. Nakaya.
„ Mercantile Marine Bureau ... ... M. Yukawa.
„ Accountants Bureau ... ... S. Machida.
„ Provisional Water Power Investigating Office ... R. Nakakoji.
„ Postal Saving Bureau ... ... H. Shinomura.

KOREAN RESIDENCY GENERAL

Viceroy ... ... Gen. Viscount M. Terauchi.
Director, General Administrative ... ... I. Yamagata.
„ Justice Department ... ... Dr. Y. Kurat mi.
„ Investigation Department ... ... E. Ishidzuka.
„ Finance Department ... ... K. Arai.
„ Agriculture, Commerce & Technical Dept. ... ... T. Kiuchi.
„ Communication Department ... ... T. Ike a.
Vice Pres., Provisional Land Investigation Office ... ... M. Tawara.
Director, Home Department ... ... K. Usami.
„ General Administration Department ... ... C. Ariyoshi.
Chief, Industry Section ... ... T. Kikuchi.
„ Secretary of Privy Council ... ... S. Kokuba.
„ Foreign Affairs Section ... ... M. Komatsu.
„ Commerce & Industry Section .. .. E. Kado.
„ Taxation Section ... ... B. Suzuki.
„ Local Affairs Section ... ... S. O ara.
„ Education Section ... ... T. Sekiya.

FORMOSAN GOVERNMENT GENERAL

Governor-General ... ... Gen. Count S. Sakuma
Director, Civil Affairs Bureau ... ... K. Uchida.
„ Police Bureau ... ... R. Kameyama.
„ Finance Bureau ... ... T. N kagawa.
„ Communication Bureau ... ... R. Mochiji.
„ Industrial Bureau ... ... M. Takata.
Chief, Army Staff ... ... Maj.-Gen. T. Miyamoto.
„ Navy „ ... ... Capt. S. Nishiyama.
Director, Appeal Court ... ... T. Ishii.
„ Railway Bureau ... ... K. Uchida.
„ Public Works Bureau ... ...
„ Monopoly Bureau ... ... M. Takata.
„ Custom House ... ... K. Iwamasa.

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KWANTUNG GOVERNMENT GENERAL

Governor-General ... ... Gen. Viscount Y. Oshima.
Chief, Civil Affairs ... ... T. Shirani.
Director, General Civil Affairs ... ... U. Ouchi.
„ Police Affairs .. .. T. Sato.
„ Finance Affairs ... ... C. Royama.
„ Public Works Section ... ... K. Yamaji.
Chief Army Staff ... ... Maj.-Gen. K. Hoshino.
Commander, Port Arthur Fort ... ... Lieut.-Gen. M. Oshiage.
„ Garrison Corps .. .. Maj.-Gen. S. Nitawara.
Director, Communication Bureau ... ... J. Kato.

BOARD OF AUDIT

President ... ... Dr. Viscount I. Tajiri.
Chief First Section... ... ... K. Hama.
„ Second „ ... ... K. Nakakuma.
„ Third „ ... ... S. Ito.

COURT OF ADMINISTRATION LITIGATION

Director ... ... Dr. G. Yamawaki.
Councillors ... ... R. Watanabe,
M. Ota, T. Kinoshita, T. Toda, T. Inouye, K. Tanaka, K. Shibata, T. Akahoshi.

METROPOLITAN POLICE BOARD

Superintendent-General ... ... E. Kamei.
Chief, Supt.-General's Secretariat ... ... B. Okada.
„ Fist Section... ... ... M. Ota.
„ Second „ ... ... M. Kohama.
„ Third „ ... ... Y. Kurimoto.
„ Fire-brigade... ... ... K. Murota.

IMPERIAL DIET

Chief Secretary (Peers) ... ... M. Ota.
„ „ (Representative) ... ... K. Hayashida.

WAR DEPARTMENT

THE ARMY

Minister ... ... Viscount General M. Terauchi.
Vice-Minister ... ...Baron Lieu.-Gen. S. Ishimoto.
Director, Personal Affairs Bureau ... ... Maj.-Gen. C. Yamada.
„ Military „ „ ... ...
„ Arms Bureau ... ... Maj.-Gen. B. Shimakawa.
„ Finance „ ... ...Mil.-Intend't K. Tsujimura.
„ Medical „ ... ...Surgeon-Gen Dr. R. Mori.
„ Law „ ... ... K. Shimizu.
Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Mejesty ... ...Baron Lieu.-Gen. S. Nakamura.
„ „ to the Crown Prince, Baron Lieu.-Gen. U. Muraki.

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Director, Tokyo Military Arsenal	...Baron	Lieu.-Gen.	S. Nishimura.
„ Osaka „ „		Maj.-Gen.	Y. Kato
„ General Ordinance Dept.		Maj.-Gen.	U. Hyodo.
„ Technical Investigation Bureau	...Baron	Lieu.-Gen.	N. Arisaka.
Chief, Headquorter Gendarmerie		Lieu.-Gen.	B. Yata.
„ War-horse Department	...Baron	Lieu.-Gen.	H. Okura.
„ Fortification „		Lieu.-Gen.	J. Murata.
„ Audit Department	...Paymaster-Ins'ter		Y. Tsuruta.
Director, Senju Woolen Factory	Paymaster-Gen.		T. Mataga.
„ Provision Department	...Paymaster-Ins'ter		K. Watanabe.
„ Clothing „	...Paymaster-Ins'ter		M. Yano.
„ Provisional Construction Bureau	...Baron	Lieu.-Gen.	S. Ishimoto.

General Staff Office

Chief	Count	General	Y. Oku.
Vice-Chief	...Baron	Lieu.-Gen.	Y. Fukushima.
Chief, General Affairs		Maj.-Gen.	K. Oshima.
Sectional Chiefs		„	Y. Matsuishi.
		„	T. Utsunomiya
		„	K. Osawa.
		„	K. Shigemi.
Director, Military University		Lieu.-Gen.	S. Iguchi.
„ Surveying Bureau		Maj.-Gen.	T. Okubo

Military Educational Department

Inspector-General	Viscount	Gen.	H. Oshima.
Chief, General Affairs		Maj.-Gen.	E. Hongo.
Inspector, Cavalry		Lieu.-Gen.	K. Akiyama.
„ Field Artillery		Lieu.-Gen.	H. Oseko.
„ Heavy „		Lieu.-Gen.	Y. Toshima.
„ Engineer Battalion		Lieu.-Gen.	T. Ochiai.
„ Commissariat Battalion		Lieu.-Gen.	A. Shibuya.
Chief, Examination Committee		Maj.-Gen.	F. Hongo.
„ Art. & Eng. School		Maj.-Gen.	A. Nakamura.
„ Toyama „		Colonel	J. Oba.
„ Riding „		„	F. Akiyama.
„ Field Art. „		„	U. Kinoshita.
„ Heavy Art. „		„	K. Tsukushi.
„ Cadets School		Maj.-Gen.	T. Nambu.
„ Central Boys School		Colonel	T. Kuno.
Tokyo Garrison	Viscount	Gen.	K. Kawamura.

Note:—List of Divisional & Brigade Commanders are given in the Chapte of Army & Navy.

THE NAVY

Minister	...Baron	Vice-Adm.	M. Saito.
Vice-Minister		Rear-Adm.	H. Takarabe.
Chief, Military Affairs		„	S. Tochinai.
„ Personal Affairs		„	T. Tsuchiya.
„ Medical Affairs		Surg.-Gen.	S. Kimura.
„ Finance Affairs		Pay.-Inst. Gen.	Y. Fukunaga.
„ Law Affairs		Rear-Adm.	H. Takarabe.

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Members, Admirals Council ... ...Baron Vice-Adm. G. Ijuin, Vice-Adm. Baron S. Uryu, Vice-Adm. Baron S. Misu, Vice-Adm. T. Sakamoto, Vice-Adm. W. Matsumoto, Vice-Adm. K. Fujii, Rear-Adm. R. Kawashima, Rear-Adm. S. Tochinai.

Chief, Education Board ... ...Baron Vice-Adm. T. Sakamoto.

Sectional Chiefs, Education Board ... ... Rear-Adm. T. Yamaya. Eng. „ O. Shimojo.

Chief, Construction & Material ... ... Vice-Adm. W. Matsumoto.

Sectional Chiefs ... ... Rear-Adm. K. Murakami, Capt. H. Ishibashi, Nav. Arch. N. Fukuda, Eng. Rear-Adm. Y. Yamamoto.

Chief, Hydrographical Board ... ... Rear-Adm. Y. Nakao.

„ Provisional Construction Dep't. ...Baron Vice-Adm. S. Misu.

Engineer in Chief, „ „ ... ... Dr. Y. Watanabe.

Chief, Branch Office, „ „ ... ... Rear-Adm. N. Miyaoka.

Director, Naval Staff College ... ... „ R. Kawashima.

„ Cadet School ... ... Vice-Adm. S. Yoshimatsu.

„ Engineering School ... ... Eng. Rear-Adm. K. Nagamine.

„ Medical School ... ... Surg.-Gen. T. Honda.

„ Art. Shooting School ... ... Rear-Adm. R. Arima.

„ Torpedo School ... ... Capt. K. Okada.

„ Mechanic School ... ... Eng. Rear-Adm. S. Ito.

„ Paymaster School ... ... Paymaster K. Utsunomiya.

„ Arsenal ... ... Ins. Gen. Ord. K. Sawa.

Aide-de-Camp to the Majesty ... ...Baron Rear-Adm. S. Nishi.

„ to the Crown Prince ... ... Capt. C. Chisaka.

Naval Staff Board

Chief ... ...Baron Vice-Adm. G. Ijuin.

Vice-Chief ... ... „ K. Fujii.

Staff Officers ... ... Rear-Adm. G. Yamashita, Rear-Adm. M. Nawa, Capt. M. Takashima, Capt. Viscount C. Ogasawara, Capt. F. Nomura.

PRIVY COUNCIL

President ... ... Prince Marshal A. Yamagata.

Vice-President ... ... Count M. Higashikuze.

Councillors ... ... Marquis M. Matsukata. Count Admiral S. Kabayama, Viscount T. Fukuoka, Baron J. Hosokawa, Viscount M. Kawase, Viscount Admiral K. Nakamuda, Baron R. Kuki, Baron M. Takasaki, Viscount M. Sugi, Marquis M. Hachisuka, Viscount T. Takashima, Viscount M. Ito, Viscount K. Kuroda, Baron T. Nishi, Viscount A. Saisho, Viscount K. Kaneko, Viscount Dr. K. Suyematsu, Viscount K. Kiyoura, Baron M. Nambu, Baron Dr. H. Kato, Viscount S. Aoki, Baron Dr. K. Tsuzuki, Count K. Kagawa, Viscount C. Watanabe, Baron M. Matsudaira, Viscount Lieut.-General Miura, Baron M. Funakoshi.

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CHAPTER VII

ARTS AND CRAFTS OF MODERN JAPAN.

(Names of the artists mentioned in this chapter are art-names by which they are more generally known than by real names: when fully written the first is a family name).

1. RESUME OF HISTORY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS IN JAPAN.

I. *The Pre-Nara Period.*

The introduction of Buddhism and its wide diffusion marked the real dawn of arts and crafts in Japan. They were essentially exotic, and were in the keeping of Korean and Chinese Buddhist missionaries or immigrants. The prevailing style of Buddhist images and pictures introduced about this period is nearly identical with that of Gandhara of India, and the wall pictures preserved at Kondo, Horiuji temple, bear close resemblance to the pictures on the frescoes of Ajunta caves. Relics of metal-work, lacquer-work, ceramic, and textile fabrics indicate that Japan made astonishing progress in these crafts in the seventh century. Even the art of glass-making appears to have been known.

Master artists and craftsmen whose names have been preserved:—

DONCHO (priest), Korean who came about 610 A.D.; KANASHI MARAKO, about 645-54 who produced with others the famous wooden images of "Four Heavenly Kings" preserved at the Horiuji Temple; KIMAKA, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings"; KUDARANO-MITA, about 552-571, Korean wood-carver; TASUNA, about 586, son of SHIBA-TATTO, Chinese wood-carver who came to Japan in 522, TORI, son of Tasuna, about 593-628; YAKUSHI TOKUHO, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings".

II. *The Nara-Period.*

(708 A.D.–794)

Wood-carving, chiefly for carving Buddhist images, attained a high level of perfection, though painting still remained comparatively backward. Metal-casting also made remarkable progress, as attested by the production of the grand Buddhist image (53½ ft. high) at Todai-ji temple, Nara, which was competed in 760 A. D. Colored clay and "*dry lacquer*" work made their appearance while metal-carving and lacquer-work also made marked progress. On the whole the influence of Chinese arts, of the Tung dynasty, was conspicuous. Artists and craftsmen of the period:—

GYOKI, priest, wood-carver; Brothers KEI BUNKAI and KEI BUNKUN, wood-carvers; KUNI-NO-NAKAMURAJI KIMIMARO, master-caster; (dates unknown for all above).

III. *The Hei-an Period.*

1st Half (794-901)

Painting first began to develop more or less originality. There were mainly two styles, one an imitation

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of Chinese painting and the other a native style. The former is represented by the Kosê and Takuma schools and the latter by the Tosa, Kasuga and allied schools.

Wood-carving inspired by Buddhist teachings, attained the state of perfection that was really marvellous. Lacquer-work also made a great progress; colored clay and "dry lacquer" work, on the contrary, appear to have disappeared about this period.

Noted names in painting:—

KANAOKA (385–895), Religious pictures; founder of the school.

KAWANARI (d. 853), Do.

KUKAI, priest (d. 835) invented KANA, Do.

SAICHO, priest (d. 822), Do.

2nd Half (902–1183)

Painting. The art made a further progress towards originality and was brought more in harmony with the chaste elegance of natural environment of the country. Noted names are:—

KASUGA MOTOMITSU, first studied Kose s. but afterwards originated his own style.

KASUGA TAKAYOSHI, son of above, about 1075.

KOSE HIROTAKA, Kose s., beginning of the 11th century.

Priest ESHIN, d. 1017, religions pictures.

Priest YUKAKU, popular name Toba Sōjō, d. 1140, highly realistic and humorous.

TAKUMA TAMENARI, Succeeded Hirotaka as chief painter to the Court.

Tosa TSUNETAKA, who first assumed the family name of Tosa.

Carving. At first the art was almost exclusively in the keeping of priests, but with the dedication of Hojōji temple (1022) by Prime Minister Michinaga, quite a number of lay carvers made their appearance of whom JOCHO was most distinguished. His mantle was received by KAKUSUKE, son, and CHOSEI, pupil.

Metal-work attained a great excellence due to demand of armors and accessories by warrior classes; *lacquer-work* and textile fabrics also reached a high standard.

IV. *The Kamakura Period.* (1183–1332)

Painting. It was characterized by a greater tendency of drawing from life and, more minute technique, affected by the style of Southern Sung School of China, by a Painting on rolled canvass (*E-maki mono*) was quite popular.

Carving, in contrast to the mellow style of the preceding period, the prevailing tone was one of robustness and grandeur.

Metal-work. It is in this field that this period is specially noted. Towards the close of the preceding period the master craftsman of armor, MASUDA IZUMONOKAMI, was ordered, by the Emperor, Konoye (1155–1155) by virtue of his pre-eminence in this particular applied art, to assume the name of MYOCHIN, and thus founded the illustrious family of armor-makers.

Lacquer-work is chiefly noted for the production of Negoro and Kamakura style of lacquering.

Ceramics is chiefly known in connection with the founding of a kiln in Seto, Owari, by KATO SHIROZAEMON. He went to China in 1223 and studied the art there for five years. His wares are highly valued by connoisseur as old Seto.

Noted names in painting classified into five schools are:—

1. KOSE school:—KOREHISA (about 1321).

2. TAKUMA school:—SHOGA (about 1204), famous for religious pictures; Eiga (about 1312), resuscitated Chinese painting.

3. TOSA school:—NOBUZANE (date unknown) and KEI-NIN (founder of Sumiyoshi style, about 1201).

4. KASUGA school (approaching to Tosa):—NAGATSUNE (about 1280) who tried to compound Kasuga and Tosa schools; TAKASHINA TAKA-

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KANE (about 1308) who endeavored to draw from life.

5. Chinese school in black and white; chiefly represented by priests of the Zen sect who studied Buddhist tenets in China and of these KA-O (d. 2345) and MOK-AN (about 1345) are noteworthy.

Noted names in carving:—UNKEI, son of KOKEI; KWAIKEI, pupil of UNKEI; JOKAKU, brother of UNKEI; TANKEI, son of JOKAKU.

The Ashikaga (or Higashiyama) Period (1333–1574)

Painting. It may be broadly divided into two schools, one of native origin, as Tosa and Kasuga, and the other the Chinese school of Sung and Ming dynasties. The severe black and white style of the latter was specially acceptable to the upper classes which were wearied and pained by the horrors of the civil war that raged for over half a century had began to lean towards the ascetic tenets of the Zen sect of Buddhism.

Noted names of native styles:—

AWADA-GUCHI TAKAMITSU (or Ryuko), about 1394–1427, of Kose school.

CHO DENSHI, otherwise MEI-CHO, d. 1438, first studied Takuma style, then Li Lungmien of Sung style, finally creating a style of his own.

JAKSAI, d. 1424, Tosa school and painter to Rokkaku temple, Kyoto.

TOSA, masters, of the school who flourished during this period were:—

YUKI-HIRO, his son YUKI-MITSU, about 1429–1440, and MITSUNOBU, d. 1525, one of the three masters of the school.

Names noted in the black and white styles are:—

JOSETSU, about 1400, noted for having introduced the black and white styles of China.

KANO, masters of this school identified with this period are:—MASANOBU, 1453–1490, founder of the school, studied under Josetsu and Shubun; MOTONOBU, 1476–1559, also called Ko Hogan, son of above and the greatest of the school, having originated a new style in which the native canons of Tosa and Chinese styles were happily blended; his wife CHIYO, daughter of Tosa Mitsunobu, ranks high as lady painter of Japan; MUNENOBU, d. 1562, also called Yusetsu, son of Motonobu; NAONOBU, d. 1512, also called Shoei, son of Motonobu; SHUSHIN, also called EITOKU, son of Naonobu, 1543–1590; YUKINOBU, d. 1575, brother of Motonobu.

OGURI SOTAN, studied under Josetsu.

SESSHU, priest, d. 1506, one of the greatest landscapists, studied in China.

SESSON, priest and regarded as Sesshu's greatest pupil, about 1570.

SHIN-GEI, about 1466, also called Gei-ami, and a painter, son of SHIN-NO also called No-ami, about 1450, who studied under Shubun and was connoisseur in swords.

SHIN-SO, also called So-ami, son of Shin-gei (Shin-gei, Shin-no and Shin-so are called "three Ami" and are regarded to have first founded canons of art criticism in Japan).

SHOKEI, also called Kei Shoki, d. 1345, priest.

SHUBUN, about 1400, studied under Josetsu whom he even surpassed.

SHUGETSU, pupil of Sesshu with whom he studied in China about 1504–1520.

SOGA DASOKU, d. 1483, studied under Shubun but was of bolder style.

Carving. Making of masks used by "No" dancers, favorite pastime of aristocrats then as now, was the prominent feature.

Metal-work. Chiselling, casting and hammering work advanced in the direction of greater elaboration and finer technique. GOTO YUJO, d. 1512, founded the Goto family, famous in glyptic art, as the Kano family is in painting. In the Myochin family MUNEYASU appeared as tenth in the line and effected renaissance in the art. "Tsuba" work also attained a high excellence and was set apart as a special branch of metal-work towards the close of 14th century. UMETADA SHIGEYOSHI, NAKAI MITSU-TSUNE, the KANEIYE family, MYOCHIN NOBU-IYE

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may be mentioned as master *tsuba* artisans.

Lacquer-work. "Nashiji", *pear-grained* style, was carried to a state of perfection, while in carved lacquer work Japanese craftmen began to surpass Chinese fellow artisans, from whom the art was originally learned. HIDE-JI, TAI-AMI, SEI-AMI, HANEDA GORO, KO-AMI MICHIYOSHI, his son MICHIKIYO, and IGARASHI SHINSAI are noted "makiye" master artisans of this period.

Ceramics. The development was specially marked. Especially was the attention of ceramists turned towards producing vessels used for the tea-ceremony which was highly in vogue in higher circles. GOROTAYU SHONZUI, native of Ise, crossed over to China and returned home in 1513 after having learned the art of porcelain-making. He opened a kiln at Imari. The kilns that produced decorative wares during this period were:—

a. BIZEN kiln attained a great excellence at the end of 14th and beginning of 15th centuries.

b. KARATSU kiln produced between 1334-1486 what collectors now prize as old Karatsu and imitation Korai (Korean) vessels between 1469–1591.

c. MINO kiln was opened at the close of 16th century by KATO KAGE-NOBU, ceramist of Seto.

d. RAKU kiln was hand-made earthenwares produced at the beginning of 16th century by Ameya, a naturalized Korean.

e. SHIGARAKI kiln produced a kind of sand vessels very similar to wares of Korea, Annum and India.

f. SHINO kiln was in Owari and produced a kind of sand vessels cherished by votaries of tea-ceremony cult.

VI. *The Toyotomi (or Momoyama) Period.* (1574–1603)

The grandeur and glory of 30 year's ascendency of Toyotomi (Taiko) Hideyoshi was naturally reflected upon the arts of this period. The erection of palaces and castles at Osaka, Juraku and Momoyama furnished ample opportunity for the artists and master craftsmen to display their genius and talent to the best advantage.

Painting. Broadly classified there were four schools.

a. HASEGAWA school. TOHAKU, d. 1610, studied under Kano Sho-ei but afterward leaned towards Sesshu.

b. KANO school. EITOKU (see above period), his two sons MITSU-NOBU and TAKANOBU, adopted son SANRAKU (d. 1634) and KAIHOKU YUSHO (d. 1615), pupil, were prominent figures of this school.

c. SOGA school. CHOKI-AN, 5th descendant of Soga Dasoku, founder of the school.

d. UNKOKU school. TOGAN, studied under Kano Sho-ei, but afterward approached Sesshin; TOYEKI was his son.

There were also the Tosa school represented by MITSUNORI and HON-AMI KŌ-ETSU who studied under YUSHO but also took after the Tosa school; Korin owed him much.

Carving. This in general rather fell backward, though in the new style of carving as applied to temple decoration the period could boast Hidari Jingoro. Mask-makers were also on the whole inferior to those of the preceding period.

Metal-work. In this field a greater activity was shown. For sword-decorators there were KOJO, GENJO, TOKUJO and EIJO, of the Goto school; in *tsuba* there were UMETADA SHIGE-YOSHI, continuing from the preceding period, OKAMOTO TOMOHARU, ODA-WORA MASATSUGU; in armor-work there were MYOCHIN MUNE-IYE and MYOCHIN MUNENOBU; in casting there were NAGOSHI YAHICHIRO (d. 1593), NAGOSHI SANSHO (d. 1638) who cast the monster bronze bell at Hokoji; TSUJI YOJIRO, NISHIMURA DO-NI, etc.

Lacquer-work. The style was somewhat slovenly, though greater originality was shown in designs of *makiye*, especially by HON-AMI KOYETSU.

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Ceramics. With the coming over of a number of Korean ceramists in the train of the generals who returned from the Korean expedition, a new life was infused into our ceramic art. Kilns were set up by those Koreans in Satsuma, Hizen, Higo, Hagi, Hizen etc. The great popularity of tea-ceremony in higher classes imparted a strong stimulus to the production of chaste wares.

VII. *The Tokugawa (or Yedo) Period.* (1603–1868)

Fostered in a congenial atmosphere of peace and prosperity, arts and crafts burst in full bloom during this period. Especially was the effect of national expansion seen during the short regime of Hideyoshi now began to bear fruits. It was from the end of 17th to the beginning of 18th centuries, period extending about half a century, that culture and refinement, supplemented by the exotic aid supplied by Chinese exiles, reached high-water mark of excellence.

Painting. The influence of the Chinese exiles of the overthrown dynasty of Ming was especially conspicuous in painting. The arrival of Ching Nangbing, 1731, of realistic style marked an epoch in the history of Japanese painting. Broadly speaking about ten native schools with three or four Chinese schools flourished during this period, as follows:— Native schools; HANABUSA, KANO, KISHI, KORIN, MAKUYAMA, SESSHIU, SHIJO, SUMIYOSHI, TOSA, UKIYO-YE; Chinese schools, (TANI, REALISTIC, SOUTHERN.)

Names noted in those schools are alphabetically arranged below:—

ANDO HIROSHIGE: Ukiyoke, d. 1858

GAN KU: Studied Chinese Realistic schools and originated his own style called Kishi school, d. 1838

GION NANKAI: Southern school, d. 1751

HANABUSA ITCHO: Originated Hanabusa school, d. 1709

HARA ZAICHU: tried to bring Ming and native styles into harmony, d. 1837

HASEGAWA SETTAN: Sesshu school, d. 1843

HISHIKAWA MORINOBU: master of Ukiyoye, d. about 1714

IGARASHI SHUMMEI: Sung and Ming styles, d. 1781

IKENO TAIGA: studied Tosa and Chinese styles and developed his originality, d. 1776

ISHIDA YUTEI: Pupil of Kano Tangei, d. 1786

ITAYA HIROMASA: Sumiyoshi school, d. 1797

ITO JAKCHU: Grafted Korin's style upon Chinese stock of Ming and Chinese schools, d. 1800

IWASA MATABEI: Ukiyoye master, d. 1650

KAIHOKU YUSHO: studied under Kano Eitoku, and originated his own style.

KANO EINO: son of Sansetsu, d. 1697

KANO MASUNOBU (DOUN): founder of Surugadai branch (Yedo), d. 1694

KANO MORINOBU (TANYU): founded Kajibashi branch (Yedo), d. 1674

KANO NAONOBU: founded Kobikicho branch (Yedo), d. 1650

KANO SANSETSU: originated Kano style of Kyoto, d. 1651

KANO TSUNENOBU: son of Naonobu, d. 1713

KANO YASUNOBU: founded Nakabashi branch (Yedo), d. 1685

KATSUKAWA SHUNSHO: Ukiyoye, pupil of Shunsui and one of Hokusai's teachers, d. 1792

KATSUSHIKA HOKUSAI: pupil of Shunsho, caricaturist, d. 1849

KAWAMURA BUMPO: pupil of Ganku, d. about 1840

KITAGAWA UTAMARO: Ukiyoye master, d. 1805

KOMAI GENKI: pupil of Okyo, d. 1797

KO SUKOKU: Pupil of Sushi, d. 1805

KUMASHIRO YUHI: pupil of Ching Nangbing, d. 1772

KUSUMI MORIKAGE: Kano, d. about 1695

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KUWAGATA KEISAI: pupil of Kitao Shigemasa, Caricaturist, d. 1824

MARUYAMA OKYO: founded Maruyama school, d. 1795

MATSUMURA GEKKEI (GOSHUN): studied Buson and Okyo and founded Shijō school, d. 1811

MATSUMURA KEIBUN: brother of Goshun, d. 1843

MINAGAWA KIEN: Chinese scholar and studied under Okyo, d. 1807

MIYAGAWA CHOSHUN: founder of Miyagawa school, d. 1752; his son Katsukawa Shunsui was also famous.

MOCHIZUKI GYOKSEN: studied Tosa and Chinese, d. 1708

MORI SOSEN: master painter of monkeys, d. 1821

NAGASAWA ROSETSU: pupil of Okyo, d. 1799

NAKABAYASHI CHIKDO: studied Yuan and Ming style, d. 1851

NISHIKAWA SUKENOBU: Ukiyoye, first studied under Kano Eino, d. 1751

ODA KAISEN: pupil of Goshun, d. 1862

OGATA KENZAN: brother of Korin, d. 1743

OGATA KORIN: founded Korin school, d. 1716

OKADA IKYO: Tosa s., d. 1845

OKAMOTO TOYOHIKO: pupil of Goshun, d. 1845

OKUMURA MASANOBU: Ukiyoye s. and invented *beni* prints.

ONISHI CHINNEN: studied Nangaku and Buncho, d. 1851

SAKAI HOITSU: Korin s., d. 1827

SAKUMA DOGAN: Kano s., d. 1736

SAWAKI SUSHI: pupil of Itcho, d. 1772

SHIBA KOKWAN: studied Western painting, d. 1818

SHOJO (PRIEST): pupil of Sauraku, d. 1627

SOGA SHOHAKU: Sesshu s., d. 1781

SO SHISEKI: pupil of Sung Tzuyen, Chinese, d. 1774

SUDZUKI HARUNOBU: Ukiyoye, first produced multi-colored and relief prints.

SUDZUKI KIICHI: Korin s., pupil of Hoitsu, d. 1858

SUMIYOSHI HIROMICHI: originated Sumiyoshi s., d. 1670

SUMIYOSHI HIROZUMI: son of above, d. 1705

TAKAKU AIGAI: studied under Buncho and Taiga, d. 1833

TANAKA TOTSUGEN: revived old Yamatoye style, d. 1823

TANI BUNCHO: studied Southern and Northern Chinese s., and finally originated his own style, d. 1842

TANOMURA CHIKDEN: pupil of Buncho, d. 1835

TORII KIYONOBU: originated Torii s. of Ukiyoye, d. 1729

TOSA MITSUOKI: master Tosa painter, d. 1691

TSUBAKI CHINZAN: studied Kwazan and Southern s., d. 1854

TSURUZAWA TANZAN: pupil of Kano Tanyu, d. about 1710

UTAGAWA TOYOKUNI (ITCHOSAI): Ukiyoye s. d. 1825

WATANABE KWAZAN: studied under Buncho, d. 1841

YAMAGUCHI SOJUN: pupil of Okyo, d. 1755

YANAGISAWA KIYEN (RYUKIKYO): daimyo of Yamato, studied Yuan and Ming styles and originated his own style; great colorist.

YOSHA BUSON: studied Yuan and Ming styles and developed his own style, d. 1783

Carving. Patronage extended to Buddhist temples, in contrast to persecution of the Toyotomi and Oda régime, revived the art of carving Buddhist images and decorative carving of temples. The rise of *netsuke* carving at the beginning of the 17th century was a notable feature, though it was about the middle of the following century that *netsuke*-carvers formed a class by themselves. Equally noteworthy was the carving of human images which first appeared in Nara and Kyoto. The art of mask-carving was also well maintained.

HIGUCHI SHUGETSU, painting and *netsuke*, about 1764–1771.

IZUMIYA TOMOTADA, *netsuke*, at the beginning of 19th century.

KAWACHI DAIJO IYESHIGE, mask-carver, d. 1645.

KODAMA OHMI, mask-carver, d. 1704.

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MATSUDA SUKENAGA, originated "one-stroke" carving of Hida style, beginning of 19th century.

MATSUMOTO KISABURO, carver of human images, middle 19th century.

NAGAI RANTEI, *netsuke*, carved one thousand monkeys on a walnut, middle of 19th century.

NONOGUCHI RYU-HO, d. 1669, *netsuke* and human figures.

OGASAWARA ISSAI, close of 18th century, worked on ivory and whalebone.

OKANO HŌHAKU, about 1789–1803, specialist of *netsuke* of human images. His son HOKYU succeeded his art.

RYUKEI, *netsuke*, originated stained ivory carving, beginning of 19th century.

TAMETAKA, master of relief carving of *netsuke*, close of 18th century.

TANKAI, priest, Buddhist images, d. 1690; his pupil SHIMIZU RYUKEI was also famous.

Metal-work. Among glyptic carvers of Goto school Yokoyama Somin was famous as originator of elaborate "picture" style which was called the "citizens" metal-carving in contrast to sword-making and accessory arts. Armor-making declined from lack of patronage, but in conformity with luxurious custom of the age elaborate *tsuba* was in great demand and at the same time casting to supply vessels for tea cult was also active.

In chiselling there were:—

GOTO KENJO, 7th of the line, d. 1663.

GOTO SOKUJO, 8th of the line, one of the three Goto Masters, d. 1668.

GOTO TSUJO, 11th of the line who introduced "picture" method to the traditional style, d. 1721.

NARA TOSHITERU, originator of Nara "picture" style characterized by broad chiselling; on service to the Shogun, d. early 18th century.

NARA TOSHIHISA, made a new departure in the family style, and foremost of the three Nara masters, d. 1736.

NOMURA MASATOKI, elegant style, pupil of Goto Tokuio, d. 1679.

TSUCHIYA YASUCHICA, one of the three Nara masters, d. 1744; his son assumed same name and was quite as good as his father.

TSUNO JIMPO, Goto style, d. 1762.

YANAGAWA MASATSUGU, founder of Yanagawa family; studied under Yokoya Sōyo, d. 1721.

YANAGAWA NAOMASA, son of above and rivalled Sōmin in excellence, d. 1757.

YOKOYA SŌYO, studied Goto style and afterward originated the "picture" or realistic chiselling; on service to the Shogun, d. 1687.

YOKOYA SOMIN, originated the "citizens" style, and perfected the "picture" chiselling, d. 1733.

In *sword-decoration* and *inlaying* there were:—

GOTO ICHIJO, worked on designs drawn by Kikuchi Yosai, d. 1876.

HOSONO MASAMORI, originated the *kebori* (hair-chiselled inlaying).

ICHINOMIYA NAGATSUNE, contemporary of Okyo and regarded as great in his line as the other in painting; often worked on models furnished by Okyo; d. 1786.

IKEDA OKITAKA, pupil of Otsuki Mitsuoki and teacher of late Kano Natsuo, greatest glyptist of later 19th century.

MURAKAMI JOCHIKU, master of inlaying, latter part of 18th century; his two daughters JOSETSU and JOSUI were also famous as inlayers.

OKAMOTO NAOSHIGE, master worker in iron, popularly known as Tetsugendo, d. 1780.

OTSUKI MITSUOKI, who displayed great originality.

TSUJI MITSUAKI, studied the "citizen" and Nara style, and finally originated his own, d. 1776.

UMETADA SHUJU, d. 1755.

YATABE MICHIHISA, master of Mito school of metal-carving, d. 1768.

In *tsuba* (sword-guard) decorators we have:—

ITO MASATSUNE, on service to the Shogun; master of perforation art, d. 1724.

KITAGAWA HIDENORI, founder of Hikone chiselling.

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NAKAGAWA TOMOTSUNE, chiselled and inlaid landscapes and human figures; early 18th century.

NISHIKAWA TADAMASA, perforation chiselling of iron *tsuba*, d. 1657.

UMETADA SHIGEYOSHI, 26th of the line, middle of 17th century.

WAKASHIBA, 1st Wakashiba applied Dutch style of carving to *tsuba* and his son 2nd Wakashiba worked on designs representing Chinese landscapes and also bamboo; they both lived in Nagasaki.

In *casting*:—

KANAYA GOROSABURO, founder of the Kanaya family of metal-casters, bearing the same name, made bronze ware and devised original style of coloring, beginning of 18th century.

MIYAZAKI KANCHI, caster to the Lord of KAGA, d. 1712.

MURATA SEIMIN, realistic style and famous for tortoises and for wax-modelling, beginning of 19th century.

MURATA TEIJO, pupil of above whom he even surpassed; cast with his master 500 Rakan images at Kenchoji, Kamakura.

NAGOSE KASHO, caster to the Shogun and originated Yedo style, beginning of 18th century.

YOMO YASUHEI, popularly called Ryubundo, which was adopted as family art name, master of copper and bronze work, d. 1841.

Lacquer-work. The art attained the highest level of excellence during this period. At first robust style prevailed, followed by elaborate and delicate technique, but soon from about the beginning of the 17th century the art began to degenerate at the two centres of Yedo and Kyoto. On the other hand the art retained on the whole far more healthy growth in the country, especially in Kaga, Nagoya and other places.

HARA YOYUSAI, worked on models drawn by Hoitsu and others and was a master craftman in Yedo at the beginning of the 19th century.

IGARASHI DŌHO, on duty to the Lord of Kaga, 1st quarter 17th century.

IIZUKA TŌYO, on duty to the Lord of Awa, middle of 18th century.

KAJIKAWA KYUJIRO, on duty to the Shogun and master of *inro*, close of 17th century.

KŌ-AMI NAGASHIGE 10th of the line which extended 19 generations, d. 1651.

KOMAN KYUI, founder of the Koman family of makiye hereditarily on duty to the Shogun for 11 generations; beginning of the 17th century.

KOMAN KANSAI, pupil of the 5th descendant of the house, and master of Shibata Zeshin, master makiye artist at close of 19th century.

OGATA KORIN, famous for pearl-inlaying (see painting).

SHIOMI SEISEI, master of "polished" *makiye*, beginning of the 18th century.

TAZUKI CHOBEI, master *makiye* artist of Kyoto, close of 17th century.

YAMAMOTO SEIREI, master artist of Kyoto who was invited to Nagoya by the Lord of Owari about the close of the 18th century.

YAMAMOTO SHUNSEI, founder of the family of master artists extending ten generations, d. 1682.

Pottery. The arrival of Korean ceramists in Japan with the return of the Korean expedition began to bear mature fruits after the advent of this régime. Broadly first speaking, at the attention of artists and artizans was chiefly directed toward producing objects used in tea cult which was highly popular, but from the latter part of the 18th century the introduction of Ming and later styles was followed by a considerable modification in the existing tones.

1. ARITA. The kiln was opened by a Korean potter. About 1646 Higashijima Tokuemon, Gosu Gombei and Sakaida Kakiemon introduced gold and silver painting wares which went very much to China. Tsuji Kiemon, father and son of same name, enjoyed a high reputation.

2. BANKO. Was opend by Numanami Gozaemon, wealthy merchant of Kuwana, about the middle of 15th century. He was summoned to Yedo

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by the Shogunate and the wares he produced in Yedo are highly valued by connoisseurs as old Banko.

3. BIZEN. Chiefly produced domestic utensils as in the preceding period, but soon the art degenerated.

4. IZUMO. There are two kinds, one called Yoneyama wares first produced at Rakzan in Matsuye at the beginning of the 17th century, the other called Fushina wares were originated in the village of the same name in 1764.

5. KUTANI. Was founded at the middle of the 17th century by Goto Saijiro, retainer of the Lord of Kaga, he having proceeded to Arita to learn the secret of the art; wares of subdued red design were at first produced, now valued as old Kutani.

6. KYO (Kyoto). The fame of this kiln dates from Nonomura Seisuke, popularly known as Ninsei, who opened kilns at Awada and Kiyomizu about the middle of the 17th century.

a. AWADA. Originated about 1655 by Ninsei who learned golden designed wares from a potter of Arita; the tradition was kept up by Kinkozan Sobei, Tanzan Seikai, Hozan Takarayama Bunzo and others. Toward the latter part of the 18th century Okuda Eisen tried dyed Cochin-China style; his famous pupils were Mokbei, Dōhachi and Kamesuke.

b. EIRAKU. Was originated by Zengoro Hozen, 11th of the line, at the beginning of the 19th century, the title derived from the Chinese porcelain of Eiraku era, of the Ming dynasty.

c. KENZAN. Named from Ogata Kenzan, brother of Korin; Kenzan afterward removed to Yedo.

d. KIYOMISU. Was founded by some of the pupils of Ninsei at Kiyomizu; began to produce *céladon* porcelain at the beginning of the 19th century when such masters as Dōhachi, Kitei and Yohei introduced Arita style.

Master ceramists of Kyoto kiln were:—

AOKI MOKBEI. Native of Nagoya, invited to Kaga by the lord of the province and opened Kasugayama kiln; showed a strong originality, d. 1833.

KINOZAN MOBEI. 3rd of the line and founded a kiln at Awada about the middle of the 17th century.

MASHIMIZU ZOROKU. Learned the art from his uncle Kitei and was an artist of a great originality.

NONOMURA SEISUKE Ninsei). First studied the art under a naturalized Korean, about 1st quarter of the 16th century.

OKUDA EISEN. Opened a kiln at Awada and was fond to produce wares resembling old Chinese and Cochin-China wares; Mokbei, Kamesuke and Kasuke were his pupils, d. 1811.

SEIFU YOHEI. Studied under Takahashi Dōhachi and opened a kiln at Gojozaka, Kyoto, where he first produced imitation of old Japan and China wares but afterward confined himself to producing *céladon* and gold brocade style wares, d. 1861.

SHIMIZU ROKBEI. Learned the art from Ninsei and opened a kiln at Gojozaka where he produced tea vessels very original in style, d. 1799.

TAKAHASHI DŌHACHI. Also called Takahashi Nin-ami, removed to Gojozaka from Awada in 1811, and afterward retired to Momoyama where he opened a new kiln; was patronized by the Lord Kii and Satsuma, d. 1855.

7. MINO. Resembles Seto, and originated in 1804 by a merchant of Osaka who produced at Tajimi. Imitation of Arita and Karatsu wares.

8. SATSUMA. Originated by Hochu and Bokheii, Korean potters who produced faience of chaste quality of highly decorative style.

9. SETO. At the beginning of the 18th century Kato Tamikiehi learned the secret of porcelain making at Arita and Seto kilns which previously produced only earthenwares began to produce *céladon* porcelains

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Other kilns of fame during this period were Awaji wares of Awaji, Hagi wares of Nagato, Imado wares of Yedo, Kii wares of Kii, Mita wares of Settsu, Soma wares of Soma, Shigaraki wares of Omi, Takatori wares of Chikzen, etc.

Painters who have died since the present era of Meiji began.

(1868)

ASAI CHU (d. '07), painter of oil painting of note.

FUKUSHIMA RYUHO (d. '89), Chinese Southern school.

HASHIMOTO GAHO (d. '08), master painter of Kano school.

HIRANO GOGAKU (d. '93), celebrated Chinese "Southern" school.

KAWASAKI CHITORA (d. '93), Tosa School and high authority in antiquities.

KANO HOGAI (d. '88) of the Kano school and one of the master painters of this era.

KANO YEICHOKU (d. '91), of the Kano school and Art Com. to Court.

KAWABE MITATE (d. '05), Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.

KAWAKAMI TOGAI (d. '81), pioneer painter of Western style.

KAWAMURA OSHIN (UKOKU) (d. '06), ex-Judge and a master of Chinese Southern school.

KAWANABE GYOSAI (d. '89), master "painter" who originated a new style of the Popular school.

KIKUCHI YOSAI (d. '78), originated the Yosai style chiefly depicting warriors and war scenes.

KISHI CHIKDO (d. '95), Kyoto painter who was Art Com. to the Court.

KOBAYASHI YEITAKU (d. '90), noted artist of the "Popular" school.

KONO BAIREI (d. '95), Kyoto painter who was Art Com. to the Court.

KUBOTA BEISEN (d. '05), one of the most versatile painters of the period; pupil of Suzuki Shonen.

KUNISAWA SHINKURO (d. '77), a pioneer oil painter who studied in Eng.

MASUGI SEIKIN (d. '10), lady painter, pupil of Kumagaye Naohiko.

MORI KWANSAI (d. '94), one of the recent masters of Okyo's school; Art Commissioner to the Court.

MORIDZUMI KWANGYO (d. '92), Art Commissioner to the Court and master of Sumiyoshi school.

MORIKAWA SOBUN (d. '02). Kyoto painter of Shijo school.

NAKAJIMA RAISHO (d. '71), Okyo's school, and master of Kawabata Gyoksho.

NAKANISHI KOSEKI (d. '83), studied under Keibun and was Prof. in Kyoto Painters school.

NOGUCHI YUKOKU (d. '98), Southern Chinese school and Art Commissioner to the Court.

OCHIAI YOSHI-IKU (d. '04), *Nishikiyé* painter and improved style of newspaper illustrations.

OK-HARA SEIKO (d. '03), lady painter of Southern school; her daughter Seisui is a rising painter.

SATAKE EIKO (d. '09), J. P. of Buncho School.

SHIBATA ZESHIN (d. '61), Art Commissioner to the Court who originated a new style, famous also for *Makiyé* design and as originator of "lacquer painting."

SHIWOKAWA BUNRIN (d. '77), landscapist of Shijo school.

SUDZUKI HYAK-NEN (d. '91) master of Okyo's style and father of contemporary painter Suzuki Shonen.

SUGITANI SESSHO (d. '95), Sesshu's style, and a painter of Kumamoto.

TAGUCHI BEISAKU (d. '04), cartoonist, pupil of Kobayashi Kiyochika.

TAKAHASHI YUICHI (d. '94), a pioneer of Western painting.

TAKI KWATEI (d. '01), Chinese Southern school and Art Commissioner to the Court.

TANIGUCHI AIZAN (d. '99), master of Buncho's style.

TANOMURA CHOK-NYU (d. '06), Southern Chinese style who was in his days a veteran painter of the school.

TAZAKI SOJIN (d. '98), Art Commissioner to the Court and master painter of Buncho's school.

TOMIOKA YEISEN (d. '05), Popular school.

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TSUKIOKA YOSHITOSHI (d. '92), master painter of the "Popular" school.

WATANABE SHOKWA (d. '87), son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.

YAMANA KWANGI (d. '02), developed new feature in Sumiyoshi school and Art Commissioner to the Court.

YASUDA ROZAN (d. '82), Southern Chinese school.

RECENT HISTORY.

Like other institutions of native origin, during the period of more than a decade dating from the Restoration, the pictorial art of Japan was submerged under the huge tide of social convulsion which followed that mighty political change. People were then subject to the fatal delusion of blindly worshipping every thing of Western origin and therefore were not in the mood to take notice of productions even by master painters living among them, any interest which the Government took was in favor of Western arts at the expense of the native. These artists thus found themselves suddenly thrown adrift on the rough waves of the struggle for existence, and had to make shift as best they could. It was at that time that KANO HOGAI (d. 1888), one of the greatest painters of modern Japan accepted with something like gratitude the offer by a certain appreciative foreign connoisseur to hire him at the monthly allowance of 20 *yen*. One of the pioneers of oil painting is KAWAKAMI TOGAI (d. 1881) who opened an atelier where studied a number of young men among whom TAKAHASHI YUICHI and KOYAMA SHOTARO have risen to distinction. The former subsequently studied under CHARLES WIRGMAN (d. 1981), London "Daily News" correspondent in Tokyo who was an art amateur of exceptional power. The Government established in 1876 the art department at the Gov. Engineering Col., engaging three Italian artists, ANTONIO FONTANESE for painting, RAGUSA for carving and CAPPELETTI for mechanical and decorative drawing.

Fortunately a reaction was soon to set in to arrest this blind movement hurrying toward vandalism and folly. The warning voice came from outside. The favorable reception which the Japanese pictures enjoyed at the Vienna World's Fair was a surprise alike to the Government and exhibitors. This, however, was not enough to rouse our people from the pernicious delusion. The Fine Art Department, for all the care bestowed upon it failed to make healthy growth; it failed to invite the required number of students, while those who studied there rebelled against their teachers. Meanwhile the ardent pleas made by Mr. E. F. Fenollosa and Dr. Wagner in favor of Japanese art slowly began to open the eyes of the authorities, and the latter now began to perceive the necessity of carrying out a thorough change in the policy of art education. The Art Department was closed in 1883, and two years later the First Picture Exhibition was held as a means of reviving the native art of painting, and this show was repeated after the lapse of another two years. The movement was carried further and a Fine Art School on the purely native line was established in 1890. Then as if to make tardy atonement for the long neglect a number of master painters were honored with appointment as art commissioners to the Imperial Household. Thus at last began to dawn the light of renaissance, so to say, upon the benighted field of Japanese painting.

Art shows now came to be regularly held at Tokyo and Kyoto, while general exhibitions opened at home and abroad equally supplied occasions to display choice work from the brush of our master painters. On the occasion of the Chicago World's Fair the display perhaps reached its zenith, for then the great painters of this era were still alive and sent their productions for display.

Judged from the tendency of that time, signs were noticeable towards the close of the preceding era of the classic and Popular schools drawing

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nearer to each other instead of being kept rigidly apart as before. This movement was retarded by the national upheavals incident to the Restoration, but was ultimately carried to maturity by such masters as SHIBATA ZESHIN (d. 1891) and KAWANABE GYOSAI (d. 1889). Both originated intermediate styles, but with some difference, Zeshin's style being classic on Popular substratum while Gyosai's being Popular with classic grace. TSUKI-OKA YOSHITOSHI (d. 1892) also originated a Popular-classic style of his own.

INFLUENCE OF WESTERN PAINTING.

It should not be supposed that all that while our painters were contented with the flattering comment accorded them by foreign critics and with merely adhering to the traditional canons of the native style. This was far from the case. The idea that they should do something towards shaking themselves free from the trammels of the conventional rules and perhaps should bring their art more in touch with the canon of the European style began to take firmer hold on the minds of our painters. So far as respects the latter point the idea was not a novel one, on the contrary even the great OKYO (d. 1795) himself is supposed to have been indebted to Western painting in creating the style of his own. He and his contemporary GOSHUN are believed to have received some inspiration from the study of some Dutch copper plates brought by Dutch traders to Nagasaki. The pupils of OKYO and GOSHUN were indebted to those exotic pictures. But now the serious attention of the whole world of art was centred on the same problem. The masters themselves set example in essaying experiments in the new direction. Hogai's celebrated picture of the Goddess of Mercy, left incomplete, was memorable in this connection, while his equally great contemporary and fellow-pupil of the Kano School, HASHIMOTO GAHO, then the veteran Nestor of the Japanese painting, carried this experiment a step further in his Buddhist image and the Dragon exhibited in the 4th Domestic Exhibition held at Kyoto in 1895. The movement was of course zealously taken up by younger artists, and these, carried by excessive ardor, very often overstepped the proper bounds and produced works that have shocked the fastidious taste of purists. The question will naturally arise, how far has the aim of this movement been attained. Perhaps it is premature to give any definite reply to it; at any rate the result so far has been a mixed one. That our artists have begun to affect greater precision in their delineation, as, for instance, in perspective, may be recorded to the credit side of the movement; but in regard to that bolder attempt, that of bringing Japanese painting more in touch with the Occidental, this has been a failure. In view of the absence of common ground as to technique, treatment and so forth, this failure may have been a foregone conclusion. At any rate Japanese painters of native school who advanced along the path of Occidental art, and their colleagues who started in the opposite direction have equally failed to discover a common ground where the two might meet and form a neutral colony. If they continued to advance they invariably found themselves losing their individuality, and they were brought face to face with the alternative of either becoming art renegades or to beat a retreat to the original camp. They could find no half-way resting place. Since this embarrassing discovery was made, the movement has lost much of its original ardor and is now in the state of abeyance. In one respect the Westernizing attempt may be said to have achieved success, for the decorative arts as they now exist are distinctly hybrid in character and possess merit which the pure Japanese style lacked.

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CONTEMPORARY PAINTERS.

A.—The Classic School.

KAWABATA GYOKSHO (b. '42)—With GAHO dead early this year the honored position of veteran of contemporary master painters of Japanese style has naturally devolved on GYOKSHO, who even while the other was alive was regarded as the best living representative of Maruyama Okyo's school. He travelled extensively while young to study nature from life. In 1873 he was commissioned by the Court to draw pictures; was appointed in '96 as its Art Commissioner, and has held a chair at the Art Academy since '90.

IMAO KEINEN & SUZUKI SHONEN.—Both are painters of Kyoto, the former the foremost pupil and the latter a son of the celebrated painter Suzuki HYAK-NEN (d. '91), who in his day was reputed as one of the best artists of Okyo's school. Hyak-nen's style was, however, somewhat different, especially in vigor, and his two successors, especially SHONEN, are maintaining the tradition of their common master. Shonen's style is full of spirit and though now and then he is bizarre, he is undoubtedly one of the best artists in the present Japan. KEINEN is milder of the two and is famous for fowls and pheasants. SHONEN is professor in the Art Academy, Kyoto. Kubota BEISAI and KINSEN, sons of the noted BEISEN, may be mentioned here. BEISEN as fellow pupil of Keinen and Shonen under Hyak-nen even surpassed the two in versatility and vigor, but just as his genius began to show signs of maturity he has lost eye-sight from disease and he died in '05.

KUMAGAYE NAOHIKO (b. '28)—He is one of the foremost contemporary representatives of the Shijo school, and having been a son of a retainer of Hiroshima clan, long held a post of clerk in that prefectural office. NAOHIKO learned under OKAMOTO TOYOHIKO, a famous landscapist who was a pupil of GOSHUN, (also known as Gekkei) contemporary of Okyo and founder of the Shijo scheol. NAOHIKO is of retired disposition and chary of exhibiting his work.

NOMURA BUNKYO.—As a pupil of SHIOKAWA BUNRIN, a pupil of TOYOHIKO, mentioned above, BUNKYO of Kyoto is a first-rate artist in the same school, being especially noted for elegant and quiet landscapes.

SEIHO, HOBUN, KOKIO.—These young Kyoto artists of the same school, who learned under BAIREI, also pupils of BUNRIN, may be noted here. SEIHO, Prof. in the Art Academy, Kyoto, for many years past, is perhaps the most plastic of the three. He is so versatile that he has often produced work that strikes one as hybrid between Japanese and Western schools. As to subjects, he is equally ready with human figures as with flowers or birds. HOBUN's strength lies in flowers and birds and within this narrow field his work seldom fails to appeal to general estimation. KOKIO's style is very delicate and therefore most fitted for depicting historical subjects. The famous lady painter of Kyoto, KAMIMURA SHO-EN, also learned under BAIREI. Her beautiful women have frequently won high-class medals at domestic exhibitions.

The TOSA school, even more than the Kano, is now in decadence. The latest master was KAWABE MITATE, painter and patriot, who died a few years ago. Kawasaki CHITORA, fellow pupil of MITATE, is a leading authority in antiquities, but he very seldom draws pictures. MURATA TANRYO and KOBORI TOMONE are two of the best young painters of this school, the former excelling in drawing warriors of ancient time and the latter manners and customs of the Fujiwara ascendency. TANRYO was Mitate's pupil and TOMONE that of CHITORA.

GANKU'S school had a master in KISHI CHIKDO who died in '97. It was through his design that the art of embroidery in Japan has been carried to the present marvelous development. His son BEISAN promises to maintain the credit of the

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family. CHIKUDO's fellow pupil o RENZAN, husband of GANKU's daughter, is Prof. KOSE SHOSEKI, of the Fine Art Academy, Kyoto. He claims descendance from the great Kose KANAOKA, considered by some as almost founder of the native school of painting in contrast to the school imported from China and Korea. He tries to make good this claim by writing Buddhist pictures after the style of KANAOKA.

OHASHI SUISEKI.—As a follower of GANKU's school, SUISEKI of Gifu occupies a unique position, that of being the master painter of tigers. In this respect his fame is world-wide, having won gold medals at the world's fairs both at Paris and St. Louis.

MOCHIZUKI GIOKSEN's style is represented by GIOKSEN (written in different characters), great grandchild of the founder. MOCHIZUKI KIMPO, though of orthodox style of GIOKSEN, is one of the contemporary masters in animals. ATOMI GIOK-SHI, sister of KAKEI, is a well-known lady painter of this school.

YOSAI's style, having been the latest developement in Tokyo, continues to be popular here, and also the style of TANI BUNCHO. FUKO, SHOTEI, and KWASON should be named as the best living followers of Yosai. FUKO (b. '43) is rather weak, but faithful to the great master's style. SHOTEI is more versatile and his work even resembles water color pictures. He has done much in improving, in conjunction with NAMIKAWA SOSUKE, the designs of enamel ware. KWASON, Prof. in the Technical School, Kaga, is an artist much younger than the other two. That perhaps accounts for his ambitious attempt, that of bringing the style more in harmony with realistic school. He is excellent in designing for porcelains and *makié*.

B.—Chinese School.

BUNCHO's living representatives are fewer, in fact may be counted on the fingers of one hand, as MURASE GYOKDEN, perhaps the leader of this coterie, and the two SATAKES, EIKO and EISEN.

Next to be mentioned is the southern Chinese school of which about 12 styles have once flourished. Of the principal painters of this school the first claim naturally were to TANOMURA CHOK-NYU (d. '07) who both on account of age, over 90, and his high-toned landscapes which enjoyed immense popularity at one time, was justly regarded as patriarch of this school. Next there was ex-judge KAWAMURA UKOKU. These two died last year. Then there are two lady painters, NOGUCHI SHOHIN and ATOMI GYOK-SHI, the latter of whom is an educationalist as well and keeps a girls' school of her own. The former is regarded now that UKOKU is dead as being the foremost artist of this particular school. She is especially strong in landscapes.

ARAKI KWAMPO.—Perhaps KWAMPO should be mentioned here, for though at present he cannot be said to belong to any particular school, it was in the Chinese school that he was first initiated. Afterward he studied Western painting which however he left some years later. With such diversified training his work is of hybrid style. He is chiefly noted for flowers and birds, though his human figures are by no means inferior. In '98 he was appointed Prof. in the Art Academy Tokyo, but he soon resigned the post. He is an Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court from 1900.

C.—Popular School.

Relieved from the unfair discrimination and humiliating position subjected to in former days, the Popular school has been inspired with new life during the last few decades, the recent activity of printing business and journalism exerting a powerful incentive to the development of this particular style. So great have lately been demands for *Ukiyoé* painters

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that even the once proud classic painters are now offering their service to supply this demand. The distinction between the two styles is therefore gradually narrowing down, and the two different painters are drifting towards the common ground. Subject matters for *Ukiyoé* painting are also different from those they were before. Portraits of actors on the stage are no longer so popular as they were before, and the *ezoshi* or *nishikie* sheets (wall-pictures) are now objects of attraction generally for children only. If *Ukiyoé* painters write now and then the sheets, these treat in most cases manners and customs of the time. On the other hand for supplying illustration both for books and journals and newspapers the service of *Ukiyoé* painters or their substitutes is in constant demand. Thus pictures by KOGYO and HANKO, to give only a few notable instances, always figure in the pages of newspapers and magazines, and it is hardly possible in many cases to draw distinction as to style between their works and those by TOSHIKATA and GEKKO, undoubtedly two living masters of the *Ukiyoé* school. The reason of this semblance is not far to seek, for GEKKO learned under YOSAI and TOSHIKATA took some lessons under WATANABE SHOTEI and hence the style of the two can not be bracketed in any orthodox *Ukiyoé* school. It is interesting to note that the two themselves are quite apart in their style. TOSHIKATA'S brush displays great strength and his women, a favourite topic, are invariably women indicative of great force of character, on the other hand the brush of GEKKO is characterized by light touch, elegance and ease. Manners and customs supply him inexhaustible subjects of treatment. A level below the two stand MIGITA TOSHIHIDE, TAKENOUCHI KEISHU, HASHIMOTO CHIKANOBU, ARAI YOSHIMUNE, and some others. Most of them studied under YOSHITOSHI, a master of the Utagawa school who flourished till about two decades ago.

Rising Painters.

Besides those mentioned we have quite a large number of noted young painters of classic school but whose style, being mixed, cannot admit of being bracketed in any particular one. This remark applies to several of the junior painters given before, though their names have been enumerated there for convenience of genealogical relation. Rising painters of no particular school are Profs. SHIMOMURA KWANZAN and TERASAKI KOGYO (both of the Fine Art Acad., Tokyo); KAWAI GIOKDO, KAJITA HANKO, ARAKI JIPPO, OKADA SHUREI, SAIGO KOGETSU, YAMADA KEICHU, YAMAMOTO SHUNKIO, and others. KWANZAN is fond of depicting Buddhist pictures and his style being somewhat heavy is best suited for treating solemn subjects. He was lately in England where he was studying Western painting. KWANZAN studied both under HOGAI and GAHO, but he apparently treads in the path of the former. KOGYO wields a lighter brush and though he is a young man who was born in '66 he is reputed as a master in treating subjects of manners and customs. He possesses a fertile brain and his work is rich in variety, and is believed to be at his best in delineating beautiful women of China. GIOKDO, on the other hand, is a landscapist, and of a style somewhat more solemn than GAHO under whom he studied hard. He is regarded as successor, in art, of GAHO just as KWANZAN is supposed to be that of HOGAI. HANKO is at his best in treating subjects of modern life, and is fond of depicting girl students. In the light play of brush and also in designing talent he occupies a very high place among painters of the rising school. KEICHU draws elegant pictures, and is fond of trying his hand in drawing Buddhist female deities. SHUNKIO, of Kyoto, learned under MORI KWANSAI (d. '94), Art Commissioner to the Court and, one of the masters, in his day, of

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Okyo's school. SHUNKIO's pictures display greater vigor than the master's and he is especially noted for drawing bleak northern landscapes.

Then there is a special coterie of young artists led by YOKOYAMA TAIKWAN (b. '68) and HISHIDA SHUNSHO (b. '74) who have been trying to develop a new feature intended to make Japanese painting more cosmopolitan in character. About four years ago they took their works to America and England in both of which places they were well received. Prof. Shimomura, of the Gov. Art Academy, was once a member of this coterie.

EUROPEAN PAINTING.

European painting still continues to be an anomaly in Japan, being not yet quite acclimatised to bring it in touch with the life and circumstances of the nation. What Scott spoke of literature applies with special significance to the European style of painting in Japan, for though it may furnish enough mental satisfaction to its votaries, it is, none the less, poor stuff to rely on for bread-winning purpose. It is a question whether Japanese painters of this exotic style can even earn a decent living if they can not find employment at educational institutions where, chiefly owing to its better system for the purpose of teaching than the indigenous art, drawing-masters are invariably chosen from among painters of this particular school. As portrait-painters, too, perhaps these find more work than those of the rival schools, but this source of employment can hardly be constant and reliable. But the main trouble is that as artists and painters of Western school and not as job-works, the profession is out of harmony with the general condition of life in this country. Of course our foreign painters are more careful now than before to produce work of smaller canvass such as may allow hanging in narrow rooms of Japanese houses, but even then the price is sufficiently forbidding, simply because these painters, owing to the time required in producing their pictures, are obliged to charge far more than the price which is enough for a work dashed off in less than a tenth of the time by a painter of the native school. Water color painting, therefore, is far more acceptable relatively than elaborate oil painting. Another field of employment for Japanese foreign painters is in the shape of illustrations and designs for covers and frontispieces of magazines and ephemeral literature, in short all those cheap publications catering to the taste of young students. These young people patronize their designs, not of course from any artistic taste, but chiefly because they are more novel, and especially because they smack of European origin which is a sign for progress to their unsophisticated minds. Partly under the delusion of this mania for European progress and perhaps repelled by old-fashioned unsystematic methods of teaching of painting-masters of the native style, the course of Western painting at the Art Academy of Tokyo and similar institutions is said to have begun to attract even larger numbers of applicants for admission than that for Japanese style.

On the whole European painting in Japan remains as yet in experimental stage and its votaries may therefore be said as undergoing apprenticeship. The art is still crude. There is nothing strange in this when it is remembered that barely thirty years have elapsed since the art began to be regularly studied by a section of the people. Other things that should also be taken into account in this connection are lack of incentive and absence of art galleries containing masterpieces by European painters such as will help the students in the prosecution of their study. All these

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discouraging circumstances are exerting a pernicious influence even on those painters who have gone through withno small credit regular training in France or Italy, but who after returning home not unfrequently lapse into indolence and unconsciously lose their hard-won power from absence of competition and such external causes. None the less, contemporary painters of the Occidental school have now grown to a considerable number, and these may broadly be classified into three or four groups, viz., those who studied at the short-lived Fine Art courses of the Government Engineering College subsequently merged in the Imperial University, Tokyo; those who learned abroad, in France, Italy or America; and those who make water-color as their speciality. To the first group belong KOYAMA SHOTARO, YAMAMOTO HOSUI, MORIZUMI YUGIO, MATSUOKA HISASHI. It may interest some of the readers to know that those gentlemen were dismissed from the Art course in question for having rebelled against an Italian teacher whom they had judged incompetent to teach, and that soon after their dismissal the Art course itself was closed. Many of these pioneer students of the new school afterward proceeded to France or elsewhere to complete their study. Among those coming under the second group may be mentioned KAWAMURA KIYO-O (pioneer student who studied in Italy), HARADA NAOJIRO (in Germany,) GOSEDA YOSHIMATSU, Profs. KURODA KIYOTERU, WADA EISAKU, KUME KEIICHIRO, IWAMURA TORU, and OKADA SABUROSUKE (all of Art Academy, Tokyo); KANOKOGI TAKESHIRO, KAWAI SHINZO, NAKAMURA FUSETSU, TAKAHASHI KATSUZO, YOSHIDA HIROSHI, NAKAGAWA HACHIRO, MITSUTANI KUNISHIRO (these latter four studied in America). Of the water colorists the names of MIYAKE KATSUMI and OHSHITA TOJIRO stand out prominent.

Profs. Kuroda and Kume and others lead the Hakuba-Kai Art Society, Messrs. Matsuoka and Koyama the Taiheiyo Art Society, while Prof. Kanokogi and other leading painters of the foreign school residing in Kyoto and neighbourhood have a society of their own.

LIVING PAINTERS OF NOTE.

A. C. C.=Art commissioner to Court; J. P.=Japanese painting; W. P.=Western painting; S.=School.

ARAKI KWAMPO, J. P.; A. C. C., Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.
FUJISHIMA EIJI, W. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art. Acad.; studying designs in Europe.
FUKUI KOTEI, J. P.; pupil of Gyoksho, Prof. Nagoya Tech. School, realistic.
HASHIDATE SHISEN, J. P.; pupil of late Taki Kwatei.
HIRAFUKU HYAKSUI, J. P.; pupil of Gyoksho, grad. Tokyo Art Acad., realistic.
HISHIDA SHUNSHO, J. P.; grad. Tokyo Art Acad., 2nd prize Nat. Art Exh.; identified with a radical movement.
IMAO KEINEN, J. P.; pupil of Suzuki Hyakuen; once Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
ISHII HAKUTEI. W. and J. P.; pupil of Koyama Shotaro.
IWAMURA TORU, W. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad., studied in France.
KABURAKI KIYOKATA, J. P.; painter of contemporary life.
KAJITA HANKO, J. P.; Do.
KAMIMURA SHOYEN, lady, J. P.; pupil of Shonen.
KANOKOGI TAKESHIRO, W. P.; Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.; studied under Rolans.
KAWABATA GYOKSHO, J. P.; A. C. C. and Prof. of Tokyo Art Acad.
KAWAI GYOKDO, J. P.; pupil of late Gaho.
KAWAI SHINZO, W. P.; mem. of Taiheiyo-gakai.
KAWAMURA KIYOWO, W. P.; pioneer who studied in Italy.
KIJIMA OKOKU, J. P.; pupil of Keinen and 2nd prize Nat. Art Exh.

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KIKUCHI HOBUN, J. P.; Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
KIMURA BUZAN, J. P.; pupil of late Gaho.
KISHI KOKEI, J. P. and design, A. C. C.
KITAZAWA RAKTEN, W. P.; caricaturist.
KOBAYASHI GOKYO, J. P.; Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
KOBAYASHI KIYOCHIKA, J. P.; caricaturist.
KOBAYASHI MANGO, W. P., Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.
KOBORI TOMONE, J. P., Tosa S., historical painting.
KOYAMA SHOTARO, W. P., and pupil of Kawakami Togai.
KUBOTA BEISAI, J. P.; son of Beisen.
KUMAGAI NAOHIKO, J. P.; Shijo School.
KUME KEIICHIRO, Prof. Tokyo Art Acad., studied under Collin
KURODA KIYOTERU, Do.
MACHIDA KYOKKO, J. P.; grad. Tokyo Art Acad.
MASUTO SHUNNAN, J. P.; Southern Chinese School.
MATSUMOTO FUKO, J. P.; Yosai's S., historical painting.
MATSUOKA HISASHI, W. P.; painter of contemporary life.
MITSUTANI KUNISHIRO, W. P.; mem. of Taiheiyo-gakai.
MIYAGAWA SHUNTEI, J. P.; painter of contemporary life.
MIYAKE GOKYO, J. P.; pupil of Kono Bairei, and Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
MIYAKE KATSUMI, W. P.; water-color, studied in Europe.
MIYAKOJI KWAKO, J. P.; pupil of Kono Bairei, and Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
MOCHIZUKI GYOKSEN, J. P.; A. C. C. and Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
MOCHIZUKI KIMPO, J. P., animals.
MORI KINSEKI, J. P., Chinese Southern S.
MURASE GYOKDEN, J. P.; master painter of Shijo S.
MURATA TANRYO, J. P.; historical painting.
NAGAHARA KOTARO, W. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.
NAKAMURA FUSETSU, W. P.; studied under Collin
NAKAZAWA HIROMITSU, W. P., mem. of Hakubakai
NODA KYUHO, J. P.; 2nd prize Nat. Art Exh.
NOGUCHI SHO-HIN, J. P.; master lady painter, A. C. C.; Chinese Southern S.
NOMURA BUNKYO, J. P.; landscapist, once Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
OGATA GEKKO, master of Ukiyoé.
OHASHI SUISEKI, J. P.; gold medallist at Paris and St. Louis.
OKADA SABUROSUKE, W. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad., studied in France.
OKAKURA SHUSUI, J. P.; grad. Tokyo Art Acad.
OTAKE CHIKUHA, J. P., identified with a radical movement.
OTAKE KOKKWAN, do.
SAIGO KOGETSU, do.
SAKAKIBARA SHOEN, lady painter of J. P.
SAKUMA TETSU-EN, J. P., Southern Chinese School.
SHIMAZAKI RIU-U, J. P.; contemporary life.
SHIMOMURA KWANZAN, J. P.; identified with a radical movement.
movement.
SUDZUKI KWASON, J. P.; master of birds and flowers.
SUDZUKI SHONEN, J. P.; once Prof. Kyoto Art Acad., son of Hyakuen.
TAKASHIMA HOKKAI, J. P.; Southern school, landscapist.
TAKENOUCHI KEISHU, J. P.; contemporary life.
TAKENOUCHI SEIHO, J. P.; landscapist, Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
TAMAKI TERUNOBU, W. P.; famous for panorama pictures.
TANIGUCHI KOKYO, J. P.; historical painting, pupil of Bairei.
TERASAKI KOGYO, J. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.
TOJO SHOTARO, W. P.; panorama pictures.
TSUBATA MICHIHIKO, J. P., historical painting.

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WADA SANZO, W. P.; 2nd prize Nat. Art Exh.
WADA YEISAKU, W. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.
WATANABE SEITEI, J. P., pupil of Yosai and master of flowers and birds.
WATANABE SHINYA, W. P.; Grad. Tokyo Acad.
YAMAMOTO MORINOSUKE, W. P.; grad. Tokyo Art Acad.
YAMAMOTO SHUNKYO, J. P.; Maruyama school.
YAMANAKA KODO, J. P.; contemporary life.
YAMAOKA BEIKWA, Chinese Southern school.
YOKOYAMA TAIKWAN, J. P; identified with a radical movement.
YOSHIDA HIROSHI, W. P., studied in Europe.
YUKI SOMEI, J. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.

WESTERN STYLE PAINTERS CLASSIFIED.

The world of Western school painting being less numerous and complicated may with convenience be classified according to groups and associations with which they are respectively identified.

"Hakbakai." Created in 1896 it comprises Profs. Kuroda, Kume, Wada, Okada, and Nagahara (all of Gov. Art Academy, Tokyo), Nakazawa Hiromitsu, Miyake Katsumi (water color), Yu-asa Ichiro and Yamamoto Hosui (died last year). Several of them studied under Raphael Collin of France, and impressionism is the guiding principle of the painters of this society.

"Taiheiyogakai." This is the new title given in '02 to the former "Meiji Bijitsukai" (created 1888), and comprises Koyama Shotaro, Nakamura Fusetsu (very original painter who studied under Rollans of Paris), Kanokogi Takeshiro, Yoshida Hiroshi and Mitsutani Kunishiro.

"Tomoekai." Is the least flourishing of the three and includes Kawamura Kiyo-wo, Tamaki Shoshin, Tojo Shotaro and others.

PAINTERS OF TOKYO AND KYOTO.

Painters of the two metropolises of Tokyo and Kyoto present points of distinction. Generally speaking, painters of the former place are characterized by a progressive spirit, bolder conception and vigorous treatment. They are fond of using strong color, but their technique is relatively poor. Those of Kyoto, on the other hand, prefer subdued color, graceful treatment and delicate finish, and are strong in technique.

This contrast between the two metropolises must, however, be said to mark all other forms of activity, and is not confined to matters of art alone. In regard to partiality to any particular schools, the Kano school, partly from historical relation of its having been the style patronized by the Tokugawa Shoguns, still continues to enjoy greater popularity in Tokyo than any other, while in the southern city Okyo's school and the sister style founded by his contemporary, Matsumura Gekkei, both of which were founded there, appeal most to the delicate taste of Kyoto painters.

ART EDUCATION.

Principal institutions teaching arts are the two Government Art Academies, one in Tokyo and the other in Kyoto for the description of which the reader is referred to the chapter on Education. The once powerful private institution, Nippon Fine Art Institute organized by the seceders of the Art Academy, Tokyo, has been removed to Itsu-ura, Hitachi, and has declined very much in prosperity and energy. For female art students there are the Tokyo Ladies Art and Craft School and Madame Atomi Giokushi's school in Tokyo. Ateliers of all master painters are in many cases useful nurseries for young aspirants.

ART SOCIETIES.

Of the societies established in the interest of Japanese arts there are

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the Nippon Bijitsu Kyokai (Japan Fine Art Association) established in '79, Nippon Gwakai (Japan Painting Society), the Kyoto Bijitsu Kyokai (Kyoto Fine Art Society), the Kwansai Bijitu-in (Kyoto), etc. The first-named both in Tokyo and Kyoto are most influential. Then pupils of such living masters as Gyoksho, Kwampo, etc. have all their own societies.

Art Publications.

The Gahosha publishes the *Bijitsu Gwaho* (Office, Hongo, Tokyo), and the Kyoto painters publish the *Gwarin*. Towering far above all these are the *Kokkwa* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo, since '89.) and the *Shimbi-Taikwan* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo) started by Mr. Tashima Shiichi in '99, the latter being a joint stock Co. styled Shimbi Shoin and backed by the capital of yen 300,000. They are both intended for reproducing in wood-cut or collotype old masterpieces of Japan. The *Kokkwa* is a monthly and principally treats of pictures, while the other is a four monthly publication including both chiselled works and architectural specimens. They, especially the Shimbi Taikwan Office, are publishing art albums. As English text is given in the two publications, even foreigners not initiated in Japanese fine arts will be able to appreciate and study the admirable reproductions contained in the two publications. The art of color-prints has been carried to the state of unheard-of perfection, as is briefly explained under "Color-prints and wood cuts" mentioned below.

COLOR-PRINTS AND WOOD-CUTS.

During the last three decades or so xylography in Japan has undergone strange vicissitudes of fortune. At one time it was even feared that this unique art of Japan might be completely ousted by the imported art of lithography. Fortunately it was rescued from that fate, for the reproduction of old pictorial masterpieces, first started by the publishers of art folio *Kokkwa* in 1899 and then followed on a larger scale by those of the Shimbi Taikwan created in 1899 have demonstrated beyond dispute that wood engraving is far superior, if somewhat costly, for faithfully reproducing old pieces.

"Nishiki-ye."

Be that as it may, wood-cut engravers and printers have undoubtedly been robbed of no inconsiderable part of their business since the introduction of Western style of illustration and printing. The *nishikié* (color-prints in broad-sheets), for instance, on which *ukiyoé* master painters, as Utamaro, Hiroshige and Hokusai left their fascinating production, has been ousted from the field by cheap and gaudy lithographs printed with imported inferior pigments; great popularity, especially since the Russo-Japan war, of picture cards has almost given a death-blow to the already declining business of *nishikie*. Photography too has had a share in the general despoiling of the *nishikie* of its popularity, for actor's likeness and stage characters, one of the most important *nishikie* business formerly, now coming from the studios of photographers instead of ateliers of *ukiyoe* painters. Then illustrations of books have in a great measure passed away to hands of lithographers and similar artisans. Such being the case, color-print business is now far less active than it was before. There are only two or three color-print publishers in Tokyo. The prints now published are not in sheets, they are in albums being intended for grown-up folk, both Japanese and foreign, and not for children as they were in former days. Of the recent publications of color-print albums may be mentioned the various superb albums published by the Kokkwa Sha and the Shimbi Shoin, the History of Japanese art by the Ryubun-

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kan, the "Tsuki-Hiaku Sugata" (one hundred moon scenes) by Yoshitoshi (d. 1892), Taki Kwatei's (d. '01), "Kwacho Gwafu" (album of flowers and birds), Kose Shoseki's (living painter) "Meikwa Gwa-jo" (noted flower album), Toshikata's (living master of *ukiyo-ye* "Sanju Rokka Sen" (30 celebrated beauties, and Miyako-nchana" (flowers of the capital), Toshihede's (living, "Meika Juhachi-ban" (18 noted families) and "Genroku Bijin Soroi" (choice beauties in Genroku style), and some others. Ayaoka Yushin's "Nikko Scenes" and Kubota Beisen's "Pictorial Diary" have also begun to make their appearance.

Besides albums other ordinary work of color-printing comprises pictures for fans, both folded and round, illustrations of envelopes (in Japanese style), frontispieces of magazines and other ephemeral publication.

The latest innovation is the carving in wood of Western water color pictures.

Revival.

On the other hand, the high grade xylography has been carried to the state of perfection unknown even in olden days, and for this advance the credit is due, as stated above, to the two publishers who are reproducing Japanese old masterpieces in painting. Use of photography for reproducing them, instead of the old process of copying, is in itself a great advance for obtaining exact likeness of the originals, while in regard to pigments also printers of to-day are placed in better position than their predecessors. They are at the same time obliged to exercise greater ingenuity, having not infrequently to discover processes by which old masterpainters mixed their pigments. This is no light task when the originals they have to reproduce are by such master colorists and decorators as Korin and his followers. When Mr. Tashima, of the *Shimbi Sho-in*, decided to reproduce the best pieces by Korin artists, the greatest difficulty he and his coadjutors experienced was how to reproduce faithfully the innumerable tints and shades for which the school is famous. The matter was referred to some competent authorities and the pigments used by painters of Korin school were procured with great difficulty. This was only the beginning of the real trouble, inasmuch as the proper combination of the pigments proved a task far more trying. The result obtained after such elaborate preliminaries was an unqualified success: it may even be considered as a great triumph of the art of color-printing. Inspection of the Korin school album recently issued by that publishing firm will persuade anybody to admit the justice of this praise. The album contains, besides other things, a concise explanation of the 25 standard pigments and their preparation, which is well worth the study of those foreigners who are interested in this particular school.

This firm has lately issued Sesshiu's masterpieces and also the valuable art treasures kept at the Seiso-in, Nara.

Engraving and printing needed for producing such high grade works as the album in question present difficulty rarely experienced by wood-cut experts of former time. The engravers of those days worked on originals specially drawn for the purpose by the painters who did all they could to minimize the difficulty of the other; but the craftsmen of to-day have to deal with works never intended for reproduction. Nobody will be surprised to learn, therefore, that even in Tokyo the supply of first class wood-cut engravers are by no means sufficient, and that the staff is in urgent need of being reinforced by a new corps of young men. The brother craftsmen of engravers, that is color-printers, find themselves confronted with equally grave difficulties. Color-printing of the old *nishiki-ye*, it should be remembered, was a very simple business, as compared with what it is to-day; not more than ten

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different tints were required and hence only so many times of printing were generally sufficient. It is now a common affair for the publishers of *Shimbi Taikwan* and *Kokkwa* to employ more than one hundred different tints and to go through elaborate process of printing. The reproduction by the Shimbi Taikwan publishers of the Buddhist image of Mayara Vidyaraja by a certain old Chinese master was undoubtedly a feat unparalled in the history of xylography of the world. The block measured 5 ft. 6¼ in. by 3 ft. 4½ in. and no less than 318 times of printing were required for faithfully reproducing the old original. It is not to be wondered at that exhibited at the St. Louis Worlds Fair this magnificent print was awarded a grand prize.

The Ryubunkan Kyobashi, Tokyo, has reproduced the revised "History of Japanese Arts" which was compiled by the Government for exhibition in the Paris Fair.

Market of Old Ukiyoye Prints.

The great popularity of old Ukiyo-ye prints among foreign connoisseurs has elevated them from the original humble position to one of great importance artistically and commercially. The supply is scarce now, so assiduously did merchant collectors ransack all the nooks and corners throughout the country, and the price demanded is often forbidding. Forgery is extensively practised and collectors should use strict vigilance.

Kind of Prints. Some fifteen different kinds of prints exist, they being "sumi-ye" (black and white prints), "tan-ye" (vermilion prints), "urushi-ye" (lacquer prints), "beni-ye" (carmine prints), "naga-ye" (long prints), "kirara-zuri" (mica prints), "chuban nishiki-ye" (medium size prints), "koban nishiki-ye" (small size prints), "hoso-ye" (miniature prints), "namiban gomai-tsuzuki" (ordinary five sheet series; also three sheet series and only one sheet); Hoksai pictures; Hiroshiye pictures; old illustrated books, etc. The nishiki-ye most popular to foreign collectors are Moronobu, Kiyonaga, Harunobu, Utamaru and Hoksai.

DESIGNS.

History.

Japan is now reputed to occupy a prominent place in the art of designs, and yet strange to say it was only within these ten years or so that the subject began to attract any serious attention of our people. At any rate, what with the inexhaustible stores of designs left by Korin and his followers, not to go back earlier, our artists and craftsmen did not experience any particular difficulty in getting designs suitable for the purpose Professional designers were, however, not wholly absent, only they were not so specialized as is the case at present. The most notable instance in this respect was the *monya* (pattern-makers), a class of experts who supplied patterns and general designs to dyers and other artisans. The *monya's* work was by no means despicable: on the contrary it was carried to great perfection. In their hands the coats-of-arms and family crests have become things of delight and wonder of creative ingenuity. What the *netsuke* and *fsuba* were in the art of carving so was the *mon* in designs, only in the choice of subjects the *monya* was naturally placed at greater advantage than the *netsuke* artists. Every visible object, real or even imaginary–stars, water currents, birds, insects, flowers, leaves etc.–has been pressed into service to enrich the repertoires and to give endless diversity to the stock of *mon*. One may form some idea of how far the ingenuity and taste of Japanese pattern-designers have been carried

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when he is told that even such a simple emblem as the cross exists in the Japan *mon* book in as many as one hundred different modifications. Besides the *monya* there were painters who furnished designs, while several classes of artists, notably *makiye*, metal-carving and others, generally made it a rule to go by the designs they themselves elaborated.

Japanese Designs and the Occidental.

Designs by Japanese artists, especially those of Korin, have become very popular of late in Europe and America. This is significant, though it by no means follows that this popularity of Japanese designs in Europe and America is to be attributable to their superiority over the Occidental. The real truth must lie deeper and the most probable explanation is that Japanese designs have attracted Occidental taste by the very reason of contrariety. No one can deny that designs of Korin possess merit of an unusual order, but this remark also applies to works of master designers of the West; it would not be wise to pass any absolute verdict, which is hardly possible, on the relative merit of the two schools which are so widely apart in several essential respects. Thus whereas, relatively speaking, Occidental designers aim at scientific precision and regularity, their Japanese brother craftsmen very often ignore this point and rather revel in the indulgence of their unrestrained fancy. In the West designers have to adhere to a certain tradition and system from which their Japanese colleagues are generally free. Western designers, for instance, have to follow a certain accepted canon in evolving designs for tapestry, another for carpets, and so on. No such nice rules bind Japanese designers, for whom the only determining factor is the dictate of good taste, within the wide limit of which they can allow their fancy or whim fullest indulgence, and with the audacity and freshness of almost prestine artists. When a design pleases them, they employ it in various ways, for garments, wall-papers, carpets and what not. It is this very boldness and unconventional abandon of Japanese designs. that appeals to the fancy of Western designers and people. Perhaps it is for a similar reason, for the novelty and the very contrast afforded, that Japanese painting and other arts look attractive in the eyes of Occidentals. *Vice versa*, this must account for the strange fascination which Western arts exercise over the minds of the Japanese. It is well that East and West, while appreciating each other in that way, should never meet, else the world lose much of the zest of life.

As started above the art of designing as a special work only dates some ten years back, and even at present not a few artists supply by their own hands designs needed for their work. Weaving and dyeing, ceramic, printing, joinery, etc., however, depend on aid of specialists.

At present, as reaction against designs of western style Japanese ancient designs of Hindu-Greek character which prevailed about 13 centuries ago in Japan are eagerly studied in some circles.

Contemporary Designers of Note.

With such short history behind it designing as special art counts only a few noted experts at present. They are, in Tokyo, Kubota Beisen, Prof. Fujishima Takeji, Prof. Yuki Somei and Prof. Shimada (Fine Art Academy). Those in Kyoto are Kamisaka Sekka, Furutani Konin and Shimomura Gokko. All these are designers in general, though each of them possesses special merit differing from the rest. Then again they are generally noted dilettanti or connoisseurs. Of the two Professors the first passed through regular training U.S.A. and England (indeed he is

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the only one now in Japan who can boast such record) and keeps an art and craft studio in Tokyo; the second is a graduate of Japanese painting course, class '94. of the Art Academy. Special designers worth mentioning are even fewer, there being only two that are of note, namely, TAKEDA GOICHI (Kyoto Higher Technical School) in architecture and ITAYA KAHICHI in ceramic, the latter possessing his kiln at Tabata near Tokyo.

CERAMIC.

A. POTTERY.

History.—The development of Japanese pottery both as art and industry has been conspicuous in recent years. As item of export in miscellaneous goods group, ceramic takes the lead, its export reaching over *Yen* 3 millions. America is the best customer, and especially since the World's Fair at St. Louis has the American demand grown apace. Tajimi and Toki, both in Mino province, are principal centres of export ware. Tea and coffee service apparently modelled after Copenhagen or Delft ware are there turned out in no small quantity. It would not, however, be strictly just to represent Mino ceramists as imitating models of European or American potters, for it should be remembered that these latter were originally indebted in no small measure to Japan for the designs with which their name is now associated.

Pottery was almost universally in vogue in Japan during the pre-Restoration days when in every fief there were more or less potters to meet ordinary needs of the people residing in it. Only since that time has the business begun to become more and more specialized, and the number of pottery districts lessened in consequence. At present there are some 15 districts more or less noted for pottery, and they are situated in Kyoto, Hizen, Owari, Mino, Kaga, Satsuma, Tokyo, Yokohama and some other places. Mentioned in association with the name of *Yaki* (kiln), the following list is made:—

*Arita-*yaki* (Hizen), *Awada-*yaki* (Kyoto), Awaji-*yaki* (Awaji), Banko-*yaki* (Ise), Izumo-*yaki* (Izumo), Kiyomizu-*yaki* (Kyoto), *Kutani-*yaki* (Kaga), *Makuzu-*yaki* (Yokohama), Mikawachi-*yaki* (Hizen), Mino-*yaki* (Mino), Satsuma-*yaki* (Satsuma), *Seto-*yaki* (Owari), Tobe-*yaki* (Iyo), *Tokyo kilns. The asterisk denotes kilns producing decorative objects either alone or with household utensils. Other ceramic districts of secondary importance are Imbe-*yaki* (Bizen), Inuyama-*yaki* (Owari), Shigaraki-*yaki* (Omi), Soma-*yaki* (Iwaki), Tokoname-*yaki* (Owari), and some others.

Aizu-yaki.—The kiln dates from about 1,647 when a potter from Seto erected a kiln at Hongo village, a place some distance north of Aizu (present town of Wakamatsu). Only faience was produced at first, but about a century and a half later porcelain was also introduced. Aizu-wares are principally confined to household utensils, and for cheapness combined with comparatively excellent technique they enjoy high reputation. Mizuno Kizo of Hongo may be mentioned as one of the most noted potters of Aizu at present.

Arita-yaki.—The Korean potter who followed to Japan a retainer of the Lord of Hizen when the latter returned home from Hideyoshi's Korean expedition in 1598, discovered clay in Hizen and began to produce milk-white porcelains for which Arita-*yaki* subsequently became celebrated. Application of bright pigments was a later innovation. The ware being extremely hard and decoration highly graceful—"brocade" design Arita wares are suited both for decorative and practical use. Among contemporary potters the names of Fukagawa Yeizaemon, Fukagawa Chuji and Fujisaki Tahei may be mentioned. The Koran-sha, Saga,

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is the most important firm of Arita wares.

Awada-yaki.—This is a great favorite with foreigners to whom its elegant decorations seem especially acceptable. The wares are largely shipped abroad under the name of Satsuma faience of Kyoto, they bearing close resemblance both in the quality of plate and designs, though in price Kyoto wares enjoy greater advantage, being cheaper. To KINKOZAN SOBEI is due the credit for this great improvement of Awade-*yaki*. His kilns also produce for foreign markets wares which are modelled on Delft or Copenhagen style. ITO TOZAN is another celebrated living artist of Awada, and perhaps is an artist of greater calibre than his contemporary, possessing a creative power of greater breath. His decoration of faience in seven colors is stated by Capt. Brinkley as a feat not known before.

Awaji-yaki.—This is one of the latest wares having been started only about fifty years ago. At first it was a soft ware docorated with blue or yellow enamel, which enjoyed some popularity owing to low price. The ware however, had little artistic value. Coming to recent period milk-white porcelain called *Onokoro-yaki* was introduced, and it has met with some favorable reception. Utensils and decorative articles are produced.

Banko-yaki.—This is an unglazed dark-colored ware chiefly consisting of Japanese tea-sets, but also finds its way to American market in the shape of ash-holders and such small utensils. Ogawa Hanhichi of Yokkaichi is held in high reputation as potter of this *yaki*.

Izumo-yaki.—There are two varieties of this *yaki*. Rakzan *yaki* and Fushina-*yaki*, the former originating in the Empo-era (1673-'80) and the latter about a century later. Rakzan resembles Hagi-*yaki*, but shade more tasteful. Tea-service etc., are principal production. Fushina was originally faience decorated with flowing golden or bluish enamel, but of late wares with elaborate designs have began to be produced and to attract some attention in foreign markets. Fushina and Sawa are noted potters of Fushina while Nagaoka enjoys great repute for his Rakzan tea-pots and cups.

Kiyomizu-yaki.—Kiyomizu, one of the oldest and most important centres of Japanese pottery, fully maintains the tradition of the past, possessing as it does in SEIFU YOHEI, MIURA CHIKSEN, TAKAHASHI DOHACHI, SHIMIZU ROKBEI, SHOFU KATEI, especially the first two, potters of first order. Yohei is greater than his father of the same name who died in 1860, though this remark may not apply to Dohachi and Rokbei whose predecessors of the same names certainly possessed greater technical and artistic ability. SEIFU is especially great in *céladon* and monochromes of reddish hue, and his attempt to reproduce old Chinese masterpieces has also resulted in delightful specimens. At any rate Seifu enjoys by common consent the reputation of being one of the two foremost living potters of Japan, the other being Miyagawa Kozan of Yokohama, both of whom are on the honorable list of Art Commissioners to the Imperial Court.

Kutani-yaki.—Kutani-*yaki* first attained a great fame as a highly decorated ware based on Arita style. That decoration, however, was of far more subdued tone than the somewhat garish style of later days which at one time attracted great attention of foreign buyers. This method of decoration was overdone, the ware declined in prosperity and an inevitable reaction to older method has set in. The *yaki* has not yet succeeded in reviving the old popularity, while it is even reported that the supply of clay is no longer so plentiful as it was before and that the deficit is made up with unglazed biscuits coming from Mino and Aizu. SHIDA YASUKIYO, SUGIMOTO SAHEI, and ASAI ICHIZO may claim mention as living noted experts of Kutani. It should be

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remembered the industry originally appeared in Daishoji where it is even to-day more prosperously carried on than in any other place of Kaga.

Makuzu-yaki.—Makuzu-*yaki* is the name given to the kiln of MIYAGAWA KOZAN (b. '34), Ota, Yokohama where he removed from Kyoto soon after the opening of this port to foreign commerce. This title was first assumed by Kozan's father of the same name who, originally a potter of Raku style, established his kiln at Makuzu, Kyoto, and produced wares that at once attracted public notice for their uncommon excellence. Kozan's first work at Yokohama was the imitation of Old Satsuma, but this he soon gave up and turned his attention to more ambitious task of reproducing old Chinese masterpieces. The departure he inaugurated found imitators in many of his contemporary ceramists of Kyoto and elsewhere. But Kozan is an artist of too great a calibre to rest contented with merely reproducing imitations of old masterpieces. Indeed to call his productions as imitations would do him injustice, for his "imitations," coming through his fertile brain, invariably bear marks of his own originality stamped upon them. Kozan's versatility is truly remarkable, he being equally at home either with porcelain or faience, monochromes or polychromes or decorative designs (which he himself paints), firing with pigments on biscuits (*hon-yaki*) or painting on glazed ground (*uwaye*). He stands in this respect in strong contrast to his great contemporary, SEIFU YOHEI of Kyoto, whose field of operation is far from being so extensive. What is equally wonderful about KOZAN is, that all his works maintain almost uniform level of high excellence, for he never allows a work which he does not approve to be put on the market, but unsparingly destroys all such wares. Such uniform excellence can not be said to mark the productions of Seifu. Kozan has been an Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court since 1896 and has in his son HANZAN a young potter with great future promise.

Mikawa-chi-yaki.—This is the modern name of old Hirado-*yaki* which at one time occupied a high place in Japan for its artistic production. After the Restoration the industry suffered decline, to be revived, however, through the efforts of TOYOSHIMA MASAHARU and some others.

Mino-yaki.—This is one of the latest additions to the keramic community of Japan. And yet so actively has the business been taken up by people of Mino, that in output Mino wares now stand at the head of the list. For this remarkable prosperity credit is due in large part to NISHIURA ENJI, of Tajimi. Before his time Mino potters were unknown to general public as all their wares were sent out under the guise of Seto production. He erected kilns and work-shop on a scale that was uncommon at that time and devoted all his energy toward improving the quality of Mino wares. This bore fruit from about 1877 and the wares could easily find market on their own merit, even succeeding after a short period to shoot ahead their former masters in output. Mino-*yaki* is essentially an industry, and its wares combine quality acceptable to general public, cheapness and elegance. There are, however, some potters who produce wares of higher pretension. Flower vases, incense-burners and other decorative objects produced by Nishiura are work of high technical skill and refined designing. His kilns are noteworthy as turning out than any other's larger quantity of wares after Delfit and Copenhagen fashion which in the shape of coffee-sets, tea-sets etc. are great favourites with foreign consumers. Porcelains with finished designs over blue glaze produced by KATO GOSUKE, KATO MOSUKE and ICHIKURA also deserve mentioning in this connection.

Satsuma-yaki.—Satsuma-*yaki* has undergone many modifications of which the most notable was the pro-

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duction from the close of 18th century of NISHIKI-DE (brocade design), enamelled faience after the fashion of Awata faience of Kyoto. If, therefore, Awata potters have to a great extent, as they have done, superseded the business of Satsuma artists since the former began to turn out fine specimens known as "Satsuma of Kyoto," the latter perhaps have no valid reason to complain. By this encroachment of Awata people the business in Satsuma, where through the help of local authorities it was once revived after the neglect during the early years of this era, has again suffered relapse. None the less some few living potters of note, as CHIN JUKAN and TOGO JUSHO, maintain the tradition of this famous kiln.

Seto-yaki.—Only earthenwares were at first produced, this continuing as far down as the beginning of the 19th century when a Seto potter came back after having secretly mastered the art of porcelain at Arita. This departure imparted a new impulse to development of the industry in Seto which soon began to eclipse almost all other kilns in the amount of its output. In turn, and quite recently, Seto was thrown into shade by its disciples, potters of Mino. Seto wares are chiefly porcelains of light blue glaze, and most of the potters are contended with manufacturing wares of practical utility. Decorative objects are, of course, not rare, and among these there are porcelain plaques for which Seto has lately become famous, and also imitations of that famous Chinese masterpiece known as *Yun-lo toiai-ki*, very delicate pieces with their fragile bodies decorated with incised designs. KATO GOSUKE, KATO JUSUKE, KAWAMOTO HASUKICHI and KAWAMOTO HANSUKE are noted Seto potters of the day.

Tobe-yaki—It was after the advent of the present era (1868) that this kiln began to attract notice, though it was in 1775 that the first kiln was set up in Iyo at the command of the Lord of Matsuyama. As decorative ware only the light yellow glazed porcelain first produced by Mukai Chihei may be mentioned. Other wares are all utensils. Milk-white glazed ware is also manufactured.

Toju-yaki.—This is the name given to the decorative wares manufactured by KATO TOMOTARO, who after years of untiring experiments has recently invented a mellow reddish glaze which he applies to porcelain of close grained pate. The monochromatic vases and other things manufactured by this potter of Tokyo are delightful specimens.

Tokyo Kilns.—Tokyo can now boast two distinct kilns, namely *Takemoto-yaki* and *Tozu-yaki*, the former started by the old Tokugawa bannerman of that name and the latter by KATO TOMOTARO, originally a potter of Seto and engaged by the defunct porcelain factory, at Koishikawa, Tokyo. TAKEMOTO HAYATA with his father erected a kiln at Takatamura, suburb of Tokyo, early in the era: succeeded, after repeated failures, in producing flower-pots and flower-basins of Cochin-China style. Then followed vases and other decorative things of the same style which is held in high repute by Japanese votaries of tea-ceremonials. Takemoto confined his efforts in producing monochromatic porcelain and in this he attained marked progress, but was cut away in '92 at the premature age of 45, in the midst of active career. His son Ko-ichi has succeeded to the new profession of the family. Two articles of great industrial and technical value have been manufactured by the family, a silk reeling tool by Hayata and an insulator by his son, both made of porcelain of extreme hardness. The present head of the family is present of the Tokyo Pottery Guild.

The ASAHI *yaki* originated by the late Prof. Wagner, of the Tokyo Techinical School, may deserve mention in this place.

B. SHIPPO-YAKI (Enamel Ware).

History.—It was at Nagoya, in the province of Owari, that early in

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the 16th century the *Shippo-yaki* was resuscitated after it was left neglected for several generations, and to the city or more properly Owari still belongs the credit of being the centre of this art and industry. Tokyo in NAMIKAWA SOSUKE and Kyoto in NAMIKAWA YASU-YUKI have each a first class artist in this particular branch of ceramics, but Nagoya boasts several of whom ANDO JYUBEI and HATTORI TADASABURO are prominent. In the matter of output Nagoya supplies 70 to 80 per cent., the balance being distributed among the two Namikawa, some 17 in Kyoto and one in Yokohama. Owari boasts no less than 500 *Shippo* ceramists, of whom about 200 are found in village Takara which is situated about 8 miles west of Nagoya and on the road to Tsushima. Takara-mura is essentially a *Shippo-yaki* village, the only one in Japan, as Seto in the same province is a potters' town. Commercially that village is one of great importance, for it is there that the greater part of cheap *Shippo* ware going to the South seas, America and other places are produced. In the village stands a moment erected in memory of Kaji Tsunekichi by whom the art was revived.

On the whole the output is exceedingly limited, due to the fact that the *Shippo* ware still remains in Japan as an aricle of luxury and that as applied art it is far behind to what it is in Europe where the field of practical application includes almost every day articles of use. Cuff-buttons are perhaps the commonest cheap enamelled objects in Japan.

The reckless selling of the remaining exhibits on the occasion of St. Louis World's Fair has seriously affected the reputation of this industry, which has of late been experiencing severe trial.

Recent Progress.—The progress in recent time must be said to date from 1880 when Namikawa of Tokyo exhibited in the 3rd Domestic Fair held at the metropolice that year a folding screen of four leaves each decorated with designs in enamels produced by a new process, i.e. the now celebrated cloisonnéless (*musen*) ware and erased cloisonné (*shosen*) in which the wares were erased by the action of sulphuric acid. Namikawa's invention at once sprang into fame both at home and abroad, and it laid the foundation of the prosperity which the *Shippo-yaki* business has subsequently enjoyed. It was an invention of no ordinary description and came none too early, for the *Shippo-yaki* business had long been threatened with the danger of collapse, so that even its fate may have been settled by the success or failure of that invention. As it was, it proved a splendid success, reviving and inspiring the industry as it has done with new vitality, for with the aid of the *musen* and *shosen* processes the Japanese shippo ceramists were now able to carry their technique and design to the state of high finish and perfection.

Delicate designs of *Makiye* style began to be very popular. The process of vitrification also made a great advance, and on the occasion of the 4th Domestic Exhibition held at Kyoto the enamel artists' guild of Nagoya was awarded silver medal in recognition of the high development attained in this particular direction. Roused by the spirit of invention and improvement the Japanese artists have ever been active to push on the laudable movement. The new departure that next appeared was in the shape of translucent enamel by the use of French enamel and this was followed by a change in the nature of the body used. Copper had formerly been the most popular metal but the introduction of the new enamel suggested the use of silver base as providing a better background. The plain surface, however, did not appeal to the fastidious taste of our artists, and they borrowing the practice of metal sculptors, made the *ishime* (stone-pitted) ground in order to set the designs, on the surface in greater relief. The production by Ando in imitation of the process of a certain

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French artist, Tesuma(?), of wares with transparent design was the next development. The transparent design enamels are now a common property of all *Shippo* artists in Japan. The 5th Domestic exhibition held at Osaka in 1901 saw a new kind of enamel ware by the same artist of Nagoya. It was a pair of flower vases, about 1.2 ft. high, with designs of *Ciboshi* lilies on. They attracted notice of the Empress when Her Majesty visited the exhibition and were honored with purchase by the Imperial Court.

The origin of this new innovation was not without interest, suggesting as it does the fertile talent of Japanese artists. Ando's brother, in the course of his travel through Europe, noticed a spoon decorated with raised dots in enamel. He brought home some specimens. The design struck his elder brother and artists under him that it might not be difficult to produce enamels with more extensive designs in high relief. Repeated trials were made and the result was the ware which was put on show at the Osaka exhibition. The design was produced by chiselling on the surface of the base, and from chiselling to hammering designs from inside was only a natural process of development. All these different processes have carried the *Shippo* art to high state of perfection and the Japanese master artists in this line can now produce ware of such delicate and consummate designs with marvellous facility that they may perhaps claim the honor of leading the world. The latest improvement relates to coloring. Japanese enamel artists had long been laboring to produce reddish monochrome, and for some years it had defied their ingenuity. At last in 1904 the experiment was carried to success by OTA JINNOEMON of Nagoya by the use of gold chloride. Of course the use of this chemical compound for the purpose of producing the color in question was not a new idea, the difficulty lay how to produce *Shippo* ware of any size of this particular monochrome, for the employment of this color had up to that time been confined, as it is still generally the case in Europe, for decorating small objects as the rays of medals or petals of flowers. Thanks to Ota's discovery Japan can now produce ware of this particular monochrome of almost any size as may be desired. The *mori-agé* ("piled up") style originated by Hattori is a new departure. High relief designs executed in this style look highly tastely.

Style.—It is not possible to speak of style in *Shippo* ware in the same breath as with style in porcelain, the style in the former being not so well defined as in the other. However it may be said in general that Namikawa of Kyoto represents conservative style, that of Tokyo advanced style, while the *Shippo* ceramists of Owari, chiefly on account of number, supply both. Kyoto *Shippo* is generally a cloisonné ware even to-day, and is characterized by heavy color and elaborated designs. It looks very elegant, but sometimes strikes one as gaudy and oppressive. The ware produced by Namikawa of Tokyo furnishes a striking contrast, it is chaster in design and purer in technique. Looking at his ware one is impressed as if one had before him a picture on silk drawn by a master painter of the Shijo school. Kyoto ware therefore attracts the eyes of general tourists who are satisfied with visible effect while Tokyo ware appeals to the fastidious taste of a section of foreigners and of Japanese.

THE JAPANESE SWORD.

It is the strange irony of fate that while the world is ringing with the fame of Bushido, the art of forging the Japanese sword, the "Soul of Samurai," is threatened with extinction. There are only two master sword-smiths now alive, but both are old men who have passed the venerable three score and

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ten, and may therefore die any day. These two are MIYAMOTO KANENORI (b. '31 in Hoki) and GWASSAN SADAMUNE of Osaka now 74 years old. Both have been appointed in '06 Art Commissioners to the Imperil Court, rather tardy honor. Their career sufficiently illustrates to what viscissitude of fortune this once proud art has been subjected since the downfall of the feudal regime.

Miyamoto.—He was a sword-smith in the service of Arao Tajima who as the first councillor of the Lord of Tottori resided in Hoki. He in company with his master resided for a few years in Kyoto during the troubled time of the Restoration. It was then that he was ordered to forge swords for use of the Emperor of the time, father of the present Emperor; of the late Prince Arisugawa, and lastly of the boy Emperor just ascended to the throne. He was also placed in charge of a highly honorable duty, that of forging a number of swords and other edged implements which are newly made whenever the twentieth year anniversary of the ceremony of removing the Great Shrine of Ise is performed. The ceremony for which the master smith received the order was that carried out in 1869. That was the high water mark of his career for some decades to come, for with the proclamation in '72 of the edict prohibiting the wearing of swords by *Shizoku*, as the *Samurai* was now called, sword-making business suddenly lost patronage, and he had to retire to his native place. There for about fifteen years he eked out his existence by making kitchen knives and other common tools. It was by divine intercession, as it were, that his hidden merit was once more restored to light. The removal ceremony of the Great Shrines was to take place in '89 and the programme of preparation included the making of new swords, halberts and so forth. The authorities in charge were very much perplexed to decide as to whom should the order be given, for the name of Miyamoto had gone out of memory. Guided by the mark of the maker engraved upon the hilt of one of the swords, inquiry was sent to the district authorities of Hoki. His existence was assured and he was summoned up in a hurry to Tokyo, to be charged once more with the sacred business. Thus brought out to deserved eminence he was no longer obliged to lead an obscure life; in fact he now found himself an object of considerable interest on the part of public. He was once honored with forging swords in the presence of His Majesty, was ordered to make swords for the two children of the Prince Imperial, for the British Minister of War in the last Balfour Cabinet, and what is far more noteworthy,—such cases being very rare,—he was for the third time been placed in charge of sword-making business for the removal ceremony to be performed '09. He was also given office in '93 at the Tokyo Arsenal where swords for use of non-commissioned soldiers are made.

Gwassan.—The career of GWASSAN, briefly noticed in the biographical section of this publication, though perhaps less romantic is equally suggestive. Gwassan is even reputed by some to be superior artist than Miyamoto, but it was only in '05 that his fame was first noised abroad, and that he began to engrave his own name on the swords that came from his anvil. He had been obliged until then to engrave on his make the names of Kanemitsu, Masakuni and other old swordsmiths of Bizen and Sagami, for he could not get any order if he used his own name.

THE OLD SWORD AND THE NEW.

This strange procedure of the first sword-smith now in Japan requires explanation. The fact is the supply of old swords is still almost inexhaustible in Japan. For hundreds of years daimyos and their

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retainers preserved their swords handed down from their forefathers, and to the stock they kept on adding whenever fancy directed them. Perhaps every respectable old daimyo's house still keeps hundreds of swords and every respectable old samurai's family must keep five or six, and there are even now some 300 such houses and over thousand times as many families. Consequently old Japanese swords can be procured at less than a tenth of the price commanded during the halcyon days of feudalism, but at a lower rate than that which ordinary people would be inclined to pay for a sword forged by living smiths. Thirty *yen* must at least be paid for a blade expressly ordered of Gwassan, for he can hardly he expected to temper at a single essay a blade with which he is satisfied; three or four must be forged before a satisfactory one is obtained. The result is such an order is very rarely received, a decent old blade being procurable at perhaps a third of the price.

The Dying Art.

The only two living master swordsmiths nearing the close of their earthly existence, the question that naturally arises is, will there appear successors to carry on the tradition of this noble art? The probability is they will not, so long as demand for new swords remains so precarious as it has been heretofore. Time is changed and life is now too hard to attract young men to the pursuit of the ancient craft when the prospect of reward is so slender. Beside the two masters there are Hi-oki Kanetsugu, formerly swords-smith in the service of the Lord of Tottori clan; Osaka Kaneyoshi of Mino, noted for swords of the Seki style; and Horii Taneaki who was befriended by the late Baron Sannomiya, himself a great expert in the art, and plied his anvil at the forge constructed at the Baron's premises. The former two are old men only ten years or so younger than the great seniors, though the third is still in the prime of life. It is doubtful whether any of the three can get on as regular sword-smiths, even supposing they can attain the high standard of excellence of Gwassan or Miyamoto. The numerous race of experts who, sub-ordinate to the smith, made accessories is fast disappearing, or has taken to more paying occupation. The only best artisan in Japan for lacquering the sheath of the sword died in '05 with no one to succeed to his art; there is only one expert each now for cording the hilt and for applying the shark's skin to it, and both are old men well on sixty. Sword-polishers are an exception amidst this universal desolation to all other follow craftmen, for peers and others who possess swords have to polish them every now and then to keep them from rusting. It is curious to note that while the art of forging the sword is in imminent danger of extinction through utter neglect, we find its enthusiastic votaries among foreigners. There is Dr. Tilden, medical man of America, who while in Japan learned for three years the art under a young smith, and there is Mr. Alfred Dobrie, engineer of Bessemer's Steel Works. The latter has never been in Japan, but his fancy for Japanese swords has taken such strong hold of him that he is now writing a book upon them, three instalments, in which form it is published, having appeared.

Military Officers and the Japanese Swords.

It should not be supposed that army and naval officers of the present day are indifferent to the sword which was an object of almost religious devotion to the old *Samurai*. On the contrary they hold a similar cherish to the blade, though in the mood unavoidably different from that of the sword-girdling gentry of by-gone days. The sabres they wear are not

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properly sabres, for the blade is invariably that of Japanese sword, either old or new. Strange to say the idea of adopting or adapting the sword for the sabre-blade originated with the Navy and not with the Army. It occurred to some admirals on the occasion of the prohibition of sword-wearing custom by *Shizoku* in 1872, when hundreds of sword-smiths and thousands of subordinate artisans were thrown into something like a panic at the idea of losing means of livelihood. The admirals in question thought that their sabres might as well be made with the blade from Japanese sword as with the ordinary sabre-blade. The idea was at once carried into execution; their peculiar shaped sabres attracted the notice of the young Emperor when on a certain occasion they were brought in his presence. His Majesty expressed his approval, and this led to the universal use of the Japanese bladesabres by officers of the Navy. On the other hand, officers of the Army were for the several years contented with using ordinary sabres, and it was not before the fierce experience of bloody hand-to-hand fightings in the civil war of 1877 that they were convinced of the inefficiency of their sabres in actual service. Since that time it has almost become an unwritten law for military officers to keep two sabres, one real which is used in drill and the other made of sword for use on battlefield. However, the Japanese blade generally used by the less warlike descendants of old samurai is shorter and less heavy. The blade used in older days measured from hilt to tip about 2½ ft. and weighed about 300 *monme* (100 *monme* about 0.8¼ lb. avo.). At the time of the particular civil war the blade most in demand measured about 2.2 ft. and weighed about 180 *monme*. The Japan-China war did not put the swordmanship of Japanese officers to any great test, and after the war even shorter blades, 2 ft. at most, were in demand. During the late war, on the other hand, when desperate hand-to-hand fightings were very frequent the length and weight of the blade was restored to that prevailing at the time of the civil war. The blade of this kind was used formerly by minors, retired samurai and non-combatants. It is shorter swords of this particular type that find larger number of customers.

The Sabre.

The sword and the sabre are two distinct things, so are sword-smiths and sabre-smiths, the blade for one being quite dissimilar to that for the other. The process of tempering, therefore, must necessarily be different. This distinction also extends to the materials used for forging them. For the Japanese sword steel made of sand-iron, generally that produced in Hoki and Bizen is used, while the sabre is made of imported steel. Again in the eyes of sword-smiths and sword collectors the sabre is merely an object of practical utility while the sword is one of taste and ornament as well. Sword-smiths are artists while sabre-smiths are artisans. The latter have in most cases descended from the former, but not until after repeated failures could they learn the new process of tempering. An interesting story is attached to the history of sabre making in Japan. It will be remembered that the sword-prohibition edict in '74 suddenly robbed sword-smiths and others of the means of livelihood, and orders given by officers of the infantine fleet of Japan for sabres were insignificant. It happened in '74 that the Army felt the neccessity to get a supply of sabres for its officers and the authorities were on the point of placing orders with German makers. The news reaching the ears of a certain sword-dealer in Tokyo, he earnestly represented and barely succeeded in prevailing upon the authorities to postpone giving that order until after Japanese sword-smiths had been allowed fair trials to forge sabres. The trials at last succeeded, though

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after repeated failures, and Japan, therefore, was saved at least some expense, if not dishonour, of depending on foreign countries for the supply of sabres used in her army. The timely step taken by the petitioner has been richly rewarded, indirectly, for through his foresight and energy he has since risen to be the greatest sabre-dealer and maker in Japan. (This was Suya Hikage-cho, Shiba). At present sabres for use in the Army are manufactured at the Tokyo Arsenal, but for mounting Japanese blade for sabres or for making real sabres a sufficient number of hands are found in Tokyo. Of late quite a large number of sabres have began to find their way to China for use of her officers.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

Textile fabrics as decorative objects may properly be divided into three classes, namely those that depend for effect on woven figures, those that produce effect by dyeing, and lastly embroidery. Fabrics with woven decorations are essentially heavy stuffs and include various kinds of brocade as *nishiki* and *kinran*, *donsu*, *tsuzure-ori*, satin, etc. Formerly their use was more limited than it is to-day. Chief demand came for making ornamental surcoats of great daimiyos, garments on ceremonious occasions for high priests and ladies, screens and hangings at temples and palaces, *obi* for ladies, and so forth. The gold brocade was, as is still so to some extent, associated in the minds of ordinary people with the Imperial standard of which it was and is still invariably made. As tapestry the use of textile fabrics was not so general as in the West, nor did Japan have table cloth or bed-cloth. However, for making knick-knacks of sundry descriptions, as tobacco-pouches, purses, sword-bags etc. heavy stuffs consumed were not small. As ladies' *obi* the demand for less heavier stuffs still continues to occupy an important place. It may not be exaggeration to say that but for this peculiar costume of Japan, high-class weaving could never have attained the progress it did in this country. That progress was in danger of suffering serious check when demand of daimiyos, temples, and others for heavy woven fabrics fell with the abolition of feudalism. The decline suffered was fortunately temporarily and, what is better, it has been more than compensated for by the appearance of a new and larger class of patrons, in Europe and America. It was then that heavy and costly stuffs of larger dimension than our weavers used to produce began to grow in demand, in the shape of tapestry, table or bed cloths etc. The weavers of Nishijin lost no time to import jacquard looms and to turn out pieces suitable to foreign customers. Considerable modifications have since appeared in Japanese decorative weaving, either by studying products of foreign looms or by improving native products to meet foreign demand. The *tsuzure-ori* piece, perhaps the most elaborate work of decorative weaving both in regard to technique and design, is no longer a small specimen of curiosity as it formerly was, but a sumptuous arras magnificent in design and workmanship. Some Nishijin master weavers have even began to attempt Gobelins. In technical skill they may not yet come up to the high standard of French artists, but they have their *tsuzure-ori* to rival the celebrated French products. IIDA SHINHICHI, KAWASHIMA JIMBEI and NISHIMURA SOEMON are three greatest weavers and dealers in Kyoto.

Yuzen and **Yuzen-birodo** ("cut velvet") are two of the most important fabrics with printed decorations. The former is not merely used for

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decoration purpose only, but as garment for young women and girls the demand for it is quite extensive. Silk crapes, silk tissue called *habutaye* and also muslain de laine are employed as ground to receive designs according to Yuzen process. Showy designs in rich and bright colors generally characterize Yuzen fabrics and it is because Japanese girls wear garment made of this particular stuff that they present such picturesque appearance. The YUZEN-BIRODO is almost exclusively intended for decorative use, for tapestry, table or bed cloth or even as wall-picture. The process of dyeing is identical with that for the *Yusen*, but in the cut-velvet the design is cut out of the nape of the cloth according to the picture originally painted upon it. The consequence is, the design of the cut-velvet, as compared with that of the other, can not be carried to minute elaboration; it somewhat lacks life-like freshless in color and details of form. This drawback is amply compensated for by mellow tone of decorative effect and particularly by the lustre which the fabric imparts.

Embroidery.—But it is in embroidery that the decorative talent of Japanese artists has been put to greatest advantage. Embroidery is indeed one of the most significant cases illustrating how highly are the Japanese people endowed with faculty of adaptation. It may be remembered that, with the social revolution that followed the downfall of feudal system, Kyoto embroidery experts suddenly found themselves placed in great strait, they no longer obtaining orders from daimiyos and other high circles. Foreigners who occasionally visited such big dry-goods stores as Takashimaya (Iida), Nishimura or Kawashima were noticed to show great interest in small embroidered pieces of Japanese *fukusa* (ornamental wrapper made of fabrics) This suggested to some of them that it might be worth their while to produce embroidery expressly intended for foreign patrons. One of the foremost painters of Kyoto at that time, Chikdo, was made to draw pictures to be worked into design by embroidery, and the idea was carried out into execution. Everybody is now aware how successful has been the innovation and to what marvellous standard of excellence has the art of embroidery been carried in Japan. Embroidered figures as worked out by first class experts in Kyoto are really things of delight. They can reproduce with colored yarns almost any tint and shade which painters obtain by means of pigments. Not only are original paintings faithfully reproduced but in one important respect embroidery even surpasses painters' work, in that the lustre of the silk yarns used imparts to the designs a heightened effect as compared with pictures drawn with brushes. Pine leaves put in embroidery, for instance, look fresher and more faithful to life than the same drawn by painters. This remarkable development has mainly been a result of specialization, there being experts especially strong in landscapes, others in birds and flowers, and still others in human figures and so on. The art of embroidery thus developed within the present generation generally exists in the shape of wall-pictures *byobu* (folding screens), table-cloth etc., fine specimens of which may be seen at Takashimaya's branch-stores either at Yokohama or Tokyo.

Nishijin, of Kyoto, stands in the forefront as centre of decorative weaving, embroidery and dyeing, especially in the latter two. In regard to the first Ashikaga and Kiryu, both not far from Tokyo, claim some share. As to industrial branch of weaving, this is almost universal in Japan, but if we are to pick out places where woven fabrics going to Europe and America are produced, there are, besides the three centres mentioned, Hachioji (for Kaiki etc.) Kai (nursery of Kaiki silk tissue), Fukui, Ishikawa and Toyama (for habutaye), Kawamata (habutaye), etc.

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LACQUER ART.

History.—This is one of the few arts which are peculiar to Japan and for which she is indebted in no particular degree to neither China nor any other country initiation or tutoring. It was during the reign of the Emperor Kwammu (782–805 A.D.) that lacquer art first attained a marked development. The *makiye* was already known at that time. About ten countries later, that is during the latter part of the 17th century, the art bloomed to that state of astonishing splendor as paralled neither before nor after in the history of this art. The very fact that lacquer was peculiar to Japan has not been wholly beneficial in its effect, for absence of competition has perhaps benumbed the originality of both *makiye* and *nurimono* artists into which two classes the votaries of the art may be divided. Again the very splendor of the works of old masters may have conduced to bring about the same result and to have served to awake the sentiment of despairing admiration instead of inciting the bolder spirit of emulation and originality. It is true the art and craft was considerably improved by ZESHIN (d. '89) and his pupils HOSI and JAISHIN (d. '03), but generally speaking, till only a few years ago, *makiye* artists made it their point to slavishly follow in the wake of old masters in designs, workmanship and kind of work. They were excellent in their way, and no doubt possessed fascination attractive both to natives and foreigners, but when year after year conventional forms and almost stereotfyped designs were repeated the public could not help being tired of the monotony. Some of the leading contemporary artists seem to have discerned the signs of the times and to have been inspired with a new spirit which has come over Japan subsequent to the late war. Since 1905 they have been endeavoring to produced objects with bolder and more animated designs based on sketches from nature. In this attempt *makiye* artists find themselves seriously hampered in their work in that their atelier supplies are limited only to gold and silver dust, a few varieties of lacquer pigments and mother-of-pearl. The only hope is, that the natural ingenuity of the Japanese artists may find means of making shift, and to achieve a success that may come up even to sanguine expectation. Time will show. Although *makiye* objects belonging to the domain of art find pations all over the world, it is interesting to hear that the Imperial Court of Japan is by far the most important of all. Almost ninety or more out of every one hundred art *makiye* produced by the living master artists find their customers in the Court, not necessary for its own use, but chiefly as presents to its own distinguished subjects at home and to foreign Courts and subjects. Thus the two most notable *makiye* articles recently produced have gone to the Court. One was the parlour cupbord made to order of the Court by the Government Fine Art Academy in Tokyo. It took ten years and cost Y. 30,000. The other was the screen exhibited by the Lacquer Art Association at the 5th Domestic Exhibition held at Osaka 1903, each of the 13 leaves undertaken by a master *makiye* artist in Japan. It was labelled Y. 6,500 and purchased by the Court.

Of the *nurimono* or ordinary lacquering art nothing particulary new to claim attention has occurred of late. One important question which is affecting the art as a whole is the growing scarcity of the supply of lacquer juice in Japan and also in China from which the deficiency has heretofore been supplemented. This is a serious matter and urgently demands the attention of the Government and people. Tokyo, Kyoto, and Kanazawa are places where high-grade *makiye* objects are produced,

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and then come Aizu and Osaka. Shizuoka enjoys wide reputation as a principal centre of commercial *makiyé* wares which are quite devoid of value from the stand-point of art. Of the contemporary master *makiyé* artists and artisans the following may be mentioned:—

In Tokyo, for *Makiyé*:—Shiroyama Shosai (Prof.), Tsujimura Shokwa Akatsuka Jitoku, Funahashi Shumin, Tanabe Shorei, Uematsu Hobi, Yasui Hochu; for Lacquer:—Koyama Kumekichi, Ichijima Asajiro, Okude Iwajiro, Suzuki Kasuke.

In Kyoto, for *Makiyé*:—Tomita Kohichi, Yamamoto Rihei; for Lacquer:—Kimura Shooku, Okada Shoka.

In Kanazawa, for *Makiyé*:—Sawada Soji, Ogaki Shokun; for Lacquer:—Tsuruta Wasaburo, Yonenaga Tahichiro.

Then there are in Nagoya Kanamori Haru-ji (lacquer), in Shizuoka Ishikawa Gonjiro (lacquer), in Nara Yoshida Tatsu-no-suke (lac.), in Kagawa Fujikawa Yonezo and Fujikawa Shinzo (both lacquer), in Aizu Shinowara Unkichi (*Makiyé*), in Osaka Asano Sukesaburo (*Makiyé*), in Kamakura Koto Unkyu (*makiyé*).

The "dry lacquer" art revived by Karasugi Gochiku and Tsujimura Shoka deserves mention, as also the discovery of "colored" lacquer art at the Art Academy.

The Nippon Lacquer Art Society (est. 1891) at Yumi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, and the Lacquer Art Firm (est. 1897) at the same address are headquarters for the lacquer art and industry of Japan, the former dealing with matters for improving the art and industry and the latter acting as medium between *makiyé* and lacquer artists and artisans and general public who want to give order. The two bodies are in charge of Mr. Araki Mayumi, perhaps the most noted *Makiyé* and lacquer ware connoisseur.

WOOD-CARVING AND IVORY-CARVING.

1. Wood-carving.

History.—In sculpture modern Japan has little to boast of, the art having remained in the state of neglect for more than three centuries ending about the beginning of the 19th century. Sculptors of Buddhist images had degenerated into mere artisans, though the case was somewhat better with the *miyabori-shi* (those who carved frieges and pillars of temples and other edifices), and carvers of *netsuke* and masks for *no* actors. Of the four classes of wood-carvers only the "temple-carvers" may be said to enjoy comparative popularity, for with the change of the times the latter two classes have to abandon their field of work and to take to more profitable ivory-carving. Buddhist carvers are a little better off, but with a much narrowed demand owing to decay of Buddhism.

The Situation.—Wood-carving business is now situated in an unenviable position, being beset with discouraging circumstances. As an object of decoration a wood-carving is disqualified for appealing to public patronage, in that it is comparatively costly, almost as costly as a piece of ivory-carving of a similar size. Then it does not compare favorably with a wood-carving produced in Europe. Hence carved wooden decorations of Japan find very little demand both at home and abroad. It must also be remembered that field is pretty well occupied at home by artisans following in the wake of Hidari Jingoro, artisans who have no elevated notion as to the nature of their profession, but are from lack of education and also from their long custom are contented to consider themselves as a sort of carpenters and therefore not entitled to receive compensation higher than artisans' wages. In the presence of such circumstances, it can hardly be expected that young art students will chose wood-carving as their life-work; even if they did the result would be hardly reassuring.

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They would be embarrassed to find that while expecting what they deemed suitable return for works of long labor the productions from the hands of uneducated artisan carvers were even superior to theirs in workmanship. This comparison is by no means imaginary; it represents cases that have actually occurred, and it proved sufficiently discouraging to art students. Since then the wood-carving course of the Tokyo Art Academy has ceased to attract students and has had, therefore, to effect a radical modification in its method. In a similar way wood-carvers of the new school who were orginally drawn to the profession from ambitious ideal have been obliged to turn to ivory-carving or to modelling in plaster. The wood-carving course in question is non-existent, and the Academy teaches only ivory carving and plaster-modelling.

Plaster-Modelling.— Woodcarving and plaster-modelling, it may be noted, are easily interchangeable, and experts in the one can after a short training pass to the other. In the one the artist has to chip out a desired figure and in the other to build it up. The process is exactly reverse, but a wood-carver who is thoroughly at home with his subject can produce a plaster-model after preliminary lessons in handling clays or plaster. There are, therefore, two classes of plaster-modellers at present in Japan, one consisting of old wood-carvers and the other composed of men who were devoted to it from the first. The former are therefore wood-carvers and modellers in one.

Living Wood-carvers.—Wood-carving specialists outside "temple sculptors" are not many, but we may mention as such Profs. TAKAMURA KO-UN and TAKE-UCHI HISATOU (Tokyo Art Academy), two of the foremost artists in this line. The former was pupil of TAKAMURA TO-UN (d. '79) and was originally a Buddhist carver. He enjoys repute as being perhaps the best carver of animals. Carving of historical figures is regarded as a special province of the other. Both are also plaster-modellers. YASUDA MATSUGORO, Yamazaki Cho-un, Hayashi Bi-un, SHINKA YONEHARU UNKAI, MORI HOSEI, Goto Sadayuki (d. 03) and YAMADA KISAI (d. 00) and some others stand on a lower level. Shinkai TAKETARO, (originally Buddhist) is more of a modeller than the other, he having been sent abroad by the Government to study the new art. Yoneharu has lately been working in ivory rather than in wood.

The "Temple-Sculpture."—The chiselling of friezes and of similar decorations in wood, as before stated, is now the most prosperous branch of wood sculpture, specialists in the line being kept quite busy, probably owing to their comparatively lesser number than they were before. This is not only because there is necessity to apply repairs to old famous architecture as the mausolea at the Zojo-ji temple and at Nikko, but also because the practice is now very common to use for rooms both built in Japanese and foreign style, friezes decorated with carved figures.

Modellers in Plaster.—This is the most marked instance of Occidental influence over Japanese arts. It originated with the short-lived art course in the old Kobu Daigaku (Engineering College) subsequently amalgamated with the University of Tokyo. From this course graduated OKUMA UJIHIRO, and FUJITA BUNZO, while Prof. SHIRAI UZAN who studied in France and MOTOYAMA HAKUN came from the Tokyo Art Academy. To this short list should be added the names of ex-Prof. NAGANUMA Shukei who returned in '87 from prolonged study at Rome, Shinkai Taketaro, Ogura Sojiro and a few others, as also Prof. NUMADA ICHIGA who is Officier de Academie France. Okuma has so far been most active in furnishing models for bronze-images, for the images of Omura Masujiro (erected at Kudan, Tokyo), late Prince Arisugawa, late General Kawakami and some others all came from his hands. Ogura modelled Prince Ito's

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image at Kobe, Motoyama (some consider him foremost modeller for images) that of late Count Goto at Shiba Park; Shinkai that of late Prince Kita-Shirakawa in front of the Guard's Barrack near the Imperial Court.

2. Ivory Carving.

History.—With the gradual decay of the old custom of wearing tobacco-pouches to which the *netsuke* was an indispensable appendage, ivory-carving suffered considerable check, but only for a short time, the carver having subsequently found in the production of *okimono* and other decorative objects for foreign customers an employment that furnishes them greater amount of work and perhaps even more lucrative. It may even be said that ivory-carving as art has been created through this foreign patronage, and that it is equally maintained by it. More than 90 % of the whole output of ivory objects for decoration goes abroad, and of that total about 60 % is taken up by American patrons and the remaining 40 % spread over Europe. Price and consideration of architecture prevent ivory ornaments from being popular at home, for not only are they dear but also they are judged out of place for halls constructed in native style. In regard to breadth of chiselling and scope of work, the carvers of the present day enjoy incomparable advantages over their predecessors. The latter seldom had for their field of work a bit of tusk larger than could be carved out into a tiny *netsuke*, while the others can command the use of large blocks sometimes as large as 2 ft. There can be no question, therefore, that ivory carvers have for the first time been enabled during these two or three decades to develop their real capacity. It is not to be wondered at that ivory-chiselling threatens to overshadow wood-carving and that many craftsmen formerly belonging to the latter have been induced to give up the wood for the tusk.

Two Kinds of Ivory.—It should be remembered that every "ivory" ware is not made of the elephant's tusk, for the walrus tusk is also used for making smaller objects. The difference between the two is that while the "elephant ivory" possesses minute wood-grains in the other ivory they are absent. Ordinary persons can not easily distinguish the two without close inspection. The walrus ivory is of course cheaper, though not so much as some people may suppose.

Style of Carving.—In technique ivory carving is practically divided into two classes, *rittai-mono* (carving in block) and *hiramono* (level carving). Artists are specialized as to kind of work they produce, some being specialists in human figures, the most numerous class, others of animals and so on. There is one special school known as Okawa school originated about two generations ago. It consists in carving with separate pieces the figures forming one group and then suitably arranging them on a single block to make them look as if they were carved out of that block. Naito Shizukuni is the best living artist of this school. There is also ivory inlaying, but the mother-of-pearls in Japanese inlaid ivory wares are in danger of peeling off when taken to countries of dry climate. Only wares produced by master artizans, among whom Nohara Teimei stands prominent are free from this defect.

Living Artists.—Living ivory artists may be mainly divided into three groups, viz, those following the lead of Prof. Ishikawa Mitsu-aki (or Komei) (of the Tokyo Art Academy), others under Yoshida Homei, best pupil of the late Shimamura who in his days divided with the Professor the honor of being the master artist in this particular line, and finally those who were formerly wood carvers. This honor, therefore, is now in undisputed possession of the Professor, and he is fully entitled to it. His productions are characterized by classic purity both in design and technique, and it should be noted that he is a painter of no common merit. Yoshida Homei is still a

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young man about thirty, and yet his great master singled him out to receive his mantle. He is therefore credited by his contemporaries as an artist with a great future. Prof. Ishikawa possesses in Asahi Meido a pupil quite worthy to succeed to his fame. Among the ivory woodsculptors may be mentioned Yoneharu Unkai, and as these generally retain, either on purpose or as effect of long custom, the original style of chiselling, their work is somewhat distinct from that of ordinary artists in ivory. Besides those mentioned above living ivory artists worth introducing to foreign collectors are Asahi Gioksan of Kyoto who occupies in that city a position similar to that of Prof. Ishikawa in Tokyo; then Takenouchi Jitsuga, Hamada Shomei, Hirasaka Hobun, Shimomura Hozan, Sano Koichi, Hayashi Hozan, and others. The last named is especially noted for delicate workmanship. One of his recent productions was an exquisite piece of workmanship. It consisted of a farm house embosomed in a grove and with a number of people in. It was even furnished with sliding doors. The whole was carved out of single ivory plaque which measures about 5″ by 3″.

Foreigners desirous of obtaining ivory wares should be reminded not to place them in too warm and dry places, for they are liable to crack, but if put in a glass case kept suitably moist this danger can be avoided. As mantel-pieces, therefore, it would be safer to select wares carved out of a block, not too thick, but of a smaller one which prevents cracking by equal expansion of different parts.

As manufacturers and dealers in ivory wares Toyama & Sons (Ginza, Tokyo) and Kaneda Kenjiro (Ogacho, Kyobashi) are well known establishments. Murata, (Yokoyama-cho, Tokyo,) also deals in the same line.

METAL WORK.

Recent Progress.

Remarkable has been the progress recently attained in Japan in this particular branch of art both pure and applied. When people say that the art of Japanese metal work has declined, they are merely talking vague generalities or furnish another instance of delusion of historical perspective. The art of sword decoration has indeed disappeared with the fall of feudalism, but metal artists and craftsmen have found in its stead a field of work demanding greater exercise of their skill and talent and perhaps furnishing larger market. The *daimyo* and *samurai* may have been less fickle patrons to metal artists than foreign customers, but the latter are at least larger consumers. Then the *tsuba* and other small sword ornaments in which limited field of work a large number of metal artists and artisans had had to confine themselves could never allow their ingenuity full play, but the same men carve now on their work-tables vases, censers, statuettes, and diverse sorts of hall decorations which must exert an expansive and healthy influence on their capacity. The benefit of division of labor and of regular education is similarly constituting a powerful factor toward promoting a greater improvement of the art. How far the new circumstances have done in that direction may be seen by comparing works produced before the present era of Meiji (began 1867) and those of later production, or, what amounts to the same thing, by placing side by side articles made by artisans of old school and those by others who have had the benefit of education, say, at a Fine Art Academy, either in Tokyo or Kyoto. The wares coming under the former of the two parallels will present as a rule lack of proportion or other defect of unnaturalness.

Modelling.—The benefit of the new school is nowhere more conspicuously shown than in modelling. This branch of work used to occupy

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formerly a highly anomalous position. Modellers, as associated with carvers, generally formed a class by themselves, but on a lower plane, all the merit attaching to their work being assumed by the artist who undertook visible part of the object based on that model. Hence modellers of high talent, naturally rebelling against this humiliating treatment, were sure in nine cases out of ten to bloom forth as casters or other class of artists whose names could be engraved on the finished articles. The result was while master-casters were almost always their own modellers, ordinary model-specialists ended their days unknown and neglected except by casters to whom they supplied the groundwork.

All this is changed now and the elevation of modelling to the position to which it is really entitled cannot fail to exert beneficially on the general improvement of the art.

Pure and Applied Art.—Another thing which distinguishes modern metal art from the old is in regard to the distinction between pure art and applied art. The two were formerly very often confounded. Indeed work without elaborate decoration was considered unfinished. This lack of clear distinction between the two frequently caused trouble when Japanese artists sent their work to foreign exhibitions. Thus a statuette in *shibuichi* of elaborate workmanship sent by Prof. Okazaki Sessei, living master-caster, to the Paris Exposition of 1900 was refused admission to the art gallery, as the commissioners judged it as a piece of applied art.

Alloys for Metal Work.

There are three kinds of alloys used by Japanese artists in metals, viz., copper-bronze which may be regarded as an alloy of six to seven parts copper and three parts lead with slight mixture of tin; *shibuichi*, one quarter silver and three quarter copper; and *shakudo*, seven parts copper to three parts gold. The supply of the copper-bronze alloy is generally obtained by melting down old bronze wares as candle-sticks, old coins, etc., excepting sound-giving articles such as bells, gongs, etc. The re-melted alloy is preferred to the new one, as the former can lend better color to the wares produced. The addition of copper of about ten per cent of the whole weight is said to heighten the color effect of the old alloy. The objection to the use of sound-giving vessels is that the coloring effect is inferior.

Style of Japanese Metal Work.

Japanese metal work is extremely complicated as to styles, which, however, may be broadly classified into casting, chisselling, hammering, and inlaying. They are to some extent inter-dependent of one another while each consists of more or less number of different processes, making the subject of metal work rather entangled. By far the best article so far published on the modern metal work of Japan is that contained in the 10th edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, it combining the two merits of conciseness and comprehensiveness.

Of the four main divisions of metal-work, chiselling is most characteristic to Japan and indicates a greater progress than in the other three, and indeed speaking generally, the fame of Japanese metal art may be said to depend mainly on the high standard to which it has been carried through the liberal patronage of *samurai*.

Casting.—As referred to above, modeller's part in the casting work has lately began to receive due recognition it deserves and that the modeller stands to-day at least on the level with the caster. For this topsy-turvyism of the relative position of the two there was some reason. Casting, as it was practised universally at former time and as it is still practised even to-day, was not exactly like that generally done in the Occident. In the eyes of the Japanese caster a rough work taken out of the mold is an incomplete piece, he must

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give it a finishing touch either with the chisel or the hammer or both, and the public evidently held a similar idea. The caster therefore came to the conclusion that for any merit possessed by the object he alone and not the modeller, should be entitled. Only after the demarkation separating pure from applied art was first brought home to the minds of our artists, and this practically dates from the time of the last world's fair at Paris, has the position of modeller begun to be recognized. At present bronze castings without "finishing touch" are produced, notably by Kaneda Kenjiro and a few others. These welcome the change as it relieves them of the troublesome process of finishing. But there are other casters who are following the old method and also still others who use casting as a preliminary for chiselling.

Metal-casters from the very nature of their work, are perhaps the largest guild of all metal-workers, but of these three stand out prominent as masters, viz. OKAZAKI SESSEI, OSHIMA JO-UN, and SUZUKI CHOKICHI. The first is a caster of the old school and has cast a number of statues, the second (considered by some as the greatest living master of wax-modelling) is more disposed to produce hall ornaments, as vase, *okimono* etc. He was for some while a Professor at the Fine Art Academy, Tokyo. Sazuki Chokichi, Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court, may perhaps claim a greater title as artist, but he has of late rarely produced his own work, being chiefly devoted to managing his workshop where commercial metal wares are turned out. His latest production was a pair of dragons in silver presented by the Peers to Their Imperial Majesties on the occasion of the silver wedding ceremony some years ago. The name of KANO SEI-UN should also be mentioned.

Chiselling.—Chiselling is closely allied to casting and inlaying, for Japanese glyptists, in treating a work of larger dimension, generally have recourse to casting the ground-work at first, while the help of inlaying is resorted to in producing a work of special design. The latter is a very common device and is known by the name of *zogan katakuri*. Chiselling can boast even a larger number of first rate artists than casting. There is ITO KATSUMI, a venerable patriarch of four score years old, who was one of the regular sword-decorators to the Tokugawa Regency, and therefore as a chiseller of old *tsuba* and similar minor objects he occupies the foremost rank. Prof. UNNO SHOMIN and his nephew Prof. UNNO BISEI (both of the Fine Art Academy of Tokyo) and his UNNO MINJO should be mentioned next. The two elder Unnos were sword glyptists to the Lord of Mito, and are especially noted for chiselling human images. It may be stated in passing that the elder Unno was a fellow Professor at the present institution with the late Kano Natsuo (d. 1897) who was perhaps the foremost *katakiri* artist in recent time. The younger Unno has twice visited Europe and America to study the Western style, especially as applied to chiselling of medals and decorations. He is one of the most noted rising metal artists, being still comparatively young, and is certainly the most versatile, he supplying by his own hands the groundwork in casting and also designs. KAGAWA KATSUHIRO, TSUKADA HIDE-AKI, SHO-AMI MASAYOSHI (of Kyoto). FUGAWA KAZU-NORI and SAKURAGAWA SANSHIRO (Gov. Art Academy) are artists enjoying equal fame as the elder Unno. Kagawa (Art Commissioner to the Court) excels in chiselling flowers, birds and landscapes while Tsukada loves to work on a larger field. His two iron plaques, 6 ft. by 3, with dragon and cloud chiselled upon may yet remain in the memory of those who visited the Chicago World's Fair to which they were sent. Fugawa is a recognized master of *katakiri bori* work and his chiselling is marked with vigor. Shō-ami is over 70 years old and is chiefly devoted to producing high-grade

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articles for foreign patrons. It should be noted that the old subdivision of chiselling, sword-decoration and *machi-bori* (chiselled articles used by citizens), is no longer so sharply defined as it was during the feudal days. Still some semblance remains, the experts belonging to the latter school generally producing articles for personal use, as rings, chains, hair-pins, etc. IKEDO MINKOKU is a first rate metal-worker in this particular field. Kagawa also turns out pieces coming under this category.

Hammer-work.—Repousse has in Suzuki Cho-sai a veteran artist of four score years old. It was by him that the hammering in silver was first introduced. KUROKAWA EISHO and YAMADA CHOZABURO (Daishoji, Kaga) may be said as the two foremost artists in this special line, and it is by them and by the two HIRATA (Soko and Juko) that the credit of the art is maintained. KUROKAWA is an inlaying expert as well, but in hammering his strength lies in making hollow articles as vases and similar articles. He exhibited to the 5th domestic exhibition at Osaka a vase about 2 ft. high beaten out of *shibuichi*, quite a feat considering how unmanageable this alloy is to hammer. It could have obtained at least a gold prize instead of a silver one which was awarded, were it not for the fact that the jurors found fault with the figure of chrysanthemum which was made by TSUKADA HIDEAKI and which was inserted on the vase by *kiribame* process. KUROKAWA once made by hammering a silver pan about 3 ft. in diameter at the request of a certain *sake* merchant. YAMADA works in an entirely different sphere, that is to beat fowls, monkeys, rabbits and other kinds of animals out of iron. He is without a peer in this field, and experts declare his works are a production which defies comparison not only in modern Japan but perhaps in the old. The comparison may even extend beyond the seas. He is yet a comparatively young man with brighter prospect before him. HIRATA SOKO and HIRABA JUKO are cousins and are first-rate figure-hammerers.

Inlaying.—Inlaying subdivides itself into several different styles, as *nunome zogan* (linen-mesh inlaying), *hirazogan* (level inlaying), *kiribame-zogan* (insertion-inlaying), *sumi-zogan* (ink-inlaying), and some others. The second is the original method and hence also called *hon-zogan* (true-inlaying). Takaoka, Toyama-ken, was the principal centre for this particular inlaying about the time of the Restoration and the *hira zogan* wares produced there and other places went abroad in immense quantities for some years after the opening of the country to foreign trade. The natural reaction followed, especially as exporters or makers did not scruple to send articles of inferior quality, and the fame of this inlaying soon went down. Since then *hira-zogan* experts have considerably decreased in number, many of them having gone over to other styles of inlaying.

The *nunome-zogan* was invented by KAJIMA IPPU (d. 1900) and is a distinct advance over the older process in producing decorative effect. KAJIMA YEIJIRO, relative of the inventor, his son, and MIYAJI KAZUO, his pupil, stand out prominent as noted experts of the *nunome*. Flower-vases, cigarette-boxes and such articles are the principal productions in the mesh-inlaying process.

Kiribame-zogan is a later innovation and the *sumi-zogan* still later. SUZUKI GENSUKE and KUROKAWA EISHO are experts in the two methods. The insertion process may not be an invention, strictly speaking, since it was not unknown in former days, only it was much simpler and was apparently looked on as a mere curiosity. It is difficult to determine to which of the two, SUZUKI or KUROKAWA, should the honor of revival go; at any rate both of them have produced exquisite insertion specimens that awake wonder and admiration of experts and connoisseurs alike.

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For indeed their technical skill is amazing; very often they make insertion of thin lines with the thickness of hairs. KUROKAWA once worked out a beautiful design representing a court lady behind a bamboo-screen each line of which consisted of a thin strip of a gold. The ink-inlaying is Suzuki's invention and there can be no doubt that in faithfully chiselling out the force of the original design this new inlaying is superior to the other. He is an old man a little over 70 years old and a seventh in the hereditary line of metal artisans. Suzuki supplies an excellent type of Japanese artisan artists of old school who are fast dwindling in number.

ART EXHIBITION.

Apart from exhibitions regularly given twice a year by various bodies of artists and craftsmen in Tokyo and Kyoto, a brief mention should be made about the national art exhibition held under the auspices of the Department of Education every autumn in Tokyo, beginning in 1907, this being the first attempt of the kind ever made in Japan. Exhibits are selected by the Hanging Committee appointed by the Minister of Education, and prizes 1st to 3rd are awarded on the recommendation of the committee. The first prizes are jealously guarded and have been given, but on the other hand consolution prizes are issued to those exhibits which though failing to secure the graded prizes are judged to deserve that distinction. Those who obtained 2nd prizes in the preceding display are entitled to exhibit without examination in the next. This privilege is also reserved for the Hanging Committee. Exhibits submitted to the Committee from the first are as follows:—

	No. by the Committee.				No. of Works Submitted.				No. Exh'ted on Selection.				No. Exh'ted without Selection.			
	J.P.	F.P.	S.	T.	J.P.	F.P.	S.	T.	J.P.	F.P.	S.	T.	J.P.	F.P.	S.	T.
1st (1907)	10	8	2	20	635	329	46	1,010	89	83	14	186	—	—	—	—
2nd (1908)	3	11	4	28	442	359	41	842	74	88	24	186	1	1	0	3
3rd (1909)	15	14	2	31	407	424	58	929	66	81	30	177	1	3	3	8
4th (1910)	21	20	8	52	469	516	58	1,043	60	108	22	190	0	0	3	0

Recipients of 2nd prizes are shown below:—

	Japanese Painting	Foreign Painting	Sculpture
1st ...	Kijima Okoku Noda Kyuho Hishida Shunsho	Wada Sanzo	——
2nd ...	Kikuchi Keigetsu Kijima Okoku	Wada Sanzo Yoshida Hiroshi	Asakura Fumio
3rd ...	Hishida Shunsho Odake Kokkwan	Nakazawa Hiromitsu Yamamoto Morinosuke Yoshida Hiroshi	——
4th ...	Kikuchi Keigetsu Odake Chikuha	Nakagawa Hachiro	Asakura Fumio

CONTEMPORARY ART COMMITIONERS TO THE COURT

Araki Kwanpo (Painting)
Gwassan Yagoro (Jap. sword)
Imao Keinen (Painting)
Ishikawa Komei (Ivory)
Ito Heizaemon (Architecture)
Kagawa Katsuhiro (Chisel)

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Kawabata Gyokusho (Painting)
Kawashima Jimbei (Weaving)
Kishi Kokei (Painting)
Kumagae Naohiko (Painting)
Kuroda Kiyoteru (Oil Painting)
Miyagawa Kozan (Porcelain)
Miyamoto Kanenori (Jap. sword)
Mochizuki Gyokusen (Painting)
Namikawa Yasuyuki (Shippo)
Noguchi Sho-hin (Painting)
Ogawa Isshin (Photography)
Seifu Yohei (Porcelain)
Shiroyama Fukumatsu (Makiye)
Takamura Ko-un (Sculpture)
Take-uchi Kyu-chi (Sculpture)
Unno Shomin (Casting)

NATIONAL TREASURES.

The protection of national treasures was first instituted in 1897 by law and ordinance, apropriating for the purpose a sum varying from Y. 150,000 to 200,000 a year. The protection is extended to pictures, sculptures, buildings, old documents of historical value, and, quite recently, swords kept in Shinto and Buddhist temples. The treasures included in the national treasury list are under strict control of the National Treasure Preservation Committee expressly organized for the purpose and made subordinate to the Home Office. The Committee is presided over by Baron Kuki, Privy Councillor, with Mr. K. Ushio as Manager, and treasures from the very beginning to 1909, is shown below.

Pictures, sculptures, and swords are graded in three classes, according to their relative merits, and the preservation aid is correspondingly differentiated.

STATES AID FOR PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL TREASURES.

	Structural articles.	Treasures.	Total.
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
1897	44,944.505	5,054.900	49,999.450
1898	149,999.894	———	149,999.894
1899	112,318.882	27,680.540	139,999.428
1900	133,491.004	16,508.134	149,999.138
1901	126,194.993	23,804.208	149,999.201
1902	137,781.315	12,218.641	148,999.956
1903	132,807.123	16,954.873	149,761.996
1904	144,935.456	5,063.712	149,999.168
1905	7,251.946	2 747.943	9.999.889
1906	131,647.528	18,342.653	149,990.181
1907	126,432.670	23,568.910	149.999.580
1908	123,657.090	26,336.910	149,993.570
1909	121,219.620	8,653.990	129,873.610
Total	1,492,682.026	186,932.930	1,679,614.956

NUMBER OF TREASURES.

	Buildings.	Treasures.		Buildings.	Treasures.
1897	52	155	1905	0	67
1898	29	0	1906	54	162
1899	52	176	1907	91	74
1900	50	251	1908	97	111
1901	129	303	1909	26	287
1902	46	186	1910	21	104
1903	41	64	Total	754	2,094
1904	69	154			

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CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION.

SECTION I.

SURVEY OF THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

Ancient Education.—The history of Japanese education or learning prior to the restoration of the Imperial régime in 1868 may be outlined thus.

Chinese books first introduced through Korea, 284 A.D.

Buddhism introduced from Korea, 552.

First authentic record of the sending to China for study of Japanese students, 607.

First school founded, 664.

First educational regulations promulgated, 701.

Oldest Japanese book extant, *Kojiki*, published, 712.

Printing introduced, 770.

Japanese alphabet invented by Buddhist priest Kobo, 809.

Culture flourished till the system of military regency was set up, at the beginning of the 12th century.

For more than 400 years, during which the country was often subject to internal troubles by the rise of one powerful general and the downfall of another, learning was in decadence and was barely kept up at monasteries.

Revival of learning followed by the restoration of peace and the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate, 1602-1867.

In those times education was confined only to the privileged classes, courtiers, priests and *samurai*, and education, even in the best days, was far from being universal. The subjects taught were Chinese classics, history, laws and mathematics, and also Japanese literature. For plebeians there were, during the Tokugawa period, private teachers, called "Terakoya," who taught three R's to sons of common people. Girls were sadly neglected, and had no such regular facilities. Then learning was not regarded with equal importance as martial art by the rank and file of *samurai*. It was considered as a thing suitable for weaklings and effeminate courtiers at Kyoto. In the eyes of ordinary people, too, learning was a dangerous acquirement, apt to lead plebeian possessors astray.

After the Restoration.—The real public school system dates from the Restoration, when class distinction was abolished and equal opportunity opened to all classes. The Imperial Rescript promulgated in 1872 enjoined that "henceforward education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member." The public school system put in force in the same year was based upon the French model and the whole country was divided into eight educational districts, each to establish one university, 32 middle schools and 6720 primary schools. The plan was premature, and was recast in 1879 with the advice of Dr. David Murray, an American educationist who was

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adviser to the Ministry of Education from 1875 to '97. Space forbids to review the revision subsequently effected. It may be broadly stated that since the Japan-China war ('94-5) the question of girls' and technical education, relatively neglected up to that time, has come to the front. The school system now in force is divisible, as to object, into (1) general, (2) special and (3) technical. The 1st comprises elementary schools and others of similar status, and also normal schools for preparing teachers; next, middle schools and others of similar status, together with higher normal schools for preparing teachers. The 2nd class comprises all professional schools and the Imperial universities, with the preparatory courses (i.e., High schools). The 3rd class includes technical, agricultural, commercial schools, also apprentice schools and continuation schools. Collegiate, secondary and primary education grades are represented in this class.

Religion at Schools.

All religious teachings in class rooms are sternly repressed at all public and Government establishments, though private schools are at liberty to include religion in their curriculum, and are allowed to participate in the privilege of conscription service postponements, provided they are of the standing at least equal to the Middle School. When, however, those schools wish to participate in other privileges, such as eligibility to the junior civil service, or to style themselves as Middle School, they must strictly conform to the Middle School regulations in which religious teaching of all description in the class room is tabooed.

The Standing Problems.

The Stock Fund.—The fund of *yen* 10,000,000 was created in 1899 by setting apart so much from the Chinese war indemnity. It was provided that at 5% the interest accruing from it, *yen* 500,000, would be distributed to all the prefectures in proportion to the number of school children, with the object of enabling them to create a fund of their own. A part of the interest was to be loaned at 5% to civic corporations to be used for educational purposes. The fund was appropriated into the war chest at the time of the late war, and this debt still remains unpaid. Instead the sum of *yen* 250,000 was till 1909-10 appropriated to be used for the purposes for which the yearly interest of *yen* 500,000 was available. This sum has been set apart for the 1910-11 year, and the problem has thus been partially solved.

Efficiency in Foreign Languages.—That students of middle or higher institutions are poor in linguistic acquirement is notorious. Committee appointed by the Educational Department to inquire into it submitted in '08 an elaborate report. A working programme has not yet been made public by the authorities. The trouble with this affair is that as boys generally begin to learn the language at 12 or 13 and as this language has nothing in common as to construction, etc. with the vernacular, the methods in vogue in other countries do not seem much applicable in Japan. Then if in the High schools and universities the practice of imposing the task of a second foreign language upon the students, be discontinued, as some propose, much may be done toward solving the standing difficulty. This is indeed so important that its proper settlement may even be regarded as furnishing a key for the school reform mentioned below.

Discipline.—The introduction of the Occidental system of learning and the displacing of venerable teachers of old system with young teachers devoid of experience and virtue have undermined the laudable custom that formerly existed between masters and pupils. Education is too

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often regarded nowadays as a thing of fees and salaries, and is sadly lacking in moral element. This accounts for lax discipline and refractory propensity of students, especially those of middle schools in which very often boys break out into a strike on the alleged ground of incompetence of their masters or teachers. It is consoling to see that the outbreaks, so widespread till about ten years ago or so, are gradually lessening and that with the acquirement of greater experience and prestige on the part of teachers and also of gradual settling down of new orders of affairs in social and political world, school troubles are becoming heard less and less frequently.

The Reform of Educational System.— The primary object of this quesfion is how to shorten the number of years which are taken from entering a primary school till graduating at an Imperial university. According to the present system a boy enters a Primary School at the age of 6, stays there 6 years, then goes to a Middle School, where he spends 5 years, thence on to a High School for three years, graduating at a University after a three or four year couse according subjects. These courses occupy 17 or 18 years, and if no time at all were wasted, students would graduate at one of the Imperial Universities at the age of 23 or 24. Most boys are not so lucky; they often fail in the competitive entrance examination of Middle schools and High schools, or in the promotion examination of a High School or University. The result is students who can not finish their education calier than 28 or are even more quite numerous. This means that compared with students of Occidental countries Japanese boys have to enter life several years too late, a very grave affair in this age of keen competition. After protracted deliberations the authorities decided in May 1910, to remodel the system. According to it the term of High school is to be shortened to 2½ years and to rearrange the time of entrance examination so that boys who finish their Middle schools in March may be admitted in the Higher school (to be afterward designated as the Higher Middle school) in the following month. In practice the new system amounts to abridging the course of study at the present High school to 2 years. The Higher Middle course may be added to the existing Middle schools, subject to the approval of the authorities. Technical subjects may be taught optionally at the Middle school.

The new program will be put in force in 1911 for the Middle school and in 1912 for the higher grade. Graduates of Middle schools of superior scholarship will in future be taken in the Higher School on diploma, within limit of ⅓ of the total number who admitted. Hence in future' the Japanese lads may finish their school education a year or two quicker than they do now. After all Japanese students are unavoidably handicapped, as compared with Western boys, in that time and energy required in learning even one Occidental language are far greater than when the others learn two or perhaps three foreign languages. Similar contrast is seen in the learning of mother tongues, for Japanese with its cumbrous Chinese characters demands heavier task than when Western children learn their own respective mother tongues. Japanese boys and girls at 13 or 14 may find it no easy thing to read current literature, far less to enjoy it. In short, so long as Chinese characters and foreign language continue to burden the curriculum of Japanese schools, Japanese boys can hardly hope to enter life at an age when Occidental lads do.

The Imperial Rescript on Education is generally regarded as an embodimknt of Japanese morals. It is read at all schools throughout the country on occasions of important national holidays, and the text is kept

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in memory by most boys and girls attending school. The following is regarded as a sort of authorized translation.

Know ye, Our subjects:

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety, have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye be not only Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

The way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue.

The 30th day of the 10th month of the 23rd year of Meiji

[Imperial Sign Manual.
Privy Seal.]

As executive headquarters, the Department of Education is divided into the Minister's Secretariat and three bureaux, Special School Affairs' General School Affairs, and Technical School Affairs. The Secretariat consists of Sections of Personnel, Archives, Finance, Compilation, Building and School Hygiene. School inspectors, 11 in number, are attached to the Secretariat. As advisory body there is Supreme Council of Education, consisting of 57 members who are officials of the Department or Directors of higher institutions under its direct control sitting *ex-officio* in the Council, representatives of secondary grade school directors elected from among themselves, and educationists of note out of public service. The Council has to discuss affairs coming under the following heads, either in response to the questions put by the Minister or at its own instance.

1. Establishment and supervision of the Imperial Universities and other schools and libraries under the the direct control of the Department of Education.

2. Objects of education as well as courses of study, and equipment and management of schools under the direct control of the Department of Education and of public and private schools.

3. Compulsory school attendance of children of school age and tuition fees to be levied by elementary schools.

4. Educational supervision.

5. School books and charts.

6. Qualifications of officials in schools under the direct control of the Department of Education and in public and private schools.

7. Other questions which the Minister for State for Education may submit to the consideration of the Council

For purpose of inspection of school affairs the whole country is divided into seven districts with an Inspector for each division, his duty being to examine into and to give encouragement to educational progress. The inspection system is to cause the

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inspectors to take full charge of their respective districts, as distinguished from the French system in which the inspectors are made to attend to particular subjects of study. We have also some inspectors who have to supervise special branches, as foreign languages and mathematics.

Of the other kinds of Committees other than the Educational Council there are Secondary School Teachers and Medical Practitioners Examination Committee, Text-Book Committee, National Language Committee, Earthquake Committee, Geodetic Committee, the Committee for the compilation of Catalogue of Scientific Literature. The Central Meteorological and Latitude Measurement Observatories are also under the control of the Department of Education.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

(1910—11).

	Expenses.
	yen
The Department Proper	543,414
Earthquakes Investigation Committee	21,378
International Geodetic Committee...	8,483
Central Meteorological Observatory	70,081
Provisional Observatory for the Measurement of Latitudes	8,724
Committee for the Examination of Medical Practitioners and Pharmaceutists...	80,247
Institutions under direct control of the Department... ...	4,919,600
Salaries for the Directors of Local Normal Schools	118,690
Aid to Ordinary Education	1,500,000
Aid to Technical Education	375,000
Allowances and Sundries	2,302
Total Ordinary expenditure	7,647,920
Construction of various school buildings	545,457
Equipment of above	5,620
Founding of new institutions	659,680
Others	67,914
Grand Total...	8,926,591

The new state institutions represented in the Budget are to be opened in the 1911-2 or 1912-3 years, these being the College of Sciences of the Northeastern University at Sendai, the College of Engineering at Fukuoka, Sericutural College at Uyeda, Mining College at Akita, 5th Higher Commercial School at Otaru, 6th Medical School at Niigata, and 7th Higher Technical School at Yonezawa.

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GENERAL STATISTICS ON EDUCATION.

Kind of Schools.	No. of Schools.			Instructors and Teachers.			Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
	1908—9	1907—8	1906—7	1908—9	1907—8	1906—7	1908—9	1907—8	1906—7	1908—9	1907—8	1906—7
Elementary ...	26,386	27,125	27,269	134,337	122,038	116,070	5,996,139	5,713,698	5,514,735	470,210	1,148,847	1,037,484
Blind & Dumb.	40	38	31	221	208	168	1,802	1,684	1,536	243	184	140
Normal	75	69	67	1,307	1,176	1,112	21,618	19,359	18,928	7,864	8,482	7,537
Higher Normal	2	2	2	120	122	120	980	975	938	235	240	192
Higher Normal (Female)	1	1	1	45	45	43	365	365	357	123	71	121
Teachers' Institutes	2	4	4	18	42	37	56	87	91	26	61	—
Middle	296	287	281	719	5,462	5,338	115,038	111,436	108,531	15,007	15,291	15,636
Girls' Higher...	159	133	114	2,395	2,011	1,770	46,582	40,273	35,376	10,250	9,179	8,619
High	8	7	7	303	291	279	5,435	4,888	4,534	1,269	1,239	1,359
Universities ...	3	3	2	553	503	436	7,517	7,370	6,397	1,698	1,300	1,229
Special	54	52	50	1,765	1,744	1,537	27,432	26,318	25,573	4,715	4,124	3,935
Technical ...	5,167	5,301	4,537	6,151	5,744	5,031	255,018	250,623	222,953	56,145	50,476	37,312
Teachers' Technical	3	3	3	—	—	—	151	173	137	54	52	53
Miscellaneous..	2,180	2,172	2,093	7,944	7,700	7,619	148,971	150,609	142,695	39,682	40,062	37,563
Total ...	34,376	35,197	34,461	160,878	147,086	139,561	6,627,104	6,327,858	6,083,281	607,521	1,279,608	1,151,180

The above table gives the number of schools, Gov., public and private, their instructors, students and pupils, and graduates during the last three years.

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FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS AT THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

	U. S. A.	England.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Belgium.	Italy.	Spain.	Switzerland.	Austria-Hungary.	China.	Korea.	Total.	Annual Amount of Salaries
														Yen.
1908–9	21	25	6	22	3	1	1	1	3	1	8	4	96	308,390
1907–8	23	20	6	22	3	2	2	1	2	1	7	4	94	302,410
1906–7	20	20	6	20	2	1	2	1	2	1	7	3	85	283,250

SECTION II.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Schools of this grade are divided into ordinary elementary schools and higher elementary schools, both being generally combined. The ordinary elementary school course extends six years and is compulsory (four year compulsory course having been judged indequate, it has been extended to six years since 1908) and the higher elementary school course over two or three years. The ordinary elementary course receives children of 6 to 14. The subjects of study in ordinary and higher elementary schools are, as tabulated below, the Japanese language, arithmetic, drawing, singing and gymnastics, subject to alteration according to local circumstances.

CURRICULUM OF THE ORDINARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Subject.	First School Year.	Hours.	Second School Year.	Hours.	Third School Year.	Hours.	Fourth School Year.	Hours.
Morals ...	Elements of Morals	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2
Japanese Language	Reading and Writing.	10	Reading and Writing.	12	Reading and Writing.	14	Reading and Writing.	14
Arithmetic	Counting, Numeration, Addition, Subtraction and Division of Numbers to 20.	5	Ditto, Numbers to 100.	6	Common Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division.	6	Common Addition etc. Addition and Subtraction of Decimals. Add. & Sub. on the Abacus.	6
Gymnastics	Sports, Singing.	4	Sports, Com. Gymnastics.	4	Ditto.	6	Ditto.	7
Drawing* ...			Simple forms.		S'ple figures.		S'ple figures.	
Singing ...								
Sewing † ...					Management of Needle. Com. sewing		Common Sewing.	
Manual Work	Simple work.		Ditto.		Ditto.		Ditto.	
Total Boys		21		24		27		27
Total Girls						28		29

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CURRICULUM OF THE ORDINARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—(*Continued*)

CURRICULUM OF THE HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	Fifth School Year.	Hours week.	Sixth School Year.	Hours week.	First School Year.	Hours week.	Second School Year.	Hours week.
Morals...	Points of Morals.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2
Japanese Language ...	Readi Writing & Composition.	10	Continued.	10	Continued.	8	Continued.	8
Arithmetic	Addition to Div. Weights, Measures, Coins and Time. Simple Decimals. Abacus Arith.	4	Decimal Fractions. Common ,, Proportions. Abacus Arith.	4	Common Fractions Proportions. Percentage. Abacus Arith.	4	Proportions. Percentage. Mensuration. Book-keeping. Abacus Arith.	4
History & Geography ...	History of Japan.	3	Continued.	3	Continued. Outlines of Foreign Geography.	3	Japan History and Geography, Supplementary Lessons.	3
	Geography ,,						Relation of Plants. Animals and Minerals among themselves and to Man.	
Science	Plants, Animals, & Minerals. Natural Phenomena.	2	Continued.	2	Construction and Use of Simple Apparatus. Outlines of Physiology & Hygiene.	2	Outlines of Physiology & Hygiene.	2
Drawing * { Boys... ...	Simple Figures.	2	Simple Figures.	2	Various Figures.	2	Various Figures.	2
Drawing * { Girls... ...		1		1		1	Simple Geometrical Drawing.	1
Singing, Gymnastic ...	Common Gymnastics, Sports, Military Drill.	5	Continued.	5	Continued.	5	Continued.	5
Sewing	Common Sewing.		Continued.		Continued.	4	Continued.	4
Manual Work †	Simple Work.		Simple Work.		Simple Work.	2	Simple Work.	2
Agriculture	General Principles.	3		3	Continued.		Continued.	
Commerce (either one)	General Principles.		Continued.		Continued.		Continued.	
English language	Read'g & Writing.		Ditto.		Ditto.		Ditto.	
Total { Boys		28		28		28		28
Total { Girls		30		30		30		30

Note:—In Drawing * boys have 2 hours in the 5th and 6th years against 1 for girls; girls have sewing, 1 hour in the 3rd year, 2 hours in the 4th and 3 hours in the 5th and 6th, †manual work can be made 1 hour per week in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year; and 2 hours per week in the 4th, 5th and 6th year.

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NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

	Under Obligation to attend School					
	Receiving the Prescribed Course of In ruction			Not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1908–9 ...	3,731,004	3,373,262	7,107,266	48,155	109,349	157,504
1907–8 ...	3,596,615	3,244,423	6,841,038	53,596	130,296	183,892
1906–7 ...	3,466,339	3,115,281	6,601,620	65,412	169,667	235,079
1905–6 ...	3,396,312	2,996,024	6,392,336	79,305	213,781	293,086
1904–5 ...	3,295,037	2,860,509	6,155,546	96,314	267,011	363,325

	Not yet under Obligation to Attend School			Total No. of Children of School Age.			Ratio of Children attending School, per cent of Children of School age.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Aver-age.
1908–9 ...	606,824	584,082	1,190,906	4,388,983	4,066,693	8,455,676	98.73	96.86	97.80
1907–8 ...	592,241	566,242	1,158,483	4,242,452	3,940,961	8,183,413	98.53	96.14	97.38
1906–7 ...	564,052	538,747	1,102,799	4,115,803	3,823,695	7,939,498	98.16	94.83	96.28
1905–6 ...	547,048	522,580	1,070,228	4,023,265	3,732,385	7,755,650	97.72	93.34	95.62
1904–5 ...	523,705	508,869	1,032,574	3,915,056	3,636,389	7,551,445	97.16	91.46	94.43

SALARIES OF TEACHERS OF BOTH SEXES IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Monthly Amount of Salaries.	Average	Minimum under	Maximum
	yen	*yen* 5	*yen* 50 to 100
1908—9	16.554	75	241
1907—8	15.754	97	167
1906—7	15.007	114	116
1905—6	14.590	119	88
1904—5	14.316	142	89

THE TEXT-BOOK.

Warned by the serious abuses which appeared in the old system of leaving the prefectural committee to select text-books for local use, the regulations were recast in 1903, and the Department reserved to itself the right of compilation. According to the new rules text-books on ethics, national language, Japanese history, geography and drawing are made uniform throughout the country. When there are a number of approved text-books on the same subject the local Governors are allowed to make selection. Every six years qualified publishers are made to bid for the right of publishing and selling text-books under strict official supervision. The books, including those for teacher's use aggregate about 25 million copies a year.

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Fees.

In principle education in primary grade schools is gratuitous, and the fee can be collected, under special permission, and within the limit of 10 *sen* in rural and of 20 in urban district, for lower grade, and 30 and 60 respectively for higher grade. Schools collecting fees are shown below:—

	No. of School Collecting	Paying full fee	Paying in part	Total Exempt	Total	Average fee (*sen*)
1908–9... ...	3,190	752,818	33,092	17,438	803,948	38.20
1907–8... ...	1,023	441,868	23,315	17,487	482,670	15.10
1906–7... ...	1,336	472,681	29,722	21,664	524,057	12.25

N.B.—The increasing number of schools exacting the fee was owing to the extension of the compulsory education limit by two years since 1908. At present it is only in five or six prefectures that the fee is not imposed.

Kindergartens.

Kindergartens receive infants from three years up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools. The subjects for training are games, singing, conversation and handiwork. There is only one Government establishment, that attached to the Higher Normal School for Women.

	'06—7	'07—8	'08—9
No. of Kindergartens	360	386	405
Conductors	979	1,066	1,164
No. of Infants	32,791	35,285	36,006

Section III.

Middle Schools.

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous of entering higher institutions or who are intended for active life, but practically for the former. A graduate of a middle school is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing a civil service examination. The course of study extends five years and a boy who has finished six years of the primary school education is qualified, theoretically, to enter a middle school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applications far surpassing the available accommodations, applicants are obliged to undergo selective examination at most public middle schools, only about 56% of the total number of qualified applicants having been admitted during the last five years. The average age of new boys was 14.1 in '04—8 years.

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The Curriculum of the Middle School.

Subjects.	1st year Hours per week.	2nd year Hours per week.	3rd year Hours per week.	4th year Hours per week.	5th year Hours per week.
1. Morals...	1	1	1	1	1
2. Japanese and Chinese	7	7	7	6	6
3. English	6	6	7	7	7
4. History & Geography	3	3	3	3	3
5. Mathematics	4	4	4	4	4
6. Natural Science ...	2	2	2 { 1st term 2, 2nd „ 2, 3rd „ 1	—	—
7. Physics & Chemistry	—	—	— { 1st „ 3, 2nd „ 3, 3rd „ 4	—	—
8. Civil Government Political Economy. ...	—	—	—	—	2
9. Drawing	1	1	1	1	3
10. Singing	1	1	1	—	—
11. Military Drill and Gymnastics	3	3	3	3	3
Total	28	28	29	30	30

Subjects Nos. 8 and 10 may be omitted, and indeed they are very rarely included in the curriculum. Mathematics go as far as trigonometry, and natural science covers biology, physiology and mineralogy.

Statistics of Public and Private Middle Schools.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.		Pupils.		Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1908–9... ...	235	59	294	4,567	1,107	92,960	21,435	11,968	2,982	14,950
1907–8... ...	229	56	285	4,384	1,042	90,420	20,456	12,169	3,069	15,238
1906–7... ...	226	53	279	4,331	975	88,853	19,204	12,219	3,363	15,582

Boys Classified According to Occupation of their Parents.

The relative ratio per 100 boys was roughly as follows for '04–8 years: farming 40, manufacture 4, trade 21, others 35.

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Graduates and Subsequent Careers.

Careers as reported within the year after the graduation are:—

	High Schools.	Professional Schools.	Military Service or in Military or Navy School.	Teachers.	Gov. Service.	Other Business.	Unengaged or Unknown.	Died.	Total.
1908–9...	812	3,141	566	936	373	1,893	3,987	73	11,781
1907–8...	836	3,325	709	751	356	1,647	4,038	51	11,713
1906–7...	684	3,229	570	676	271	1,572	3,409	47	11,028

Leaving School Unfinished.

The ratio of those leaving school unfinished or who died per 100 of those on the roll is as follows:—

1908–9, 16.78; '07–8, 17.16; '06–7, 17.96; '05–6, 16.96; '04–5, 18.28.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS.

The course of study of high schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended. In addition to general courses, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desering to study such arts as are necessary for females, special art courses extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established, in addition to general courses. Special courses of two or three years may also be instituted, for the benefit of those graduates who desire to pursue some special branches of study.

Curriculum of the Girls' High Schools.

Subjects.	1st year h'rs per week.	2nd year h'rs per week.	3rd year h'rs per week.	4th year h'rs per week.
Morals	2	2	2	2
Japanese	6	6	5	5
English	3	3	3	3
History	3	3	2	3
Geography				
Mathematics	2	2	2	2
Natural History	2	2	2	1
Drawing	1	1	1	1
Housekeeping	—	—	2	2
Sewing	4	4	4	4
Music	2	2	2	2
Gymnastics	3	3	3	3
Total	28	28	28	28

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STATISTICS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GIRL'S HIGH SCHOOLS.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.		Pupils.		Graduates.		Leaving School Unfinished %.	Percent Admission.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.		
1908–9 ...	121	37	158	1,826	546	37,139	9,090	8,150	2,041	12.29	52.56
1907–8 ..	107	25	132	1,625	362	33,420	6,107	7,742	1,373	11.38	49,38
1906–7 ...	97	16	113	6,511	249	30,786	4,760	7,329	1,203	11.42	48,52

HIGH SCHOOLS.

As originally constituted, High Schools are places primarily for giving special or professional education and secondly preparatory education and those desirous of entering universities. The primary object has been lost sight of and at present High Schools are an institution where students wishing to enter a University has to study for three years.

The abnormal circumstance in which the education system of Japan is placed, the necessity of making the students learn one or two Occidental languages, English or German or both, is chiefly responsible for the existence of this grade of schools. Just as in the case of Middle schools, applicants for admission are always far in excess of the available accommodation. At present eight schools of this particular grade are maintained by the Government, one each at Tokyo, Sendai, Kyoto, Kanazawa, Kumamoto, Okayama, Kagoshima and Nagoya. The Eighth was founded in the spring of '08. These eight existing schools are numbered from the 1st to the 8th High School, the 7th called also Zōshikwan. The course is divided into three classes, the first class for candidates to the Colleges of Law or the College of Literature in the Imperial Universities; the second for candidates to the course of pharmacy in the College of Medicine, the College of Engineering, the College of Science, and the College of Agriculture: and the third for candidates to the Colleges of Medicine.

CURRICULUM OF THE FIRST SECTION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Subjects.	First Year Hours per Week.	Second Year Hours per Week.	Third Year Hours per Week.
Ethics	—	—	1
Japanese & Chinese Classics...	6	5	4
English, German and French (to select two)	18	18	16
History	3	3	3
Logic and Psychology	—	2	—
First Principles of Law... ...	—	—	2
" " " Economics.	—	—	optional (2)
Gymnastics	3	—	3
Total	30	31	29

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CURRICULUM OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Subjects.	First Year Hours per Week.	Second Year Hours per Week.	Third Year Hours per Week.
Ethics	—	—	1
Japanese Classics...	3	—	—
English	8	7	4
German or French	8	7	4
Mathematics	5	4	6
Physics	—	3	3
Chemistry (lecture)	—	3	3
„ (experimental)...	—	—	2
Geology and Mineralogy ...	—	—	2
Drawing	4	4	2
Gymnastics	3	3	3
Total	31	31	30

CURRICULUM OF THE THIRD SECTION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY TO THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Subjects.	First Year Hours per Week.	Second Year Hours per Week.	Third Year Hours per Week.
Ethics	—	—	1
Japanese Classics	3	—	—
German	13	13	10
English or French	3	3	3
Latin	—	—	2
Mathematics...	3	2	—
Physics (lecture)...	—	3	3
„ (experimental) ...	—	—	3
Chemistry (lecture)	—	3	3
„ (experimental)...	—	—	3
Zoology & Botany, (lec.) ...	4	—	—
„ (experimental) ...	—	3	—
Gymnastics	3	3	3
Total	29	30	31

Language lessons are determined according to the collegiate course the students wish to pursure after finishing their High School. Thus those desiring to study Philosophy in the College of Literature receive no instruction in the Japanese language in the third year classes, while they have two hours per week allotted to Mathematics and two hours to Physics in the second year classes and in the third year classes respectively. Those who have undergone the entrance examination in English and intend to take up German Law or French Law in the College of Law or German Literature or French Literature in the College of Literature, receive instruction in English for four hours per week throughout the whole course; while they have 14 hours' instruction in German or French per week, as the case may be, in the first and in the second year class; and 12 hours' instruction in German and French per week in the third year classes.

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Names of Schools.	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
First (Tokyo)	55 6	1,029	273		354
Second (Sendai) ...	32 3	660	159		223
Third (Kyoto)... ...	34 3	669	193		249
Fourth (Kanazawa)...	38 4	720	154	9,807	242
Fifth (Kumamoto)...	36 3	784	206		259
Sixth (Okayama) ...	34 3	581	153		183
Seventh (Kagoshima)	32 3	689	191		247
Eighth (Nagoya) ...	17	243	—		252
1908–9 (Total)... ...	303	5,375	1,269	9,807	2,009
1907–8 „	291	4,888	1,239	6,004	1,847
1906–7 „	279	4,534	1,359	5,151	1,475

The average age of new boys was 19 years 5 months for '08–9 year, ranging between the two extremes of 28.0 and 17.0.

The number of applicant for admission classified according to the section makes this record for 1907–8 and 1908–9.

	Applicants			% of Admission		
	1st Section	2nd Section	3rd Section	1st Section	2nd Section	3rd Section
1907–8	1,844	2,265	1,865	51,47	25,61	16,78
1908–9	2,640	4,005	3,162	36,97	17,83	10,09

Leaving School Unfinished.

The ratio of those leaving school unfinished or who died is as follows per 100 of those on the roll.

1908–9, 4.65; '07–8, 5.24; '06–7, 6.00; '05–6, 5.93; '04–5, 5.92.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Each locality is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with an elementary school attached to give training to the students in the method of instruction. The course of study extends over four years in the case of males and three years in the case of females. According to local circumstances, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses for elementary school teachers, or training course for kindergarten conductors may be established in addition to the regular courses. Students are allowed parts of necessary expenses, in return for which they are under obligation to give their service at schools for eight years.

For the regular course the number of admission amounts to less than 30 % of the total number of applicants, as follows: –

1908–9, 46.29; '07–8, 24.24; '06–7, 21.39; '05–6, 19.96; '04–5, 19.23.

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MALE STUDENTS CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION OF PARENTS (%).

	Farmers	Manufactures	Merchants	Others
1908—9	70.39	2.05	5.75	21.81
1907—8	72.73	2.18	6.52	18.57
1906—7	73.97	1.71	6.26	18.06

The students and graduates classified as to sexes are as follows:—

	Students.		Graduates.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1908—9	14,429	5,267	4,085	1,222
1907—8	12,296	4,412	2,8 4	1,298
1906—7	12,396	4,065	3,015	1,182

HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Higher Normal Schools are state institutions and include the Tokyo Higher Normal School, the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, and the Woman's Higher Normal School (in Tokyo and Nara). The Women's Higher Normal School at Nara was opened in 1909. Schools of secondary and primary grades are attached to each of these schools to provide practical opportunities of teaching to the students. A kindergarten, an elementary school and a girl's higher school are attached to the Higher Normal School for Females.

The school system of the Higher Normal schools is divided into a preparatory, a principal, and a post-graduate course, besides a special course and an elective course. The principal course is divided into five sections, Japanese and Chinese literature; the English language; geography and history; mathematics, physics and chemistry; natural history.

The course of study in the main school extends over one year in the principal and from one of two years in the post-graduate course. The special course extends over a period not exceeding two years and two terms, the length of the elective course being fixed not to exceed three years.

STATISTICS OF TOKYO AND HIROSHIMA HIGHT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

		No. of Instructors	Students	Graduates	Applicants for Admission	No. of Admission
Tokyo	1908—9	70	571	138	833	194
	1907—8	70	579	141	1,042	204
	1906—7	69	535	99	1,550	224
Hiroshima	1908—9	50	409	97	165	125
	1907—8	52	396	99	162	112
	1906—7	51	403	93	185	126

THE WOMEN'S HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The School in Tokyo comprises a literature course, a science course and an art course. A post-graduate course, an elective course, a special course (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Household Management, Japanese Language and Gymnastics) and a training course for kindergarten conductors have also been established as distinct courses of instruction. A girls' higher school, an elementary

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school, and a kindergarten also are organized in connection with the main institution.

The course of study extends over four years in the literature, science, and art course, while the elective course extends for not less than two and not more than four years, the special course over two years, and the post-graduate course for not less than one and not more than two years.

In the Tokyo School the numbers of instructors, pupils and graduates during the last few years were respectively as follows:

1908–9, 45, 365, 123; '07–8, 45, 365, 71; '06–7, 43, 357, 121.

The Nara School comprises Japanese and Chinese, History and Geography, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and Natural Science.

Special Institutes for the Training of Teachers.

These institutes were specially organized for the purpose of training qualified teahers for normal schools, middle schools, and high schools for females, and so to supplement the work of regular training institutions. They were opened at the beginning of the 1902–3 year, but have been rearranged, the number of institutes being four. The 1st institute in charge of the Imperial University of Tokyo is provided with a course natural science: the 2nd institute in charge of the 1st High School, with a course of physics and chemistry; the 3rd institute in charge of the 2nd High School, with a course of mathematics; the 6th institute in charge of the Tokyo Higher Women's School, with a course of English language. The 6th teaches women only and all the others males. For the former the course extends three years, and two in the others.

Section IV.

IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES.

There are three regular universities, viz., the Imperial University of Tokyo, the Imperial University of Kyoto, and North-eastern University in Sendai which is still in inception stage and has only its Agricultural College at Sapporo. The Engineering College in Fukuoka is to established in 1911–2 year.

The Imperial University of Tokyo.

The University consists of the University Hall and six Colleges, of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature, Science and Agriculture. The College of Law includes the four courses of Law, Politics Economics and Commerce; the College of Medicine includes two courses of Medicine and Pharmacy; the College of Engineering includes nine courses of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Naval Architecture, Technology of Arms, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Applied Chemistry, Technology of Explosives, and Mining and Metallury; the College of Literature includes three courses of Philosophy, Literature, and History; the College of Science includes eight courses of Mathematics, Astronomy, Theoretical Physics, Practical Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Geology; the College of Agriculture includes for courses of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Forestry and Veterinary Science. For the training of practical farmers, technical courses

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of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science are instituted in connection with the College of Agriculture, Post-graduate courses are established in connection with the Colleges of Medicine, Literature and Science. An elective course is also instituted in each College. To the University are attached a library, hospitals, a Historiographic Committee, Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, the Botanical Garden, the Seismological Observatory and the Marine Laboratory. As regards the length of the courses of study, in the Colleges of Law and Medicine it extends over four years, while in all other subjects of study it is one year less. The period for scientific investigations by students in the University Hall is fixed at five years, and in the case of students of Literature, Science, and Agriculture, the first two years must be devoted to study in the Colleges to which they respectively belong.

Average age of those matriculated in 1908–9 was as follows:—

	1908–9
College of	
Law. Y.M.	22.4
Medicine. Y.M....	23.1
Engineering. Y.M.	23.2
Literature. Y.M.	23.3
Science. Y.M.	24.2
Agriculture. Y.M.	23.3

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO.

Hall and Colleges.	No. of Professors and Assistant-professors.			Students and Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. of Mat'tion.
	Japanese Professors etc.	Foreign Professors.	Total.				
Hall	—	—	—	815	135	249	249
Law...	38	3	41	2,047	293	483	483
Medicine ...	43	—	43	659	223	301	267
Engineering ...	71	1	72	610	169	232	182
Literature ...	52	9	61	462	127	175	131
Science	45	—	45	173	33	67	59
Agriculture ...	51	1	52	595	169	624	204
1908–9	300	14	314	5,411	1,154	2,131	1,575
1907–8	267	15	282	5,252	869	2,226	1,521
1906–7	268	17	285	4,701	998	2,418	1,6 4

THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF KYOTO.

The Kyoto University is a younger sister of the two by 20 years and was founded in 1897. It consists of the University Hall, the College of Law, the 1st College of Medicine, the 2nd College of Medicine, and the College of Science and Engineering, and the College of Literature. The College of Law includes the two courses of Law and Politics; the College of Literature those of Philosophy and

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History. The 1st (Kyoto) as well as the 2nd (Fukuoka) College of Medicine includes only one course of Medicine; the College of Science and Engineering includes 8 courses of Mathematics, Physics, Theoretical Chemistry, Chemical Technology, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mining and Metallurgy. Those not qualified for admission as regular students but desirous of attending the lectures or experiments on one or more subjects prescribed in the college courses may be admitted as elective students in the College of Law and the College of Science and Engineering, and as students of the special course in the College of Medicine only when there are vacant seats. The University possesses a library for the use of instructors and students, and a hospital is also connected with the College of Medicine.

Terms of attendance are prescribed as follows: in the College of Law, the shortest term was formerly three academic years but it has been decided to extend it to 4 years since 1908. The course for any one subject never extends over more than eight academic years. The shortest term of attendance in the College of Medicine is fixed at four academic years, likewise never extending over eight academic years. In the College of Science and Engineering the shortest term is fixed at three academic years, never extending over six academic years; the shortest term at the University Hall is fixed at one year. The College of Literature was opened in 1905–6 year.

The average ages of students nn rolled in the year '08–9 are showned the following table:—

	College of Law. Y.M.	College of Medicine Y.M.	College of Medicine (Fukuoka) Y.M.	College of Literature Y.M.	College of Sciences & Engineering. Y.M.
Average ...	23.5	24.10	24.3	25.11	22.11

Hall & Colleges.	No. of Professors and Assistant-Professors.			Students and Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission	No. of Matriculation.
	Japanese Professors.	Foreign Professors.	Total.				
University Hall	—		—	93	—	38	38
College of Law	24		24	266	137	119	57
College of Medicine { Kyoto	29		29	329	81	87	87
College of Medicine { Fukuoka ...	33		33	287	94	46	43
College of Science and Engineering.	55	—	55	313	97	107	107
College of Literature	32	5	37	124	—	67	48
1908–9 (total)	173	5	178	1,412	409	464	380
1907–8 „	165	—	169	1,507	372	389	357
1906–7 „	148	3	151	1,596	231	455	455

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Professions of the University Graduates.

The graduates of the two Imperial Universities Tokyo and Kyoto since the foundation to 1908–9, classified according to their condition in life, make the follwing record.

The total numbers of graduates form the Colleges of Law are 3,202, Medicine, 1,804; Literature 1,168, Engineering and Science, 3,117, Agriculture, 741. The graduates are classified according to professions, etc., only those items claiming at least 100 being given.

Administration officials 611 Judges etc. 469, School teachers 1,695 Technical officials in Government service 1,342, Medical officials 952 Barristers 190, Technical officials of companies 1,060, at Banks and Co's 502, Practisting medicine 364, Studying at University Halls 857, Miscellaneous 714, Studying abroad 122, Died 672, Unknown 676.

Leaving University Unfinished.

The ratio of those leaving Universities unfinished or who died before graduation is as follows per 100 of those on the roll for the two Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

1908-9, 4.3; '07–8, 4.4 ; '06–7, 4.5; 05–6, 4.8; '04–5, 4.9; '03–4, 5.0.

Financial Independence of the Two Imperial Universities.

The programme for placing the two Imperial Universities on the basis of financial independence instead of annual appropriation in the Budget did secure the approval of the Diet in the 23rd session (1906–7). For this purpose a capital fund amounting to *yen* 30,000,000 and 20,000,000 is to be created for the Tokyo and Kyoto Universities respectively. The amount is based on the estimate that the former will require annual expenses of *yen* 1,300,000 and the latter that of *yen* 1,000,000. In the current year's Budget (1910–11) *yen* 1,856,853 has been set apart towards the fund for the Tokyo University and *yen* 1,·66,-204 for that of the other. The annual appropriation is to be determined every year according to the convenience of the Treasury. The property at present owned by the two institutions makes but a poor show.

The Imperial North-Eastern University.

Sapporo Agricultural College.

This institution is the only existing college as yet for the above University. It is provided with the main and preparatory courses, besides those of agriculture, agricultural chemistry, forestry and stock breeding, the latter two to be opened in the fall of '10 Besides the college comprises practical courses of agriculture, civil engineering, forestry and fishery, the last being subdivided into fishery, acquiculture and manufacture. The collegiate course extends over three years with the preparatory course of three years. The farms and plantations owned by the College total 5,000,000 *cho* (12,500,000 acres).

	No. of Professors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Adm.	Those enrolled.
1908–9	61	694	135	655	259
1907–8	52	611	59	942	270
1906–7	36	496	80	422	157

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SECTION V.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Technical school comprises institutions that give necessary instruction to those desiring to pursue practical business, as industry, agriculture, trade, etc. The development of this branch of education has been quite phenomenal recently.

NAVIGATION.

The Nautical School.—This is the only collegiate institution in Japan giving higher education on navigation. It is situated near the mouth of river Sumida, Tokyo. Two courses of navigation and marine engineering are provided, and the graduates are accorded treatment of reserve naval officers and engineers. A special feature of this school is that necessary school expenses are furnished to a limited number of students as a loan. At present 95 Chinese students are receiving training in the school.

	No. of Students.			No. of Graduates.		
	Nav.	Eng.	Total.	Nav.	Eng.	Total.
1908–9	294	253	547	41	39	80
1907–8	280	232	512	30	25	55
1906–7	278	220	478	28	24	52

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry.—This institution was founded in '03 in Morioka, north-eastern Japan, and is provided with the three courses of agriculture, forestry and veterinary science, each course extending over three years. An elective course and a post-graduate course are maintained. A similar institution is in process of being founded at Kagoshima, and was to open in September, 1909.

	Instructors.	Student.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those Admitted.
1908–9	35	253	69	427	88
1907–8	31	244	125	420	84
1906–7	29	237	62	355	89

COMMERCE.

Higher Commercial Schools.—Four Government Higher Commercial Schools exist at present, in Tokyo, Kobe, Yamaguchi and Nagasaki, and a fifth is to be founded in Otaru, Hokkaido, in the near future. Of the existing four the first two adopt 4-year course system (3 in main course with 1-year preparatory) and the other two 3-year system with no preparatory course. A post-graduate course of two years is provided only in Tokyo

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STATISTIC OF THE HIGHER COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

		1908—9	1907—8	1906—7	1905—6
Teaching Staff	Tokyo	65	61	60	59
	Kobe	28	30	30	27
	Yamaguchi ...	17	20	16	(op'nd) 24
	Nagasaki ...	27	28	16	„ 12
Students	Tokyo	1,448	1,306	1,202	1,208
	Kobe	511	530	514	425
	Yamaguchi ...	297	282	190	(op'nd) 95
	Nagasaki ...	375	328	217	112
Graduates ...	Tokyo	244	199	199	204
	Kobe	243	92	—	—
	Yamaguchi ...	74	68	—	—
	Nagasaki ...	169	—	—	—
Applicants for Admission ...	Tokyo	2,349	3,191	1,929	1,656
	Kobe	887	799	709	578
	Yamaguchi ...	300	275	237	250
	Nagasaki ...	334	328	371	437
No. of Admission	Tokyo	538	457	429	394
	Kobe	151	128	121	124
	Yamaguchi ...	100	106	105	101
	Nagasaki ...	149	126	116	113

The long-cherished problem of converting the Tokyo school into a collegiate institution having been solved by authorities in a way highly disappointing to the students, i.e. by creating a commercial course in the Law college of thd University and by abolishing the Professional course of the school, the lads broke out in a strike in the spring of 1909. In a few months the strike subside through the intercession of leading business men, while the abolition of the Professional course has been postponed for two years.

Professions Pursued by Graduates of Tokyo Higher Com. School.

	Teachers.	In Gov't service	In Banks or Cos.	Pursuing their own business.	Others.	Total.
1908—9	7	7	84	1	142	241
1907—8	5	7	91	—	118	221
1906—7	3	14	73	2	122	214

TECHNICAL.

Six Government Higher Technical schools exist at present, in Tokyo Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kumamo toand Sendai, and seventh will be founded in Yonezawa before long. Graduates of the Middle school are to be admitted on diploma, but in practice, owing to the number of applications for

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admission always exceeding the available accommodation, students are taken on examination. The course of study extends over three years. In the Tokyo school there are seven sections, viz., dyeing and weaving, furnace work, applied chemistry, mechanics, electricity, industrial designing and architecture; Osaka has mechanics, applied chemistry, furnance work, brewing metallurgy, mining and metallury, naval architecture, marine engineering and electricity; Kyoto has dyeing, weaving and designing; Nagoya has civil engineering, mechanics, architecture, weaving and dyeing; Kumamoto has civil engineering, mechanical engineering and minning and metallurgy; Sendai has civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electric engineering and mining and metallurgy. The Tokyo School has an apprentice school attached to it.

STATISTICS OF THE HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

		1908–9.	'07–8.	'06–7.	'05–6.
Teaching Staff ...	Tokyo	78	79	69	74
	Osaka	52	49	44	46
	Kyoto	26	25	26	27
	Nagoya	26	27	21	(op'ed) 17
	Kumamoto	23	22	(op'ed) 17	—
Students	Tokyo	772	670	615	560
	Osaka	581	547	495	465
	Kyoto	232	235	233	246
	Nagoya	310	268	169	74
	Kumamoto	346	304	240	—
Graduates	Tokyo	183	178	153	161
	Osaka	171	122	131	116
	Kyoto	54	51	52	35
	Nagoya	137	—	—	—
	Kumamoto	46	31	39	—
Applicants for admission	Tokyo	1,559	1,488	1,159	1,038
	Osaka	690	768	658	441
	Kyoto	174	226	231	130
	Nagoya	614	637	350	273
	Kumamoto	351	371	532	—
No. of Admission...	Tokyo	321	268	241	238
	Osaka	235	200	205	190
	Kyoto	83	87	79	99
	Nagoya	107	107	100	75
	Kumamoto	101	111	127	—

FISHERY.

The Tokyo Fishery Institute is the only institution in Japan for giving higher education in fishery.

Candidates for admission are required to possess schoolarship equal to that of the middle school graduates, and the three courses provided at the institute extend over three years. These courses are fishery, marine industry and pisciculture. Besides, a special course of two years is provided for the benefit of sons and brothers of those actually engaged in fishery or marine industry; also a post-graduate course of three years, and the pelagic fishery course of the same term, open only to the graduates of the fishery course. The students of the pelagic

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fishery course receive aid of *yen* 15 a month from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The school accomodations are limited to 195 students, and every year the number of applicants for admission far exceeds that to be admitted, as

	No. of Students		
	1906	1907	1908
Fishery Course	56	65	70
Marine Industry	62	69	78
Pisciculture	14	17	22
Total	132	151	170

The institution possesses a manufacturing laboratory, piscicultural laboratory, and a schooner of 400 tons displacement for giving practical instruction in pelagic and ordinary fishery.

Institutes for Training Teachers of Technical Education.

Three Government institutions of this grade exist at present, and they are Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Institutes respectively placed under control of the College of Agriculture, University of Tokyo, the Tokyo Higher Commercial school and the Tokyo Higher Technical school. These are designed to train teachers fit to teach at technical schools of secondary grade.

	No. of Students.	No. of Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. Admitted.
1908–9 ... ... —	151	54	151	31
1907–8 ... ... —	173	52	373	95
1906–7 ... ... —	137	53	488	63

Public and Private Technical Schools.

These are composed of the following institutions, viz., industrial schools, agricultural schools (including schools of forestry, sericulture, veterinary science) and schools for aquatic productions, commercial schools, apprentices' school, nautical schools, supplementary schools for agriculture, for aquatic productions, for industry, for commerce and supplementy nautical school.

	No. of Schools.	Instructors.	Pupils.	Graduates.
1908–9	5,154	5,739	248,937	54,365
1907–8	5,288	5,347	245,286	49,329
1906–7	4,524	4,602	217,887	36,318

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Section VI.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The special schools admit only those who have completed the prescribed course of instruction in middle schools or in higher schools for females.

The government establishments of this grade comprise Medical Schools of Chiba, Sendai, Okayama Kanazawa and Nagasaki, the Tokyo Foreign Language School, the Tokyo Fine Art Academy and the Tokyo Academy of Music.

Special Schools of Medicine.

Each school is provided with two courses of study including medicine and pharmacy except one at Okayama in which the course of pharmacy is not established. The course of study extends over four years in medicine and three years in pharmacy. Graduates are licensed to practise.

Locality of School.	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission	Those Admitted
Chiba	24	550	153	713	131
Sendai	21	538	89	594	131
Okayama	17	431	138	457	107
Kanazawa	22	561	113	493	145
Nagasaki	22	556	130	477	130
1908—9 total ...	106	2,636	593	2,764	644
1907—8	112	2,693	575	3,602	693
1906—7	98	2,680	491	2,403	672

The Tokyo Foreign Language School.

This institution is designed to give instruction in the following eight languages, viz; English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Chinese and Korean. The course of instruction extends over three years. Besides the reguler course, a special course of two years is established for giving instruction in each of the languages. Regular pupils of the third class are allowed to study at their option one or two of the three subjects of political economy, international law and pedagogics. A post-graduate cours of two years is also established for the benefit of graduates. Malay, Mongolian, Hindustani atd Tamil were added in '09.

	No. of Intructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission	Nunber Admission
1908—9	57	708	229	1,174	551
1907—8	51	648	172	1,067	470
1906—7	54	1,048	522	1,679	617

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THE TOKYO FINE ART ACADEMY.

This institution is provided with five courses of study including Painting, Designing, Sculpture, Chiselling, Casting and Lacquering. Each course of study extends over five years, there being a preparatory course of 1½ years. A post-graduate course of not more than three years is maintained, and for those instructors of drawing engaged in normal schools, or in public or private middle schools or higher schools for females, or technical schools, who may desire to supplement their studies in special arts of drawing, a training course of drawing extending over not less than one year and not more than two years is maintained. Besides, an elective course was established in each course for those desiring to pursue one or more subjects of study.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Leaving before graduation.
1908—9...	55	464	46	13.79%
1907—8...	52	440	76	12.05%
1906—7...	49	510	106	13.17%

THE TOKYO ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The academic course is divided into preparatory, main, post-graduate, normal, and elective courses. The main course is subdivided into three sections of vocal music, instrumental music, and musical composition. The normal course is also divided into two sections of A and B, the former being designed to supply instructors in normal schools, middle schools and high schools for females, and the latter to give to the teachers in elementary schools such branches of study as are appropriate to the instruction in music. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the main, two years in the post-graduate, three years in the normal course A, and one year in the normal course B.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates	Leaving before graduation.
1908—9	41	592	54	38.68%
1907—8	43	540	51	32.22%
1906—7	35	514	56	35.60

BLIND AND DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.

Blind or mute children of school-age and the percentage per 1,000 of normal children of the same age limit make this table.

				Attending School.			Defectives per 1,000 normal
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	
Blind	2,056	1,925	3,981	118	59	177	0.47
Mute	3,226	2,657	5,883	288	153	441	0.70
1908—9 total...	5,289	4,582	9,864	406	212	618	1.17
1907—8	5,472	4,720	9,992	315	192	507	1.22
1906—7	5,548	4,889	10,437	270	210	580	1.38

Among the total there were 1 blind and mute boy in '07—8 year, and 2 girls '05—6 year.

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Public and Private Blind and Deaf and Dumb Schools.

	Schools	Teacher	Pupils	Graduates.
Ordinary education	39	202	514	77
Professional education ...			59	12
1908—9 Total	39	202	573	89
1907—8	37	190	600	51
1906—7	30	150	612	39

Professional education principally consists of acupuncture, music, painting, carving, sewing, etc.

The Tokyo Blind and Deaf and Dumb School.—The school system is divided into the ordinary and professional course. In the ordinary course for the blind, instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, music, acupuncture and massage. The ordinary course for the dumb includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written conversation, and in the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents. The course of study extends over three years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise five years. In order to prepare pupils to engage in the education of the blind and dumb, a training course of over one year for teachers was established in connection with the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School.

	Teaching stuff	Pupils	Teachers' course	graduates	Applicants for admission	No. admitted
1908—9	19	356	8	61	170	99
1907—8	18	315	5	48	169	116
1906—7	18	288	4	30	140	109

The Peers' School.

("Gakushu-in.")

The school was founded in 1877 as a private institution maintained by the Peerage with subsidy from the Imperial Household Department. At first only children of Peers were admitted, but soon its door was equally opened, within a certain limit, to children of humbler classes. The school consisted of boys' and girls' departments, each covering primary and secondary education grade, with a post-graduate course. In 1885 the girls' department was made independent, but in '06 it was again united. The boys' department continued to expand. It added a High School course, and then two collegiate courses, one of Law and the other of Diplomacy. A reaction began to set in from 1905 in which the collegiate courses were lopped off, followed in '06 by the abolition of the High School course. This at once evoked strong opposition from a section of the Peers, with the result that early in '07 the High School course was resuscitated. The graduates of this course are admitted without examination to the Imperial Universities, in case there are left available accommodations. Since 1884 the school has been maintained by the Imperial Household Department.

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Public and Private Schools of Higher Grade.

Quite a large number of public and private institutions of collegiate standing exist. Many of them style themselves as "University," and they admit the middle school graduates without selective examination. The course generally extends over three to five years. On the whole the standing is somewhat lower than that of the Government University graduates, in respect of scholarship, but some private Universities, which freer than their Government sister institutions, may stand comparison with the latter.

Statistics of Public and Private Collegiate Institutions.

	Medicine.	Law.	Literature.	Religion.	Total students	Graduates.
1908—9	2,589	17,743	1,410	1,290	23 032	3,793
1907—8	2,533	16,858	1,474	1,132	21,997	3,226
1906—7	2,189	16.230	1,445	1,057	20,921	2,665

Name of School.	Locality.	When founded.	Subjects taught.
Charity Hosp. Medi. School ...	Tokyo	'81	Medicine.
Tokyo Cent. Univ.	„	'85	Law, Pol., Eco.
Hosei Univ.	„	'89	do.
Meiji Univ.	„	'81	Pol , Law, Lit.
Keiogijuku Univ. Dep't	„	'90	Pol., Law, Eco., Lit.
Senshu Gakko	„	'80	Law, Economy.
Nippon Univ.	„	'90	Law, Pol., Lit.
Waseda Univ.	„	'82	Law, Pol., Eco., Lit., Con.
Tetsugakkan Univ.	„	'87	Philosophy.
Meiji Gaku-in Higher Course ...	„	'95	Literature.
Aoyama Gaku-in Higher Course.	„	'85	English.
Toyo Kyokai Semmon Gakko...	„	1900	Formosan, Chinese, Eng.
Nippon Women's Univ.	„	'01	Housekeeping, Jap., Eng.
Joshi Eigaku-juku	„	'00	English, Lit.
Aoyama Girls English School...	„	'74	do.
Kokugaku-in	„	'90	Jap., Hist. & Lit.
Meiji Gaku-in Div. Dep't	„	'95	Theology.
Tokyo Trinity School	„	'90	do.
Aoyama Gaku-in Div. Dep't ...	„	'96	do.
Jodo Sect Univ.	„	'87	Buddhism.
Sodo „ „	„	'82	do.
Tendai Sect Univ.	„	'97	do.
Shinshu „	Sugamo, Tokyo	'01	do.
Nichiren „ „	Osaki, Tokyo	'75	do.
Kyoto Medical School	Kyoto	'79	Medicine.
Kyoto Hosei University	„	'00	Law, Pol., Eco.
Doshisha Semmon Gakko ...	„	'97	Literature.
Shingon Sect Union High Sch.	„	'98	Buddhism.
Bukkyo Univ.	„	'99	do.
Nichiren Sect Univ.	„	'96	do.
Jodo Sect Univ.	„	'87	do.
Osaka Medical School	Osaka	'80	Medicine.

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Name of School.	Locality.	When founded.	Subjects taught.
Kwansai Univ.	Osaka	1986	Law.
Osaka Trinity School	„	'84	Theology.
Shinshu Kangaku-in School ...	Ise	'71	Buddhism.
Aichi Medical School	Nagoya	'77	Medicine.
Tohoku Gaku-in	Sendai	'99	Lit., Theology.
Kumamoto Medical School ...	Kumamoto	'96	Medicine.

Of the above the Keiogijuku University and Waseda University, to name them in the order of creation, are the most important. The numbers of instructors are somewhat nominal, as, owing to financial and other considerations, only a small portion are exclusively appointed for the post, the remainder attending to their own regular duties at other places.

The Keiogijuku University.

The institution was founded as early as 1865 by the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer Western scholar and perhaps the most celebrated educationist in modern Japan. At present it is composed of University, Preparatory, and Primary departments. At the end of April, 1910, University roll numbered 2,328; Preparatory 785; Primary 380. There were also the Apprentice school 495 and the Business school 586. The University department has four courses, namely, law, politics, economy and literature.

The Waseda University.

Founded in 1882 by Count Okuma and converted into a university institution in 1902, it is at present divided into University, Special, Higher Normal, and Higher Preparatory Departments with the post-graduate course. The University courses comprise Law, Politics and Economy, Literature and Commerce with three courses of Science, Mechanical Eng. and Medicine to be added as second programme of expansion. In view of this and in recognition of the service this institution had done in the course of education the Emperor granted in May '08 a sum of *Y.* 30,000 on the venerable Chancelor, the Count. At the end of June 1910 the various figures stood as follows:—Cumulative number of alumni 7,874, number of students on the roll 5,075; faculty 144.

The Aoyama Gaku-in.

The Aoyama Guku-in was founded in 1878 by the Methodist Episcopal Church and has three departments are in operation, viz., Theological, Collegiate and Academic, the first to train qualified Japanese Christian workers, and the second to prepare teachers of English in secondary grade schools and young men for practical business life, the last corresponding to ordinary middle school, Number of faculties and students are: theological, 9 professors, 30 students; collegiate department, 22 professors, 80 students; academic department, 26 professors, 370 students. The number of alumni is 800. The president of the Institution is Rev. Y. Honda, D. D. (see Who's Who). Situated at Aoyama, Tokyo.

The Rikkyo Daigaku.

This is the collegiate course of St. Paul's College and was established experimentally in '07, with the two departments, classical and commercial. Faculty and students number 15 and 50 respectively. The St. Paul's college was opened in '96 and combines theological and middle school courses. The alumni have reached 500. It is situated at Tsukiji, Tokyo.

The Doshisha.

Founded in 1875 at Kyoto by the celebrated Christian teacher and educationist Dr. J. Niishima (d. 1890), it is the pioneer large educational

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institution in Japan based upon Christian principles. It comprises Academic, Collegiate and Theological departments besides a large female department. During the 1910-1 school year there were 603 in the Academic, 147 in Collegiate, 50 in Theological and 160 in Girls' departments. The alumni of Collegiate and Theological Dep'ts number 1200. Professors and teachers number 70, more than 10% of whom are Americans. The school is largely indebted to American people for aid in monetary donation and free service of teachers. The "independence" agitation started some years ago by a section of Japanese interested in the school has been settled and some arrangement has been devised for the control of the school by the Japanese and foreign members on the Board of Directors. Rev. Tasuku Harada (see "Who's Who") is President.

The Tohoku Gakuin.

The Tohoku Gakuin, founded in 1886 (19th year), is a Christian institution which is aided by the Reformed Church in U. S. A. It comprises two main departments, the Middle School Department and the Higher Department, the Higher Department being divided into a Literary and a Theological course. The Literary Course furnishes about a Kōtō Gakkō grade of education and the Theological Course is of university grade. The instructors number 32 in all, the students at the beginning of the school year in April '09 numbered altogether 341, of whom 292 were in the Middle School Department and 49 in the Higher Department.

The number of alumni up to date is 218.

The expenses for every thing except clothing are from 8.00 to 9.00 *yen* per month. Students of good character and standing can earn a part of their expenses by entering the Industrial Home connected with the school. The institution is situated in Sendai, and the Board of Directors comprises Rev. D. B. Schneder, D.D., who is President, and Mr. T. Demura, A.M., Dean and Secretary.

The Meiji Gakuin.

The Tokyo Ittchi Shingakuko (Presbyterian Theological School) founded in 1877, the Ballagh Univ. in '80, the Senshi School in '82 were incorporated in '86 to form the Meiji Gakuin. Two courses are provided, (A) Theological Dep't divided into (1) General and (2) Special, both 3 years: (B) Academic which is divided into (1) the Higher (3 years corresponding to the High School) and (2) the middle school course of 5 years. Statistics returned in July 1910 are:—

Theological students	24	alumni list	151
Higher	"	42	"	186
Middle school	"	347	"	563

The teaching staff comprises 10 Americans and 30 Japanese. The Theological Dep't has some relation with American Presbyterian Mission and Dutch Reformed Mission. The chair of President is filled by Rev. Ebina, D D. and the school is situated at Shirokane, Tokyo.

Joshi Eigaku-juku (Womens' English Institute).

The school, situated at the rear of the British Embassy, was established in 1900 by Miss U. Tsuda (see Who's Who), one of the pioneer Japanese ladies who were educated abroad. Candidates for admission are required to possess scholarship equal to graduates of the girls' higher school. The students are then made to go through 3 years' course. There are also the preparatory course of one year and the housekeeping course of one year. Graduates of the main course possess scholarship equal to those of the Government Higher Normal school for Women, and many are the graduates of this institute who have successfully passed the Secondary School Teachers' License Examination for English. At the end of the academic year in 1900 there were 170 students with the alumni list numbering 60.

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Nippon Joshi Daigaku (Japan Womens' University.)

Founded in 1901 at Sugamo, Tokyo, this is an only institution for women assuming the title of University. Four courses, Domestic Science, Literature, English and Educational are provided, each extending over three years, and admitting students who have passed through five years' course of a higher girls school or who are of equal scholarship. A preparatory course of one to two years and a post graduate course of three years or less are provided. At the beginning of the academic year in 1909 the alumni totalled 877, students 527, besides girls in the preparatory and children in the elementary school, and kindergarten, both of which exist, numbering over 600.

TEACHERS' AND MEDICAL LICENSE EXAMINATION.

Teachers' license examination is annually held both for candidates for secondary and elementary schools, and the examination to grant license to those aspiring to become medical practitioners and pharmaceutists is also held.

License for Secondary Schools.

This service to supplement the staff of qualified teachers for secondary grade schools, normal schools, middle schools and higher girls' schools, was started in 1895. The Examination Committee also take charge of grant of license without examination to graduates of higher institutions both Government and private, and also to others who from their past service are entitled to the privilege. The fee for application to the examination and for grant of license without examination is *Y.* 2. The figures for the last three years are as follows.

	Total application	License Granted	Ratio of License
1908—9	5,516	1,040	18.86
1907—8	5,322	798	14.99
1906—7	4,611	906	20.52

License for Elementary Schools.

	Total application	License Granted	Ratio of License
1908-9	41,502	15,142	36.48
1907—8	40,557	18,906	40.61
1906—7	40,355	15,068	37.34

Section VII.

FINANCIAL MATTERS RELATING TO EDUCATION.

The Educational Stock Fund.

The sum of *yen* 10,000,000 set apart in 1899 out of the Chinese Indemnity is the origin of this fund, chiefly intended to promote the cause of national education by granting loans to civil corporations to be used for educational purposes. This fund was appropriated into the War Chest on the occasion of the Russo-Japanese War. However there is the Educational Fund created in 1900-01 as supplementary to the Stock Fund and consisting of contributions from the Treasury and provincial coffers. The fund makes the following account:—

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	Existing Sum	Loans	Bonds	Deposits
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1908–9...	2,326,825	1,688,176	141,114	570,335
1907–8...	2,270,403	1,577,994	239,311	577,022
1906–7...	2,140,829	1,196,815	338,856	780,332

The items do not agree with the respective totals as fractions under a *yen* are omitted.

Fund for Giving Super-Stipends to Teachers.

This was created in 1900–01 for allowing regular additional allowance to common school teachers. The State defrays *yen* 1,000,000 to the fund to which the provincial treasuries contribute only a nominal sum.

	State aid	Provincial condition	Interest on Fund	Brought from last ac't	Total
1908–9... ...	1,000,000	118,687	131,597	1,891,676	3,141,961
1907–8... ...	1,000,000	4,558	112,754	1,751,443	2,868,757
1906–7... ...	1,000,000	6,954	124,501	1,552,051	2,683,508

Disbursements made are shown below:—

	To additional allowances	Carried to next ac't	Total
1908–9...	1,056,609	2,085,126	3,141,737
1907–8...	981,574	1,887,001	2,868,577
1906–7...	937,422	1,746,083	3,983,508

Fund for Encouraging Ordinary Education.

The sum of *yen* 250,000 has recently devoted every year, (*yen* 150,000 last year) towards encouraging ordinary education, either for aiding construction of school buildings or granting rewards to masters or teachers of primary or secondary grade schools of long meritorious services, and also to officials of rural communities. The sum was increased to *yen* 500,000 for '10-11 year, this being the sum that used to be defrayed before '04-5.

State Aid for Promoting Technical Education.

This is intended to give aid to low-grade Agricultural, Fishery, Commercial, Navigation, Technical and similar schools, the returns in the official report making this record:—

	No of schools	Total aid		No. of schools	Total aid
1908—9	320	323,830	1906—7	299	308,230
1907—8	318	321,880	1905—6	281	279,590

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EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES PAID OUT OF PROVINCIAL AND COMMUNAL TREASURIES

Item	1908—9	1907—8	1906—7	1905—6
Common schools	52,923,814	40,918,358	32,835 036	26,641,727
Normal „	3,993,653	2,826,173	2,598,665	2,521,506
Middle „	4,648,723	4,404,214	3,931.536	3,679,743
Girl's High „	1,611,273	1,331,944	1,069,342	875,734
Special „	626,064	495,017	381,102	336,414
Technical „	4,681,610	4,294,041	3,043,467	2,607,033
Blind and Mute schools...	20,375	15,354	7,771	7,137
Other school	169,969	116,283	80,307	61,344
Kindergartens	222,324	203,250	133,555	123,582
Libraries	207,424	219,096	86 308	45,607
Others...	1,641,758	809,869	688,529	536,835
Total	70,746,987	55,633,579	44,855 568	37,436 662

ENDOWMENT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Endowment to educational institutions by private individuals has been few and far between in Japan, but it is satisfying to see that the worthy custom so conspicuous in America and Europe is gradually gaining ground. In 1906 the two notable instances of this kind were made public, one of which was the application by the well-known firm of Furukawa Copper Firm to the Department of Education for permission to contribute one million *yen* approximately to be distributed as follows:—

Y. 650,000 for founding an Engineering Col. in Fukuoka.
Y. 260,000 for founding a Col. of Sciences in Sendai.
Y. 140,000 to the Sapporo Agricultural College.

The other was that of Mr. S, Yasukawa, a millionaire coal-miner in Kyushu, who made a similar offer *Y.* 3,000,000 with which he is organizing a science and technical college at Wakamatsu. Then there are the Okura Commercial School founded by Mr. Okura Kihachiro in Tokyo at an outlay of *Y.* 500,000; the Sanda Middle School established by Mr. K. Kodera, M.P., at an expense of about *Y.* 300,000, and some others.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

HEALTH OF MALE STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

	No. of Students examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust.	Medium.	Weak	Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left.
1908—9	18,197	52.8	45.3	1.9	61.9	38.1
1907—8	17,053	53 0	45 2	1.8	61 5	38.5
1906—7	15,483	54.3	43.1	2.5	60 9	39 1

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Health of Female Students in Government Institutions.

	No. of Students examined.	Constitution (%). Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Eye-sight (%). Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left.
1908-9... ...	861	78.3	21.1	0.6	84.2	15.8
1907-8... ...	807	82.7	16·2	1.1	85.1	14.9
1906-7... ...	622	84.2	15.6	0.2	87.1	12.9

Health in Public and Private Schools of Secondary and Elementary Education.

The health returns for boys for the last few years stood thus: –

	No. of Pupils examined.	Constitution (%). Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Eye-sight (%). Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left or both.
Elementary Schools ...	794,471	43.9	50.5	5.6	—	—
Middle Schools	101,867	49.9	44.8	5.3	88.1	11.9
Normal Schools	13,484	64.1	35.3	0.6	84.4	15.6
Technical Schools and Miscellaneous Schools	30,548	55.2	39.6	0.2	87.7	12.3
Special Schools	1,3 0	54.2	45.0	0.8	74.9	25.1
1908-9 (Total)	941,730	45.3	49.3	5.4	87.5	12.5
1907-8	698,717	41.9	51.8	6.3	87.6	12.4
1906-7	635,534	38.6	53.8	7.6	87.0	13.0

The data for girls are as follows :—

Elementary Schools ...	619,119	39.6	53.4	6.9	—	—
Girls' Higher Schools	33,547	47·1	46.9	6.0	86.4	10.6
Normal Schools	5,032	59.5	39.8	0.7	92.7	7.3
Technical Schools ...	1,876	63.1	34.7	2.2	91.8	8.2
Special Schools	56	26 8	64.2	9.0	97.8	32.1
1908-9 (Total)	659,630	4 .4	52.9	6.7	90.5	9.5
1907-8	463,629	36.7	55.6	7.7	91.3	8.7
1906-7	402,178	33.6	57.6	8.8	90.8	9.2

DEVICES FOR AIDING DESERVING POOR STUDENTS.

Time-honored tradition impels the Japanese people to regard education almost with religious devotion. The eagerness with which parents of limited means endeavor to give education to their sons and daughters can only be equalled by the zeal shown by the latter to attend school under circumstances quite forbidding.

Various devices are provided for giving aid to the "jikatsu-sei" (self-supporting students) or "kugaku-sei" (studying under hard lot), as the students of this special class are called. The most important of these is in the shape of aid societies organized and maintained by leading people of each locality. In general, these organizations somewhat partake of the nature of old feudalism, for they are in most cases formed or principally maintained by the old feudal lord of this or that former fief. Such philanthropic

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bodies number more than one hundred, and these generally make a loan of a part of necessary schooling expenses to poor deserving students hailing from their own respective districts, such loan ranging from *yen* 5.00 to about *yen* 10.00 a month, to commence after the recipients enter higher institutions of specified class. The loan is to be repaid after the recipients finish schools and have really become self-supporting. Most of them possess funds of their own, and of these the Bucho (Prince Mori's old fief) Education Society with a fund amounting to about *yen* 700,000 heads the list as to amount of fund. Prince Shimazu's educational fund may not fall below that in amount, when it is remembered that the two princely houses formerly maintained at their own expenses a high school in their own respective old fiefs. Viscount Hotta's fund of *yen* 100,000 may also be mentioned, and it is used for running a middle school at his own former fief of Sakura where a middle school formerly maintained out of local taxes had been abolished from financial necessity.

A few instances showing how this worthy custom works may be briefly described here. Viscount Aoyama, formerly held small fief of Sasayama Tamba. The house has been quite paternal in the matter of educating sons of its former retainers, and for more than a decade it has maintained at its own expense a Middle School chiefly intended for bringing up future cadets of Army and the Navy. Already officers who came from this school number 150 including a Major-General. The Viscount has also erected a dormitory in the premises of his own mansion in Tokyo and there the boys who have come up to the capital to enter cadet schools are allowed boarding free of expense.

Count Arima of the former fief of Kurume, is equally noteworthy in this direction. A popular deity "Suitengu" standing in the premises brings in annually *yen* 14,000 in votive offerings and in sale of charms. Of that sum *yen* 60,000 is set apart for aiding deserving students hailing from his fief and as the ex-aided students who have subsequently graduated and become self-supporting repay their loans averaging *yen* 500 in a year the fund for aiding deserving boys amount to *yen* 6,500 a year. Of this fund a boy is allowed a loan of *yen* 5 to 15 a month, and such boys at present number over 40. Those who have graduated from schools and become self-sufforting number about 90 as lately reported. The Arima family maintains a dormitory at Otsuka, Koishikawa, and allows its aided students to board there.

In response to the order of the central authorities lately issued 259 middle schools have sent in reports on the number of deserving students destitute of means. Out of the total of 26,888 deserving students on the roll during the last three years 2,159 or about 8% were destitute of means. Then 285 students out of the total number of graduates could not proceed to higher institution for lack of fund; 307 could do so through other's help. Of those on the roll 107 had to leave school on account of poverty while 539 were enabled to continue attendance by the help of others.

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN.

By "foreign students" is principally meant students coming to Japan from Asiatic countries for purposes of study. Of these the Chinese students are by far the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the Japan-China War, that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning. The first batch, ten students from Hupei, was brought in 1900 by the then Chinese Minister Yu Keng. In 1903 the number swelled to 591, while at the end of 1905 they counted

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no less than 8,520 coming from all parts of China, with the single exception of Kansu. In about a year the list rose to 25,000 approximately. That was the high water mark, for soon a reaction set in and the departure began to exceed new arrivals. Several reasons account for this decline, such as the unfavorable impression which the action of students gave to the Peking Government on account of radical ideas they carried home, and also the fact that there is no longer, as there was at first, a promising field of employment to adventurous Chinese lads with mere smattering of "new learning" acquired in Japan. Students now coming from China are of more select discription, though comparatively few in number, and for special education. As investigated early in '10 these students number roughly 5,000 divided at the rate of 1 and 4 between Government and private schools. Among those in the former there are 500 at military and naval schools and 150 at the High, Higher Normal schools etc, on special arrangement with the Japanese authorities. Korea is represented by about seven hundred students in Tokyo alone, enrolled in the various government and private schools where they are taught with Japanese. Of the total only 81 are supported by the Government, the remaining 600 being private students.

The arrangement has also been made between Japan and Korea to take in charge the education of 45 Korea Military cadets in Tokyo

India, Siam, and the Philippines have also sent more or less number.

JAPANESE STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD.

The number of students of both sexes which Japan has sent to Europe and America since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expense are included. These foreign-going students, called *ryugakusei* in Japanese, are in most part selected nowadays from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions for several years after their graduation, whereas formerly the selection was made as soon as the eligible condidates completed their academic courses. The allowance made differs according to the places of study and also subjects thereof. In general it is *yen* 1,800 for one in Europe or U.S.A. and *yen* 1,500 for one in China. The following shows the number of *ryugakusei* sent by the Department of Education during the last few years.

	No. of student despathced.	Returning home after completing study.	Returning home without completing study.	Relieved of order	Died.	Total at end of the year.
1908-9 ...	44	28	1	—	—	111
	—	—	—	—	—	*2
1907-8 ...	30	16	—	—	1	96
	—	—	—	—	—	*2
1906-7 ...	49	49	—	—	—	83
	*2	*1	—	—	—	*2
1905-6 ...	17	29	1	—	1	85
	—	*1	—	—	—	*1
1904-5 ...	12	30	3	1	—	99
	—	—	—	—	—	*2

*=Females.

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CHINESE IDEOGRAPHS AND ROMANIZATION OF JAPANESE LETTERS.

The use of Chinese ideographs is a serious obstacle in the educational progress of Japan. To have to commit to memory those characters is in itself a trying business, and when it is considered that Japanese boys and girls in secondary and higher institutions have to learn English or German at the same time, the burden imposed upon them must be said to be really heavy. At any rate the ideographs are a clog to the progress of education and their discontinuation and adoption of Romanization system would shorten the school course of Japanese boys by two or three years. The Romanization movement was started decades ago, but as yet there is little hope of its being universally adopted in schools, and Japan, in the meanwhile, must continue to use the cumbrous system of ideography. It is somewhat consoling to find that the number of ideographs in current use is much less than before. According to the stenographers' reports taken during the sessions of the Imperial Diet, about 2,000 ideographs suffice for ordinary purpose in reporting the speeches made in the two Houses. The text-books for ordinary elementary school grade of six years contain not more than 1,360 characters.

EDUCATED GIRLS AND MARRIAGE.

In Japan the de-feminizing tendency among girls of higher education is not so perceptible as it is in the West. To marry and to become wives is still the ultimate ideal of 99 out of 100 educated girls. Students of the higher schools for girls finish the school at an age of seventeen or over, and the graduates of the preceding year are classified as follows as to their condition after graduation :—

	Pursuing study.	Teachers.	Pursuing business or remaining at home.	Married.	Unknown.	Died.	Total.
1906–7 ...	...1,301	478	1,785	191	710	17	4,482
1905–6 ...	...1,414	384	1,668	99	404	24	3,996
1904–5 ...	...1,210	372	1,600	58	222	15	3,477

In the Japan Woman's University (private), the graduates numbered 386, up to 1906, and they are classified as follows as to subsequent career :—

Married	148
Assisting mothers, etc., at home	100
Teachers	61
Pursuing study	34
Others	43
Total	386

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SECTION VIII.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

The number of libraries includes one government, 64 public, and 135 private establishments. Of the above the Imperial Library and the Library belonging to the Government Tokyo University surpass the rest as to accommodation and so forth.

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

The Library, though the largest in Japan, is quite insignificant as compared with sister institutions in Europe and America. Indeed the amount appropriated on account of the central Library is shamefully small.

	No. of Volumes.			No. of Days open during the year.	No. of Visitors.	Average No. Visitors per day.
	Japanese and Chinese.	European.	Total.			
1908-9... ...	215,455	55,164	270,619	334	226,254	677.41
1907-8... ...	208,194	52,577	260,771	333	205,061	618.80
1906-7... ...	202,453	49,983	252,436	340	195,344	574.54

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

The library belonging to the Imperial University, Tokyo, even surpasses the Imperial Library in the number of volumes contained. It is accessible only to the Professors, students, etc., of the school.

		Japanese & Chinese.	European.	Total.
1908-9	University of Tokyo (No. of vols.)	230,733	177,222	407,955
	University of Kyoto („)	106,259	91,218	197,477

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

Public and private libraries present a far poorer show than the preceding two. Akita possessing eight public libraries heads the list as to number, while among private libraries the *Ohashi* Library founded in Tokyo by the Hakubunkan publishing house, about ten years ago at the cost of about quarter of a million *yen* may be mentioned.

	No. of Libraries.	No. of Volumes.	No. of Days open during the year.	No. of Visitors.	Average No. of visitors per day.
1908-9... ...	199	1,747,354	47,622	1,149,201	24.13
1907-8... ...	150	1,355,630	37,822	824,587	21.80
1906-7... ...	126	1,197,162	29,629	754,454	25.46

The other private libraries of note are the Nakanoshima Library at Osaka which was established by the Sumitomo family at *Y.* 250,000, and the Kodama library built by the late General Count Kodama at Tokuyama, his native city.

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MUSEUMS.

Museums that exist in most important cities in the country, are generally of limited scope and commercial interest, as described elsewhere. The museums that are under the control of the Imperial Household Department, three, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, are more general in nature. The exhibits displayed are principally historical relics, specimens of arts and industry. The Tokyo Imperial Museum, the largest in Japan, was the first founded of these, and dates from 1872. The Hyōkei-Kwan (erected in commemoration of the wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess that was finished in 1909, is devoted for displaying objects of fine arts and art industry. This museum has, among the articles exhibited, various costumes, utensils, &c., showing the customs and habits of different times and places, as also specimens of various natural productions. A zoological garden is attached to this museum.

Articles displayed in the museum were returned at the end of 1908 as follows:—

A.	Historical Relics	11,217
B.	Objects belonging to the Fine Arts	9,700
C.	Objects belonging to Art Industries	4,043
D.	Natural Products	67,601

The zoological garden contained 582, and in the total number of visitors in the year was 214,125 to the museum and 646,367 to the zoological garden.

THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF JAPAN.

This institution corresponds to the Royal Society of great Britian or the Académie Française though still remaining only a faint shadow of the great Western prototypes. It was established for the promotion of sciences and art, with the view of exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, its members being selected from amongst seniors of learning. In 1906 it joined an international academic union.

The officials of the Academy consist of one president, manager, and two sectional chiefs, (1) Literature and Social affairs and (2) Sciences. The number of members is 60 to be appointed by His Majesty the Emperor. Members above 60 years old may receive an annuity. The Emperor announced in 1910 to grant ¥. 20,000 a year for 10 years, to encourage the work of the Academy.

List of Members.

Aoyama, Tanemi. (Medicine)
Fujisawa, Rikitaro. (Science)
Furuichi, Koi. (Engineering)
Hijikata, Yasushi. (Law)
Hoshino, Tsune. (Literature)
Hosokawa, Junjiro, Baron. (Lit.)
Hozumi, Chimcho. (Law)
Hozumi, Yatsuka. (Law.)
Ichiki, Kitokuro. (Law)
Iijima, Kwai. (Science)
Inokuchi, Ariya. (Science)
Inouye, Tetsujiro. (Philosophy)
Kanai, Yen. (Economics)
Kato, Hiro-yuki, Baron. (Philosophy)
Kikuchi, Dairoku, Baron. Science)
Kimura, Seiji. (Literature)

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Kitazato, Shibasaburo. (Medicine)
Koto, Bunjiro. (Science)
Koganei, Ryosei. (Medicine)
Kuhara, Kyugen. (Science)
Kumakawa, Muneo. (Medicine)
Matsumura, Ninzo. (Science)
Matsuzaki, Kuranosuke. (Economy)
Mikami, Sanji. (History)
Mishima, Ki. (Chinese Classics)
Mitsukuri, Kakichi. (Science)
Mimura, Shuji. (Medicine
Miura, Kin-nosuke. (Medicine)
Miyake, Shu. (Medicine)
Miyazaki, Michisaburo. (Law)
Moto-ori, Hoyei. (Japanese Classics)
Motora, Yujiro. (Philosophy)
Nagai, Nagayoshi. (Medicine)
Nagaoka, Hantaro. (Science)
Nakamura, Seidan. (Science)
Nakashima, Rikizo. (Philosophy)
Nanjo, Bun-yu, (Literature)
Ogata, Masanori. (Medicine)
Okamatsu, Santaro. (Law)
Okano, Keijiro. (Law)
O-mori, Fusakichi. (Science)
O-sawa, Kenji. (Medicine)
O-tori, Keisuke, Baron. (Lit.)
Sakurai, Joji. (Science)
Shigeno, Anyeki. (Chinese Classics)
Shimose, Masachika. (Science)
Sugi, Kōji. (Statistics)
Suyematsu, Kencho, Visc. (Lit.)
Takahashi, Sakuye. (Law)
Tajiri, Inajiro, Viscount. (Eco.)
Tanaka, Yoshio. (Science)
Tanakadate, Aikitsu. Science)
Terao, Hisashi. (Science)
Tsuboi, Shogoro. (Science)
Tsuboi, Kumaji. (History)
Tomii, Seisho. (Law)
Uyeda, Mannen. (Literature)

JAPANESE TEACHERS IN FOREIGN SERVICE

Side by side with sending students to Japan, Japanese teachers who are in the service of Asiatic countries are by no means. Those in China of course head the list. According to the inquiries carried out in 1910 by Mr. H. Nakajima of the Waseda University, who was for several years connected with Peiyang Normal school at Tientsin the Japanese teachers in all parts of China number 311 (288 males and 23 females). There were also 36 English or Americans, 3 Germans, 3 French, and one each Russian, Swede and Dane engaged at various schools in China. The engagement of foreign teachers dates from the time subsequent to the boxer trouble. There are also some Japanese teachers in Mongolia and Siam, either in public schools or as private tutors.

ACADEMIC TITLES.

Besides the titles conferred by both State and private universities on their graduates, there is a special doctoral title invested by the Minister of Education, candidates being of from classes. They are (1) those who have completed the prescribed courses at the University Hall, (2) those who submit thesis and are judged by the respective Collegiate faculty meetings to possess scholarship to the first, (3) those professors of the State Universities who are recommended by their Presidents, and (4) those who are recommended by the Council of Doctors to the Ministers. The title is of nine kinds, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Literature, Engineering, Science, Agriculture, Dendrology, and Veterinary Medicine. The number of Doctors newly created during the last few years is shown below:—

1904-5, 40 ; '05-'06, 438; '06-'07, 461 ; '07-'08, 540; '08-'09, 569.

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SECTION IX.

MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

A. MORAL EDUCATION.

As mentioned in the opening part of this chapter, the Imperial Rescript on Education is the corner stone of moral education in schools. Even little children under ten have to learn by heart the text of the Rescript, though they can hardly be expected to understand it, being couched in the grave Chinese classic style. At the same time it is supplemented with text-books on ethics in which stories of famous men and women are predominating features.

Secondary Schools.

It is in the secondary school where boys and girls attain the most susceptible age that the ethical education is regarded with special importation. The Department of Education enforces the following general directions about it as translated by Baron Kikuchi, President of the Imperial Kyoto University, for his "The Education in Japan."

"The teaching of morals must be based on the precepts of the Imperial Rescript on Education; its object is to foster the growth of moral ideas and sentiments, and to give the culture and character necessary for men of middle or higher standing, and to encourage and promote the practice of virtues. The teaching should be done by explaining essential points of morals in connection with the daily life of pupils, by means of good words or maxims and examples of good deeds; and be followed by a little more systematic exposition of the duties to self, to society, and to the State; elements of ethics may also be given."

The syllabus for teaching have been elaborated by the same Department for the five years of study at the middle school, though the principals, who almost invariably undertake teaching, are allowed to modify them more or less according to circumstances. The syllabus aim to teach essential of morals, in the 1st and 2nd years, by means of good words or maxims or other family examples, and in connection with the daily conduct of boys. The syllabus are:—

"Things to be borne in mind as pupils: Regulations of the school; relations to the authorities of the school; duties of a pupil, etc.

Things to be borne in mind with respect to hygiene: Necessity of exercise; temperance in eating and drinking; cleanliness of body, clothing, dwelling, etc.

Things to be borne in mind relative to study: Tenacity of good purpose; industry in study; perseverance under difficulties, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to friends: Truth and righteousness; kindness and affection; mutual help, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to one's own bearing and action: Value of time; order; courtesy, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to home: Filial piety; affection between brothers and sisters, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to the State: Respect for the *Kokutai* or the fundamental character of the Empire; observance of laws; sacrifice for the public good, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to society: Respect for superiors; public virtues; responsibilities due to social position and profession, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to cultivation of virtues: Exposition of principal virtues and the mode of their cultivation; danger of

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temptations; holding steadfastly to moral conduct, etc."

"In the third and fourth years, the same thing (the essentials of morals) should be taught more systematically, the principal points being as follows:

In the 3rd and 4th years the teaching is more systematic, the principal points being as follows:—

"Obligations to self:—
Body: health; life.
Mind: intellect; emotion; will.
Independence: occupation; property.
Personality.
Obligations to family:—
Parents; brothers and sisters; sons and daughters; husband and wife; relations; ancestors and the house servants.
Obligations to society:—
Individual: Personality of others; person, property and honour of others; secrets and promises, etc. (confidence); gratitude; friendship; relations of the elder and younger, of the superior and inferior (in social position), of master and servant, etc.; the female sex.
Public: Co operation; order of society; progress of society.
Corporate bodies.
Obligations to the State;—
The *Kokutai*.
The Imperial House: loyalty; the founder and other ancestors of the Imperial House; the Imperial destiny.
The State: the constitution and the laws; patriotism; military service; taxation; education; public service; public rights; international relations.
Obligations to humanity.
Obligations to nature:—
Animals: natural objects; the true, the good, and the beautiful."

In the 5th year, elements of ethics are taught, the principal heads being essential factors of conducts: Conscience: ideals: obligations: virtues: relation between ethical and natural laws.

The Higher Institutions.

In order to draw the special attention of the higher school authorities to the necessity of imparting ethical instruction to students, the Minister of Education issued in Sept., 1909, an Instruction addressed to the Government institutions, with the object of having this neglected subject attended to regularly in those schools as in schools of lower grade. The text of the instruction is as follows:—

"Education aims mainly at producing worthy men, and it requires no emphasizing that great importance should be always attached to the building up of character, whether it be at common or special schools. I am aware that for this reason the Government schools have never been slack in paying attention to the point. The students of those institutions are those who received a moral education while at the middle school or lower stages; but they still lack firmness in their ethical ideas and are liable to fall victims to temptations of various kinds, while they are at a period of life when they are in need of moral culture. It is desirable that from now onward the Government schools, devote more energy to the moral training of their students and foster and temper moral ideas in them, not only by giving lectures on ethics at stated intervals, but also by seizing every opportunity for the purpose, so that they may grow firm in their resolution to put in practice what they are taught. The principals, instructors and teachers of the schools are exhorted to make themselves with one mind and heart the centre of moral uplifting and personally influence their students and endeavour to the end that the Emperor's wishes contained in the Rescript on Education and also in the Imperial Message to the people (about thrift) may be carried out."—*Japan Times.*

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Defect in the Present System

In the 1909 edition of "The Christian Movement," an annual report of the Protestant Missions in Japan, Mr. G. M. Fisher, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., points out what he considers two serious defects in the present system of moral education in Japan, one being scarcity of hostels where students who are away from home may be placed under proper care and the other is compulsory and mechanical system of ethical instruction and absence of religious influence. Be that as it may, one thing that must strike foreigners with wonder is the apparent weakness of discipline among students of secondary and higher grade schools, as evidenced by outbreak now and then of rebellious movements against school authorities. The movements, commonly called "strike," are especially frequent among secondary school students who rise en mass sometimes to demand dismission of what they consider incompetent masters or teachers, at other times complaining of too much severity of school authorities in treating students, and very often to demand restitution of boys of bad character expelled from school. This presumptions behavior on the part of students is traceable to the effect still felt of the relaxation of authority of the ruling classes forty years ago when social order was revolutionized, and secondly to presence of large number of young teachers who take to teaching as mere shift without high ideal which this noble profession demands. This defect is, however, gradually disappearing, and school troubles are now far less than it was ten years ago or so.

B. PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Military and gymnastic exercises constitute the regular method of physical culture as it is conducted in Japanese schools. The culture extends from the primary schools to the university preparatory schools. In the excellent article on "Physical Culture in Japan" published in the 7th issue of the "Christian Movement in Japan," Dr. J. M. Davis writes that in the Primary schools the pupils begin their military drill without arms after the 4th year.

Military Exercises.

In the Secondary schools, where the drill is compulsory through the whole course of five years, individual and section drill without arms is given in the 1st year; the same with company drill added in the 2nd year, while in the remaining three years the students are given these three drills with arms, and are trained in the practice of giving of command. In the High and similar schools the military training with arms is continued.

Gymnastic Exercises.

In the gymnastic training, observes the same writer, the Japanese have culled from the best that the world could offer in its gymnasiums, and are, with the addition of certain interesting principles of their own, developing a gymnastic method that at least has the characteristic of being impartial in its cosmopolitan character. The Robert's dumb-bell drill, Ling's ten groups of progressive movements, Barnjurn's barbell drill, certain series of fancy steps and marches of the Springfield Y.M.C.A. Training School style are much in evidence. On the other hand the heavy gymnastic apparatus are practically absent. Then in Japanese schools the emphasis is paid specially to the precision of the movement of the class as a whole and the team play in games, as contrasted with the greater emphasis laid in Europe and America on the correctness of style and skill in the performan of the individual. Fencing and *jujitsu* are also taught in many schools.

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Physical Culture for Girls

Physical culture is no easy business for girls attending the secondary grade schools, not merely because active exercises by girls are still regarded with disfavor by some conservative mothers, but chiefly because Japanese female garment, though every attractive to look at, is not well adapted for active movement. Nevertheless, physical culture is steadily gaining ground, and in the girls' higher schools the subject of gymnastics, 3 hours a week, is included, and girls are made to go through training in fancy steps and figure movements, some calisthenics, and so on. In the Female Higher Normal School the Swedish system, and some other exercises are given. In the Japan Womens' University a hybrid system is in force, it partaking of the halbert training which daughter of *samurai* had to acquire in former days and some forms of calisthenics.

School Excursions

Twice in the year middle school boys are taken out on excursions that last not more than a week, smaller boys being generally made to go on shorter trips. All these boys are intended to *rough it* on such occasions, and guided by their teachers, they are made to make scientific observations or to visit places of historical interest.

Associations for Physical Culture.

The most conspicuous among associations for physical culture is the Military Arts Association, organized in 1895 at Kyoto for the purpose of promoting military arts and developing the military spirit. Started soon after the conclusion of the Japan-China war, it met with prompt response from the public. At present the roll of member reaches 1,653,000 with Prince Fushimi as its patron and Baron Oura president. Branches are established throughout the country, gymnasia being attached to them. The gymnastics practised in the association are *jujitsu*, fencing, archery and boating. Every year in May a tournament of military arts is held at the headquarters of the association, when participants come from all parts of the country. Another tournament is held in August every year for the students of schools of middle grade and above. In connection with the latter tournament a regatta is held on Lake Biwa.

Next comes the National Physical Education Society that was organised eighteen years ago. The society did not prosper till the attention of the Emperor was several years later drawn to it. A large Imperial gift, followed by the patronage of Prince Kan-in, who became Honorary President of the society, assured the success of the society. The first result of Imperial patronage was the gymnasium and sports training school. Two gymnasia were established in Tokyo, one in Osaka and another in Hokkaido. In 1893 the Imperial Diet voted annual subsidy of 30,000 *yen* for a period of five years. Two years later Training School was put under the direction of the Educational Department, and its course was correlated with that of Government Normal colleges. The graduates are granted teaching certificates for all the common higher schools of the country. In 1901 a Women's Department was opened and the school was moved from Tokyo, to its present commodious site in the suburb of Omori. Since the opening of this school there have been 582 graduates of the regular Normal Course, of whom 47 have been women.

At present the number of students in the Normal Course is 273, of whom 25 are women.

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CHAPTER IX

PUBLICATIONS & PRESS

PUBLICATIONS

Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on instalment plan has of late become a special feature in the publishing enterprise. On the whole, however, books published do not much exceed *yen* 1.00. Still this is a very fair advance, for till a few years ago publishers generally preferred to issue books marketable at half a *yen* or so. The output of books during the last few years available is:—

	Original works	Translation	Total
1908	28,479	43	28,522
1907	29,060	49	29,109
1906	28,254	65	28,319

During 1908 the kind of books that were published most comprised commerce 2,168, law 2,226, religions 1,886 closely followed by agriculture with 1,605, and literature with 787 came next.

PUBLICATIONS BY SUBSCRIPTION

Publications by subscription having been grossly abused and even made use of as means of fraud, the measure to deal with this special kind of publication was adopted in the 26th (1909–10) session and enacted as law in April 1910. The principal provisions are that the publisher is to deposit with the authorities as security a sum of *Y.* 500 if the total subscription price demanded from a subscriber is below *Y.* 10 and of *Y.* 1000 if the price is above that sum.

COPYRIGHT

By the revised law exforced since 1910 and based on the resolution of the International Convention of Copyright held at Berlin in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law does not longer require the registration of copyright merely for purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as object of pledge, and generably as an object of market value.

STATISTICS

	Lit. or Scientific	Newspaper etc.	Dramn etc.	Photos	Total	Transfer
1904	178	104	—	2	284	325
1905	130	87	3	12	232	188
1906	189	69	1	4	263	219
1907	197	58	—	5	260	198
1908	226	59	—	16	301	251

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CENSORSHIP

	Sale forbidden and Copies seized		Plate seized	
	Public order	Public morals	Public order	Public morals
1904	12	204	12	198
1905	75	1,578	75	1,562
1906	33	1,773	33	1,747
1907	39	916	38	909
1908	20	1,029	20	1,927

There were besides some cases of prohibition of sale of publications resembling the annual almanacs, right of which is solely reserved from olden time for the Office of the Great Shrine of Ise. A small number of non-political periodicals have been forbidden publication for having discussed current topics. In the foregoing table cases of press censorship are excluded.

Though hardly in the sense as the term is understood to-day, journalism in Japan may be said to date from 1861 when John Hecco, Japanese shipwrecked mariner naturalized in U.S.A., published a sort of news-letters in Yokohama. In 1864 he made it a joint undertaking with the late Mr. Kishida, but it soon ceased to appear. The first *bona fide* newspaper was published in '71,—present *Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun*—and after it followed in quick succession the *Nichi Nichi* in '72 *Hochi* in '72, *Yomiuri* in '74, and so on. The rise of democratic movement early in the '80th, inauguration of the Diet '90 and the war with China '94-'95 marked an epoch in its history. The circulation that did not exceed four figures, rose after the war to the level of five figures, and at present some enjoy circulation of about a quarter of a million.

Two things that stand out conspicuous about Japanese press are the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 2,000 to 175 *yen*, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrangement may be regarded as a sort of property qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses the prescription right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of the court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them. Almost all our vernacular papers use dummy editors or publishers, this peculiar method being a relic of the bygone days when the censors were authorized to punish or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to social order. With the advent of Parliamentary regime the press regulations were radically amended conformably with the enlightend spirit of the times, and at present a sentence delivered on editors or publishers issues from regular law courts, just as in case of doings by ordinary persons. As amended in 1909 the responsibility covers,

(1) One who actually edits the paper, as well as the nominal editor. (2) One who signs published matter. (3) In regard to a correction or contradiction of matter published, one who demands the insertion of the correction or contradiction.

The 13th article of Press Law provides for the protection of private interests, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragragh appeared, and in the place in its columns as was accorded to the incriminated assertion. The contradiction must be accompanied by the

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name and address of the sender and must not exceed the length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual rates. Failure to comply with this requirements involves a penalty of from ¥. 50 to 1,000.

Then newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the proceedings or the result of preliminary examination of a criminal case before the case has been brought before the Court for public trial; nor to publish matters relating to criminal cases under preliminary examination the publication of which has been prohibited by procurators, nor the proceedings of law cases which are being heard in camera.

When a newspaper is punished for publishing matter relating to military and foreign affairs the Judicial Court is authorised to suppress it

The price of dailies ranges between 2.5 *sen* and 1 *sen*, there being only one paper charging the former rate. Another thing peculiar to journalism is that all the vernacular papers are issued in the morning, there being only one which is issuing evening edition. Advertisement charges are 60 to 35 *sen* per line of 22 to 19 words.

As yet magazine journalism is comparatively backward in development compared with the dailies, and though the number of magazines published are almost as many as the dailies, perhaps even greater, only a very small portion enjoy decent profit.

PRESS STATISTICS.

The following returns give the number of dailes and periodicals existing at end of the five latest years available:—

1903	1,499	1906	1,388
1904	1,590	1907	2,300
1905	1,775		

LEADING DAILIES.

Chugai Shogo Shimpo (est. Dec. '76)—economic and commercial paper.

Man.—H. Nozaki. Office.—Kitajima-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Chu-o Shimbun (est. '92)—organ of the *Seiyu-kai*.

Prop.—S. Tsurubara. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Hochi Shimbun (est. June, '72)—friendly to Progressives.

Issues an evening edition.

Pres.—K. Minoura, M.P. Ed.—T. Murakami.

Office.—Yuraku-cho, Koji-machi-ku Tokyo.

Japan Times (est. Feb., '97)—only English paper edited and pub. by Japanese.

Editor—I. Takahashi.

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Jiji Shimpo (est. March, '82)—started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent.

Prop.—S. Fukuzawa. Ed.—K. Ishikawa.

Office.—Minaminabe-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Kokumin Shimbun (est. Feb., '90.)—Ministerial organ.

Prop. and Ed.—I. Tokutomi. Office.—Hiyoshi cho, Tokyo.

Mai-nichi Dempo (est. Nov., 1903)—formerly *Dempo Shimbun*, Tokyo branch of Osaka Mainichi Shimbun.

Office.—Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Tokyo, Mainichi Shimbun (est. Sept., 1870 as "Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun")—friendly to the Progressives, shares and in common ownership and editating with the *Hochi*.

Miyako Shimbun (est. Sept., '85)—social paper popular among gay circles, etc.

Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Ed.—S. Otani.

Nippon (est. Feb., '89).

Prop and Ed.—K. Ito. Office.—Sanjukkenbori, Tokyo.

Niroku Shimbun (est. Oct., '93)—independent.

Ed.—Office.—Kanda, Tokyo.

Osaka Asahi Shimbun (est. '83)—independent.

Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—S. Seki.

Office.—Nakano-shima, Osaka.

Osaka Jiji Shimpo (est. '05)—independent. Osaka edition of the *Jiji* (Tokyo)

Office.—Koraibashi, Osaka.

Osaka Mai-nichi Shimbun (est. '83)—independent.

Man.—Kirihara. Ed.—K. Ishii.

Office.—Okawa-machi, Osaka.

Osaka Shimpo (est. '00)—independent.

Ed.—K. Kato, M. P., ex-Belgian Minister. Office.—Kyuhoji-machi, Osaka. Tokyo Office.—Hachikan-cho.

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Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (est. '88)—independent.

Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—K. Ikebe.

Office.—Takiyamacho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun (est. Feb, '72)—purchased in 1904 by Mr. T. Kato, ex-Foreign Minister.

Prop.—T. Kato. Ed.—K. Chikami, mem. House of Peers.

Office.—Maruno-uchi, Tokyo.

Yamato Shimbun.—Semi-official.

Issues an evening edition.

Prop.—G. Matsushita M.P. Office.—Sanjukken-bori, Tokyo.

Yomiuri Shimbun (est. June, '74)—independent.

Prop.—M. Motono. Ed.—Y. Takekoshi, M. P.

Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

Yorozu Choho (est. Nov., '92)—independent.

Prop. and Ed.—S. Kuroiwa. Office.—Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

ENGLISH PAPERS AT THE TREATY PORTS.

The publication at the treaty ports of English papers by foreigners, mostly British, is a feature of journalism in Japan. What is particularly noteworthy about them is that several of them date much earlier in creation than most of the vernacular papers. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is high, comparatively speaking.

Japan Advertiser (est. '05).

Ed.—J. N. Penlington. Prof. & Pub. B. W. Fleisher.

Office.—Yamashita-cho, Tokyo.

Japan Chronicle (est. '68) (formely Kobe Chronicle).

Prop. and Ed.—R. Young. Office.—Sakaye-machi, Kobe.

Japan Gazette (est. '67).

Ed.—L.D.K. Adams. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Herald (est. '67).

Ed.—Chas. A. Parry, B.A. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

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Japan Mail (est. '65).

Prop. and Ed.—Capt. Brinkley (R. A. ret.)

Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Kobe Herald (est. '76).

Prop. and Ed.—A. Curtis. Office.—Kio machi, Kobe.

Nagasaki Press (est. '87).

Ed. and Man.—E. R. S. Pardon. Office.—20 Oura, Nagasaki.

LEADING PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN TOKYO.

Title.	Feature.	Kind of pub'tion.	Price per No	Published by
Bun-gei Club	Lit. & social ...	monthly.	25 *sen*	Hakubun-kwan.
Bunsho-sekai	Lit.	„	20 „	„
Jitsugyo no Nippon... ...	Eco. & business	fortnightly	11 „	Jitsugyo no Nippon sha.
Nippon Keizai Shinshi ...	Eco. & pol. ...	„	13 „	N.K.S. Office.
Nippon-jin...	Poli. & lit. ...	„	15 „	Seikyo-sha
Oriental Economist... ...	Pol. & eco. ...	tri-monthly	12 „	Toyo Keisai-zasshi Office.
Shin-Shosetsu	Lit. & social ...	monthly.	25 „	Shunyodo.
Sunday	General	weekly.	10 „	Shuhosha.
Taiyo	Pol., eco., & lit	monthly.	30 „	Hakubun-kwan.
Tai-hei-yo...	Eco. & business	fortnightly	12 „	„
Tokyo Economist	Eco	weekly.	10 „	Tokyo Eco. Office.
Teikoku Bungaku	Lit.	monthly.	15 „	Tokyo Imp. Lit. Univ.
Waseda Bungaku	Lit.	„	20 „	Waseda Univ.
Tokyo Puck	Caricature ...	tri-monthly	25 „	Yuraku-sha.

NEWS AGENCIES.

The Press regulations equally apply to the News Agencies. This is the least developed as it is the latest, branch of journalism, circumstances not permitting them as yet to establish any international service.

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Dempo Tsushin (est. '01).

Office.—Takiyama-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Jiyu Tsushin (est. '99).

Office.—Moto-Sukiya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Meiji Tsushin (est. '00).

Office.—Kobiki-cho, Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Nippon Tsushin (est. '94).

Office.—Motosukiya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Teikoku Tsushin (est. '88).

Office.—Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Tsushin (est. '85).

Office.—Uneme-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Choya Tsushin (est. --)

Office.—Yariya-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

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CHAPTER X

RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOUS WORK.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Amidst the vast changes that have come over Japan during this half century in political and social affairs, etc., the religious world stands conspicuous for its comparatively stationary aspect so far as its work of evangelization is concerned. Just as in former days the upper and intellectual classes remain on the whole indifferent towards religious doctrines of all persuasions, and it is only among middle and lower classes that they are looked up to for guidance in this world and the next. It is true Confucianism has lost much of its hold upon the intellectual classes; nontheless its humanitarian principles are deeply implanted in the minds of this particular section of the people to be easily superseded by any other form of cult or faith. The humanitarian principles in question were sublimated for *samurai* classes in that practical code of morals called *bushido*. With the abolition of that privileged class of gentry, the code was deprived much of its significance, but it still continues, in a disguised form which a new circumstance requires, to supply broad rules of right and wrong and to regulate daily conduct of the upper classes. The code is strictly practical, and is deficient in the power of inspiring lofty thoughts and of inculcating in the minds of its votaries a higher sense of duty beyond that of good citizenship and neighbourhood. Whether a new code supplying this serious defect will appear time alone can show. It should be noted in this connection that for educational circles and for the rising generation, the Imperial Rescript on Education (which see) practically takes the place of *bushido*, but the Rescript, with all respect to its august origin, primarily aims to produce patriotic and law-abiding citizens and is equally deficient in inspiring and leavening power.

Buddhism, especially in the shape of Zen sect, and also Christianity, find followers in the upper circles, but their number is insignificant. In middle and lower circles Buddhism of one sect or another are predominant though its teaching is still regarded as a thing for old folk and women. Christianity is far more comprehensive in this respect, and usually finds among congregations persons of all ages and of both sexes. This contrast between the two should mainly be attributed to custom and not to any deeper cause. One marked change has come over the Japanese Buddhism during these fifty years, namely it is less inactive and stagnant, thanks to the stimulus supplied by the introduction of Christianity. Our Buddhist priests have begun to take equally active interest as Christians are in philanthropic affairs, in ducation and social reform. Christianity is placed in a highly disadvantageous position, for with the upper classes not easily open to persuasion and the lower classes occupied by Buddhism, its field of evangelization is extremely limited, and it is in middle classes alone that it finds a relatively congenial soil for its growth. Even here the propagation appears rather

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slow, probably because Christianity is not yet thoroughly acclimatized to the soil. With the greater development of "Japan for Japanese movement" described later on, the diffusion of the Gospel may acquire a new impetus.

As to Shintoism, it continues to occupy a unique position, being a cult of ancestor-worship both to the Imperial Court and people, and a connecting-link, as it were, between them and their common ancestors, for it should be noted that Japanese historians of old school make it out that the Imperial Court and the majority of its subjects are descendants of one stock. In popular conception Shintoism is a contrast to Buddhism. Shintoism is of gladness and rejoicing, and Buddhism, melancholy and misfortune. A new-born babe is taken to a Shinto Temple to invoke the help of the guardian deity for its prosperity and success in life. When it dies, it is taken to a Buddhist temple, for funeral. So most Japanese are dualist in the matter of religion. Of late it has become more or less fashionable for a section of the people, chiefly aristocratic, to perform funeral service according to Shinto rite. Far more interesting innovation in Shintoist practices is that marriage ceremony is now popularly performed at Shinto temples. More than ten years ago Surg.-Gen. Baron Takagi first set the fashion of solemnizing marriage ceremony, previously conducted according to a secular rite, at the Tokyo Branch of the Great Shrine of Ise. Since then the latter has encroached on the sphere of the Deity of Love at Izumo, though of late people have become less particular as to the place of the ceremony, and begun to perform it at the nearest shrines.

The freedom of faith is safe-guarded in the Constitution. Equally important is the fact that religion is strictly kept apart from politics and education. Priests of all descriptions are not eligible to the membership of local and national assemblies, and no religious ceremonies can be held in a school when it wishes to obtain certain official privileges.

SHINTOISM

Viscount Kencho Suyematsu, Privy Councellor, B.A., LL.M., describes Shintoism in these words:

"It is essentially indigenous to the soil of Japan. It may be regarded as religion, and yet if it be a religion it is certainly of a unique kind, having nevertheless much similarity to the ancient cults of the Greeks and the Romans . . . . It has no founder, nor has it any dogmas, in the ordinary sense of a religion. It has grown up with the customs and traditions and general characteristics of the nation. It recognises the immortality of soul; it acknowledges the existence of supernatural power; it reverences the ancestral spirits, and therefore it may be called a religion of ancestral worship . . . . It concerns itself, however, with temporal affairs far more than with spiritual affairs.

"Shintoism is also based upon a patriarchal form of community. Its essential notion of ethics is cleanliness of concsience; but the idea of cleanliness is applied not only mentally but also physically—hence its tendency to bodily cleanliness as well as other cognate matters. It speaks of good and bad; it designates bad minds as 'black' or 'muddy,' and good minds as 'red' or 'clear.' Its ideals of conduct are honesty and straight-forwardness. It reverences its ruler from the very nature of its cult, and a magnificent ideal of a subject and a citizen is developed from these simple notions."

Shintoism has accidentally acquired great strength since the War and in consequence of the solemn ceremony carried out by the Emperor in person at the Great Shrine of Ise for the purpose of proclaiming to the Imperial ancestors the happy termination of the War. The visit to the Great Shrine by distinguished personages has become quite fashion-

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able, and these occurrences cannot but exercise a powerful influence on the minds of the general populace who regard the Great Shrine as fountain head of Shintoism.

Shinto shrines are classified into twelve grades as to official status. The Great Shrine of Ise of course heads the list while "village shrines" and "shrines with no fixed parish to guard over" occupy the bottom. All shrines of higher grades are dedicated to deities said to have lived in mythical age, while shrines dedicated to the memory of distinguished patriots occupy middle rank. The recent deification of note was that of Prince Kitashirakawa who died of disease in 1895 in Formosa where he was sent at the head of an army to subjugate the rebellious aborigines refusing to submit to the new rule. A shrine of the first grade was also established in Saghalien as late as July 1910, dedicated to certain three deities of the Age of Gods, and is therefore the latest Shinto dedication of the kind.

Thirteen officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith reverence to deities and to observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established sects are these:—

The Shinto Sect.

Principal deities worshipped in this sect almost cover the whole of "divine race" of the mythical age. There are three or four subsects.

The Jingukyo Sect.

Originated in '89, this sect worships as principal deity the Sun-Goddess enshrined in the Great Shrine of Ise. Ministers of this sect undertake marriage, funeral and similar rites and ceremonies according to the "national rituals indigenous to the Imperial realm."

The Taishakyo Sect.

This sect is based on the Great Shrine of Izumo, popularly known as a Deity of Love and Marriage, but really dedicated to six of the Mythical Deities.

The Fuso Sect.

The sect was founded by Fujiwara-no Sumiyuki about middle of the 16th century. Sumiyuki "obtained a revelation" after a prolonged penance on the summit of Mt. Fuji, hence this sect, though primarily dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation" and four other deities, is inseparably associated with that mount.

The Daiseikyo Sect.

This is dedicated to the million deities of the heaven and earth and to the Imperial ancestors, and professes to "uphold the divine precepts and to maintain national polity." The sect embraces several pseudo sects.

The Jikko Sect.

The believers of this sect believe that "Mt. Fuji is the soul of the globe" and vow to pray for the eternity of the Imperial family and of national existence, and to be diligent in pursuit of occupation, and so on. Though the "Three Deities of Creation" and the holy sanctuary at the Imperial Court are worshipped, Mt. Fuji is a prominent feature in this sect.

The Kurozumi Sect.

The sect was founded by Kurozumi Munetada who died in 1849. It vows to uphold the divine precepts and observe the august commands of the Imperial ancestors. The Sun-Goddess is a principal object of worship. Regarding Sun as primary source of all life and nature, the believers hold it with divine veneration. That healthy practice of deep respiration is an article of faith among Kurozumi adherents.

The Shuseiha Sect.

This was founded in 1874 by Nitta Kunimitsu who professed having discovered a happy medium between the

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tenets of Shintoism and Buddhism. It is dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation."

The Jisshukyo Sect.

The sect was officially acknowledged as late as 1880 by the Government, the founder being Yoshimura Masamochi who, having been "profoundly perturbed to find the pernicious teachings of Buddhism and Christianity" enslaving the minds of the people, travelled far and wide over remote mountain districts in search of the "true doctrine." He at last "obtained it through the revelation of the Sun Goddess." The sect vows to uphold the divine precepts and national polity, worships the Three Deities of creation and minor deities, and is specially zealous to minister divination, exorcising, and similar practices.

The Mitakekyo Sect.

Though dedicated to three of the Deities, the tenet aims at cleanliness of mind and body, and the votaries of this minor sect make it a regular practice to visit high mountains and by this hardy process of devotion tries to propitiate the divine favor and to secure prosperity and long-life. This may therefore be called a Mountainers' sect.

The Mihariakyo Sect.

The tenet of this sect is to reverence the deities, offer devoted respect to the Imperial family, to reject the "tempting heretical doctrines" of foreign religions, to pursue occupation with diligence the batter to fulfill one's duties as loyal subjects, and so on. The sect was founded a little over half a century ago, and regards "cleanliness" as a primary source of duty and obligation.

The Shinrikyo Sect.

This sect is the latest addition to Shintoism, its founder Sano Tsunehiko, being still alive. Chief feature of distinction lies in the fact that a special stress is laid on the importance and efficacy of divination, prayer and such processes for attaining prosperity and success.

SHRINES AND MINISTERS.

		Total Nos.	Great Shrine of Ise.	State Shrine.	National Shrine.	Provincial Shrine.	Communual Shrine.	Village Shrine.	Ungraded Shrine.
Shrine.	1904 ...	102,827	1	95	75	564	3,447	52,506	136,139
	1905 ...	192,366	1	95	75	571	3,476	52,467	135,681
	1906 ...	190,436	1	95	75	578	3,475	52,397	133,825
	1907 ...	176,740	1	95	75	580	3,463	51,052	121,474
	1908 ...	162,442	1	95	75	580	3,161	49,058	108,722
Ministers.	1904 ...	15,017	73	345	219	915	3,631	8,743	1,091
	1905 ...	15,012	73	346	227	906	3,647	8,670	1,143
	1906 ...	15,144	73	354	225	918	3,688	8,700	1,176
	1907 ...	15,008	72	354	230	923	3,608	8,660	1,161
	1908 ...	14,836	73	360	230	912	3,588	8,549	1,124

BUDDHISM.

Amidst general inertness stagnancy of Buddhism, two things have recently stood out prominent. One was an active part the two Hongwanji temples played during the War in ministering spiritual consolation to the soldiers at the front, and the other was an adventurous explora-

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tion undertaken by three priests to Tibet with the object of studying the Lamaintc branch of the Northern School of Buddhism to which Japan belongs, Rev. Yekai Kawakami's return in 1903 from his successful exploration is well known. There were two other priests who started on a similar self-assigned task, and one, Rev. Teramoto, returned home in Oct. '05 after having stayed in Tibet for some while. The other, Rev. Nokai, is believed to have been murdered by Tibetans at some unknown date in '04.

Japanese Buddhism is divided into 12 sects and sub-sects of which Shin, Zen and Shingon sects have each claims 10 sub-sects, and Nichiren sect 9.

Hosso Sect.

The oldest sect now extant, it was introduced from China about 653. A,D. Its headquarters are the Kofuku-ji Temple, Nara, one of the seven "Head Monasteris of Nara," and are the family temple of the great aristocratic family of Fujiwara.

Kegon Sect.

Another oldest sect, which was introduced in 735 A.D. The Todai-ji temple of Nara, famous for the Great Bronze image of Buddha, is the headquarters of the sect.

Tendai Sect.

Introduced in 805 A.D. from China by Saicho, it was the first Buddhist sect in Japan that based its doctrines on the "Greater Vehicle" (mahayata) scriptures, a first advance towards popularization of the religion. It principally aimed at attaining salvation by the practice of the "cardinal virtues" or moral and religious observances. The Enryaku-ji temple on Mount Hiyei, Omi, is the headquarters of the sect.

Shingon Sect.

The sect was also introduced from China, and that was in 806 A. D. Kukai, the inventor of the Japanese Kana syllabury which has done immense service for popularizing learning, was the introducer. One conspicuous feature of this sect is it is given excessively to mystic rites and prayers. The Gokoku-ji (or To-ji) in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the sect, while the Kongobu-ji on Mount Koya is the headquarters for the older subsects.

Yuzu Nembutsu Sect.

It was founded by Ryonin who died in 1132, and though it has lost much of its popularity it exercises still a great influence over the masses. Chanting prayers in company is a peculiar feature of this sect.

Jodo Sect.

Established by Genku (Honen) in 1175 the Buddhist doctrines were first made very easily accessible to popular ears, for it was by this sect that a line was first distinctly drawn up between doctrines for mass, and those for initiated, the former called doctrines of the Holy Path and the latter those of Pure Land. The Chion-in temple in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the Jodo Sect.

Zen Sect.

The sect was introduced from China by Eisai and Dogen early in the 13th century. It is the most abstruse of all the sects and aims at salvation by perfectly understanding the principles of non existence, of âtman (self) and of Daarma (thing), and is the principle representative of the self-power or Holy Path Schools. The doctrines of the sect appeal especially to the initiated and the intellectual, and as they were embraced in former warlike days by warrior classes, they even now hold a powerful sway over the intellectual class. Meditation and introspection are required of the followers

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as a regular means for attaining true wisdom. The three main sub-sects are Rinsai, Sōto and of Obaku which the first enjoyed greater prosperity at one time, but afterward it was eclipsed by the second theologically there is little between them. The Yeihei-ji in Echizen and the Soji-ji in Noto are the two head quarters for the Sōto division.

Shin (True) Sect.

As the most popular and widely-spread of all Buddhist sects, this claims description at some length. It was founded by Shinran Shonin who was a disciple of Honen the founder of Jodo sect. The tenets of the Shin sect are based on the three scriptures of the Greater Sûtra (Amitayus), Sûtra of Meditation, and Lesser Sûtra. The sect does not impose "Prohibitions" on its followers: they are allowed to eat flesh and take wives. The salvation is to be attained by faith only, by depending on the power of Amitâpha Buddha i.e. by chanting and praising the name of Buddha. The believers of the sect are ordered merely to repeat the motto, "Amida" which means "to take refuge in Buddha's behest" or to invoke Him. By thus invoking His help the believers can attain salvation. They need not strive to attain a similar end by their own power, i.e. by treading the Holy Path. The "True" sect declares that that is too much to be expected from people in these latter days of darkness and impurity. That would be forcing an unpracticable law on erring people, and because the older (Holy Path) Sects adhered too much to this doctrine they could not prosper. But the Faith by the Power of Buddha is as strong as the diamond, and that is the reason why the Pure Land doctrine, of which this sect is the foremost representative, continues to thrive.

The founder of the sect first established his temple at Inada, Hitachi, in the year 1224. He next removed to Kyoto and his remains were buried at Otani, the present site of the Nishi (West) or Hompa Hongwan-ji. One of his greatest disciples, Shinbutsu Shonin, established the Senshu-ji at Shimo-sa, to be subsequently removed to Isesinden, Ise, and is the headquarters of the Senshu-ji branch of the sect. The Higashi (East) Hongwan-ji established in 1602 on its present site in Kyoto, owes its inception to the political motive of Iyeyasu who in that way split up the power held by the sect and, by engendering rivalry between the two main branches, rendered it comparatively harmless, as a secular power.

Apart from the fact that this sect of all the Buddhist sects in Japan is the only one that permits marriage and meat eating to its priests, it also presents other features that are more commonly seen among the laity and less among ministers of religion. The Lord Abbots of the two Hongwanji, for instance, have been granted the patent of nobility of Count, while the Lord Abbot of the Senshu-ji has been created a Baron. The East Hongwan-ji temple has carried the parallel still further, for the excessive indulgences of its chief and subordinates and general mismanagement of the affairs of the temple compelled them a number of years ago to procure a loan from certain banks in Osaka. And the failure to redeem the debt has invited upon the temple the seizure of some of its properties! The West Hongwan-ji Branch is, on the other hand, placed on a far better financial situation, It may even be considered wealthy in the worldly sense. A scheme is said to be on foot to amalgamate the two main branches religiously and financially.

Nichiren or Hokke Sect.

The sect was founded by Nichiren in 1252. Its doctrine is to attain Nirvana by chanting the

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motto "Myōhōrengekyō" and is therefore one easily appealing to popular ears as that of the Shin Sect. Unlike the latter the sect is almost fanatical in its denunciation of other older sects. The religious performances are quite noisy, as the chanting is to be made with the accompaniment of drumbeating. Disturbance and nuisance complained of by non-Nichiren neighbors not unfrequently give rise to troubles which are often amusing. The Kyu-en-ji on mount Minobu, Kai, is the general headquarters of the sect.

Ji Sect.

This Sect was founded by Ippen Shonin in 1275 and is noteworthy as being the latest sect created. Apparently the ground had been too fully occupied by the older sects, notably Shin, Zen, and Nichiren, to allow this sect to attain any great prosperity. The JISHU teaches a doctrine which may be said somewhat as a compromise between the Holy Path and Pure Land Schools. The Seijōkō-ji at Fujiwara, is the headquarters.

The Shinshoji Sect (Narita san).

This was originally an offshoot of the Shingon sect, and though its tenets are still practically identical with those of Koya-san, the Shinshoji temple now constitutes independent headquarters. The origin of the temple is peculiar; it was for the express purpose of invoking divine help for frustrating the rebellion of Masakado (killed in 940) and to hurl curse and damnation upon his disloyal attempt. Bishop Kwancho, of the Hensho-ji temple, Kyoto, was ordered by the Emperor of the day, to perform the mystic rite of damnation. The Bishop took with him a wooden image of Fudo (Sanskrit, *Achala*), said to have been brought to Japan from China by Kobo Daishi, to a place not far from the residential seat of the rebel chief. His downfall was accomplished the following year, and, "as the image refused to be sent back to Kyoto," a temple was dedicated to it at Narita where this branch of the Shingon sect has flourished to this day. The temple, from its origin, is popularly believed to hold potent influence on all matters of contention, whether warlike or of peaceful character, and attracts countless throngs of visitors in time of trouble, as on the occasion of the late war. Public entertainers, as actors etc are also zealous votaries of the temple. The registered number of followers of all descriptions exceed two millions, and as the temple has no subsidiary temples to look after or help, but stands alone as is own headquarters, it is one of the most prosperous and wealthiest religious institutions. It keeps a middle school and a public library at its own expense.

Buddhist Temples and Priests.

Sects possessing over 1,000 temples are as follows:

		Tendai.	Shingon.	Jodo.	Rinzai.	Soto.	Shinshu.	Nichiren.	Total incl'ing others.
Temples.	1904... ...	4,711	12,721	8,371	6,142	14,211	19,447	5,074	72,191
	1905... ...	4,707	12,708	8,377	6,142	14,217	19,460	5,079	72,206
	906... ...	4,671	12,699	8,375	6,142	14,219	19,481	5,078	72,177
	1907... ...	4,655	12,729	8,371	6,136	14,225	19,497	5,065	72,068
	1908... ...	4,632	12,547	8,372	6,124	14,220	19,522	5,038	71,927

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Priests.	1904... ...	2,789	7,741	6,149	4,410	9,499	15,787	4,181	51,548
	1905... ...	2,793	7,717	6,161	4,518	9,554	15,649	3,871	51,204
	1906... ...	2,810	7,911	6,159	4,507	9,457	15,549	3,867	51,185
	1907... ...	2,798	7,969	6,184	4,523	9,570	15,036	3,927	50,936
	1908... ...	2,790	7,999	6,131	4,612	9,734	15,130	3,942	51,268

CHRISTIANITY.

Early Christianity.—Christianity in Japan dates from 1549 when Portuguese missionaries. Francis Xavier and Kasper, landed at Kagoshima, at the advice of the Japanese refugee at Goa, India, named Ryosai Kanshiro Satomi (known by the name of Anjiro among the Portuguese settlers there.) The Christian faith spread with marvellous rapidity among the feudal barons and their retainers in Kyushu, to be propagated in time among higher circles in middle Japan. In less than forty years churches numbered over 250 and believers more than 300,000. Misguided zeal of the Jesuits and their followers to meddle with secular affairs and to grasp administrative authority naturally began to invite the suspicion of the powers that be, for this ambitions design welcomed and supported by a large numbers of ex-retainers of the overthrown *daimyos* was justly considered as constituting a serious menace to the peace of the country. The Dutch traders, out of their feud to the Portuguese, memoriazed in 1611 to the ruling clan of Tokugawa that the Jesuits and their native followers were revolving sinister design against the authorities. The Government of the day lost no time to enforce the policy of intolerance and persecution; the Jesuits fathers were expelled, many feudal barons embracing Christianity were either put to death or exiled, and in 1613 an edict was issued strictly prohibiting Christianity on pain of death. It was of course impossible to convince the native converts out of their faith by administrative order, and quite a large number of them still remained in secret as the faithful believers of Christianity. These and their friends, ex-retainers of the fallen clans, secretly abided their time. At last they, 35,000 strong, broke out into open rebellion at Shimabara in the year 1637. It was suppressed in the following year and with the wholesale slaughter of the rebels, the cause of Christianity fell to the ground. From that time till 1873, when the prohibition was revoked, Christianity was merely a matter of memory and even that of horror to the people of Japan.

The Revival.—It is interesting to note that Protestantism was the first to be introduced into Japan after the seclusion policy was given up at the urgent remonstrance of the American mission for the conclusion of treaty of commerce. Perry's squadron, on its second arrival at Uraga in 1853, had on board Rev. Gohre. He with a Japanese Christian named Santaro (known as Samuel Pattee among Americans) tried to teach the faith to such of the Japanese they could be brought in contact. The time was still premature, and their work failed to bear any practical fruit. In the year following the ratification (1859) of the Treaty between Japan and America, the North Mission Board sent four pioneer missionaries, Brown and Hepburn in Kanagawa, Verbeck in Nagasaki, and Williams in Osaka. Soon they were followed by many others, including Drs. Greene and Davis. The development attained since then may be gathered from the following summary given by Rev. Dr. Davis at the Semi-Centenial Conference held in Tokyo in 1909.

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"There are now nearly 600 organized churches in Japan, over one-fourth being self-supporting, with a membership exceeding 70,000. There are nearly 500 ordained Japanese workers, 600 unordained male workers: 200 Bible women, nearly 100,000 scholars taught in over 1,000 Sabbath schools; about 4,000 students in Christian Boarding Schools, and 100 Christian kindergartens and other day schools, where 8,000 scholars are taught. About 400 students are trained in the theological schools, and 250 women in women's Bible schools. Several of the larger churches have organized missionary societies which are extending the work in Japan and in Formosa, Korea, Manchuria, and China. The Protestant Christians gave for Christian work last year nearly 300,000 *yen*.

Early Centers of Protestant Church.—The Brown School at Yokohama, the Foreign Language School at Kumamoto established in '73 by engaging Capt Janes, U.S.A., the Sapporo Agricultural College founded in 1876 by engaging President Clarke of Amerhest Agricultural College, U.S.A., and the Tō-ō Gijuku School established about the same time at Hirosaki are all noted as having produced a large number of native Christian who have subsequently become celebrated in various fields of activity. The Dōnin-sha founded in Tokyo by the late Dr. Kei-u Nakamura, now no longer existing, and the Doshi-sha founded in Kyoto by the late Rev. J.H. Niishima in 1875, especially the latter, are also noted for having played prominent part in the propagation of the Protestant religion. The influence of the latter institution has been very much weakened since the premature death of its founder, and especially since that internal dissention between the native instructors and the foreign members of the faculty, but within the last few years when some foreigners left the School, the trouble was settled, and the institution is rapidly reviving its former strength.

The situation of Christianity in Japan: independence Movement.—The growing desire and purpose on the part of the Japanese Christians of conducting the work independently from foreign help continue to present the most prominent feature.

The Congregationists (Kumiai churches) have already assumed the control of the work in their hands, the foreign missionaries to remain as assistants and advisers. This movement has also made striking progress among the followers of the Church of Christ in Japan (Nippon Kiristo Kyokwai) which consists of a union of the Presbyterian and Reformed bodies. Ecclesiastically the two bodies have been independent of foreign interference, and the independence efforts are to be devoted hereafter towards attaining a similar end financially and making themselves self-supporting. Towards this end the native Congregations started collecting fund among themselves, and the Church of Christ in Japan, the Nippon Seiko Kwai (Episcopal) and many others are exerting themselves in similar direction.

Union Movement.—The union movement is another conspicuous feature in the situation of Christianity in Japan. All the Presbyterian sects represented in Japan proper have been united in the Church of Christ of Japan, and the two sister branches in Formosa are expected to join the unions. Then the two Baptist bodies are practically united, the Episcopal bodies have been united as Nippon Seikokwai, while the union of the Methodist branches was formally consummated by the general conference held in May '07.

It is satisfactory to learn that the result has falsified the fears entertained by some foreigners. Speaking for the Congregationalists, Rev. Dr. Greene says: "Hardly ever before in any land has Christianity borne

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riper or more varied fruit at so early a stage in its history. And it is a matter for great rejoicing that with this growth in numbers and this multiplicity of labours there has been manifested an increasing sense of responsibility for the evangelization of Japan. There has already grown up a large body of self-supporting churches which are deeply imbued with the belief that it is their duty to prove to the world that Christianity is no longer an exotic, but has planted its roots firmly in Japanese soil."

Roman Catholic Church.—In 1844 two Catholic priests arrived in Luchu, to be expelled four years later to Hongkong. On the conclusion of the Treaty with France in 1859 two priests each came to Luchu, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, but it was not till 1872 that Catholic priests regularly started the work of evangelization in Tokyo, where in '75 they founded a Church in Tsukiji.

The independence movement which is enlivening Protestant churches so much is as yet only faintly heard among Catholics. The latter may in time acquire sufficient strength as they may dispense with foreign aid in evangelic work and maintenance of churches, but that time appears to be very remote. The union movement is of course out of place for Catholics for whom there is only one creed.

Russo-Greek Church.—The first priest of this Church was Mahof who was appointed to the chapel founded in the premises of the Russian Consulate at Hakodate in 1855. Archbishop Nicolai, originally named Ivan, arrived in 1860 at 24 years of age. He removed to Tokyo in 1872, and he has therefore remained faithful to his duty in Japan for more than forty-five years. The growth of this church in Japan was solely due to his indefatigable zeal and untiring devotion. He has long been the only foreign representative of the church in this country, but a few years ago an assistant arrived. There is no special advance of the local congregations. They are still very weak, nor has there been witnessed any important increase in the number of theological students nor in that of the pupils as in other Church schools.

From the beginning, the Orthodox Church has looked forward to self-support. Archbishop Nicolai has ever been earnest in his exhortations that the Church should prepare to assume the entire support of its ministers, plainly stating that sooner or later the time must come when the Russian Missionary Society would inevitably cease its aid. While in view of these exhortations, more or less has been done in planning for self-support, the ability to attain it is not yet manifest.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN JAPAN (1909)

	Protestant Church	Roman Catholic Church	Russo-Greek Church
Total No. of Churches	1,132	176	174
Churches wholly self-supporting	172	—	—
Churches partly self-supporting	414	150	78
Total Missionaries (including wives)... ...	931	319	2
Native Ministers	563	34	38
Total Membership	75,608	64,118	31,538
No. of Schools of all kind (expt. Sunday S.)	190	29	3
No. of Student in same...	16,464	4,334	137
Orphanages and Homes	15	18	—
Inmates in same	751	736	—
Hospital and Dispensaries	9	19	—

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Primitive Christians

There are a large number of non-sectarian Christians who are not affiliated to any Church, and who are Christians on the ground that they simply obey the Word of Christ as their guide. Mr. Kanzo Uchimura is a prominent member of this class, and his strong personality and undoubted ability are exerting a powerful influence on the minds of young Japanese regardless of religious connection. He writes:—

"That there are Christians in this country who were not converted by missionaries or their agents, and who, without belonging to any church, and knowing nothing about dogmas and sacraments and ecclesiastical orders, are yet devout believers in God and Christ, is a fact very little known, I think. But that such is a fact is incontrovertible.

"There is such thing as 'Christianity outside of Churches,' and it is taking hold of the Japanese people far more strongly than missionaries imagine. The Western idea, that a religion must show itself in an organised form before it can be recognised as a religion at all, is alien to the Japanese mind. With us, religion is more a family affair than national or social, as is shown by the stronghold that Confucianism has had upon us, without showing itself in any organised societies and movements. And I am confident that Christianity is now, slowly but steadily, taking the place of Confucianism as the family religion of the Japanese. Indeed, I can cite a number of cases where Christianity has been adopted in this form by my countrymen.

"As far as I see, Christianity is making progress in this country far ahead of missionaries. This new form of Christianity adopted by my countrymen is neither Orthodox nor Unitarian. We go to Jesus of Nazareth directly, and aim to live and be made like Him. And I am confident that in making this statement, I voice a sentiment of many, both known and unknown to me, who are disciples of Christ without having any connection with so called 'Churches.'

Religious Harmony in Japan

One of the most conspicuous features of the religious world in Japan is the prevailing tone of friendliness and harmony between different sects and creeds. The attitude of antipathy which both Buddhists and Shintoists once assumed towards Christianity had practically disappeared even before the outbreak of the late war, while whatever trace of the bygone days that still lingered was submerged under that tremendous wave of national uprisings which swept over the whole length and breadth of the country on that memorable occasion. It should be noted that soon after the outbreak of the war the representatives of all religious bodies in Japan, from Shintoists to Greek Catholics, met in a conference in Tokyo and passed a resolution justifying the cause of Japan. It was then voted that they should hold once a year a similar conference in order to cultivate friendly relation and promote harmonious working of different branches of religion. In the conference held soon after, a resolution was passed to the effect that a permanent organization to be styled "Dai Nippon Shukyoka Kyokai" (Association of Japanese Religionists) should be formed for the purpose of reconciling and harmonizing the different religions in Japan. The inauguration meeting extended over two days and presented an edifying spectacle.

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RELIGIOUS WORK.

The Japanese Young Men's Christian Association.—Japan has adopted the Young Men's Christian Association as well as many other of the best institutions of the West. Planted first in 1881 at Tokyo, the Association has spread so rapidly that it now has a membership in Japan of over 4,248 young men in 72 Associations 57 of them in colleges, ranging from the Imperial Universities to the Middle Schools, and 15 of them in towns and cities.

The membership of Tokyo Association alone is now about 850 of whom half are students, the other half professional and business men. The annual budget amounts to *Y.*10,000. The Association has been entirely self-supporting for some time past.

The work of the Association in Japan is similar to that in other lands, being divided into religious, educational and social activities. As yet the physical department is only in prospect.

With the heartiest approval of educators the Associations have erected student homes or hostels in most of the leading educational centers, not only to provide for some of the homeless students from the country, but to set up centers of wholesome moral and religious influence. For this purpose *Y.*100,000 was given in 1907 by American friends, which amount is being supplemented by gifts in Japan so that eighteen new hostels have already been erected. Y.M.C.A. work is also active among Chinese and Korean students staying in Tokyo for study.

The promotion of Bible study has been emphasized in all Associations, until at present there are on an average 1,152 young men in attendance upon Bible classes every week.

One of the most fruitful phases of the Association movement has been the securing of Christian college graduates from Canada and the United States to teach English in the Japanese schools. While these teachers are appointed and salaried by the schools they are free to use their leisure for Christian work among the students. There are now 27 such teachers.

The most noteworthy event in the history of the Japanese Associations was the holding of the World's Student Christian Federation Conference in Tokyo in 1907. 700 delegates from twenty-five countries were present and the Conference, together with the evangelistic campaign which followed it, created a deep impression among all classes throughout the Empire and resulted in considerable accessions to the churches.

Young Women's Christian Associations.—This branch of Christian associations still remains comparatively backward in growth. In fact it was formally created about four years ago. There are fourteen associations with an approximate membership of 700 in Tokyo, Yokohama, Hakodate, Tokushima and Kagoshima, and nine associations are in schools. Of these, five are general associations working among school girls. The Tokyo Y.W.C.A., in view of a large number of girl students in the city, about 15,000 as estimated early in 1910, has opened two hostels accommodating 70, and wishes to open more. The President of Y.W.C.A. is Miss. U. Tsuda, while Mrs. Nitobe acts as Chairman of the Hostel Committee.

Temperance Societies.—The pioneer temperance society was organized in Yokohama about 1875, but it soon ceased to exist, and a new one was formed in the same place in '86. This has continued to the present day.

The total number of temperance societies is about ninety. Some seventy of these are in Japan, four in Korea, six in Manchuria, six in Hawaii and five in America. The largest of these is the "Tokyo

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Temperance Society," and the oldest the "Yokohama Society." The newest and most active societies are in Manchuria, formed by the military, industrial (railway and commercial) communities of the new Japanese settlements in that territory. The ninety societies have about 8,000 active members.

Japan Women's Temperance Society.—The body, organized in 1885, represents Japan's contribution to the work of World's W.C.T.A. or White Ribbon Society. In 1910 members numbered about 3,000 with 7 branch offices throughout Japan and 5 branches abroad. Headquarters are located at Kami Nibancho, Tokyo. The society has devoted eagerly to work of social reform, as reform of abandoned women, and so forth and maintains a Home for those women at Okubo, Tokyo. The Society publishes its monthly organ. A member is to pay 80 *sen* a year.

SALVATION ARMY'S WORK.

The "Army" keeps a Workhouse for Discharged Convicts at Akagishita, Ushigome, Tokyo, where 30 men were lately at work. During 1,000 83 were taken care of. A Workmen's Home is maintained at Mikawacho, Kanda, where waifs and unemployed are lodged at certain fixed charge. Over 60 were living as reported last. The Tokyo Women's Home at Hiro-o, Azabu, is an asylum for abandoned women. Over 10 inmates are now kept. The "Army" also keeps cheap inns at Hanamachi, Honjo.

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CHAPTER XI

CHARITY AND RELIEF

(also some patriotic societies)

THE RELIEF FUND

For relief on a large scale, the Relief Regulations enacted in 189 provide that each administrative prefecture should create, for the purpose of giving relief when calamity overtakes whole or part of its jurisdiction, a Relief Fund within the minimum limit of ¥. 500,000. The State undertakes to hand over every year for ten years an amount to be fixed in proportion to that set apart by the prefectures toward the Fund. The State also makes disbursement for paupers and foundlings. The Relief Fund, interest accruing therefrom, State Aid thereto, etc. make this record.

Relief Fund (*yen*)

	Local apport'-ment for the year	Proceeds from Fund	State Aids	dis'ments from Fund	Fund Existing
1907-8...	... 8 ,131	1,844,526	313,193	536,599	34,884,370
1906-7...	... 90,135	1,840,196	457,019	211,201	32,574,379
1905-6...	...16 ,762	1,6 9,744	309,999	654,163	31,060,218
1904-5...	...17 ,012	1,521,952	309,326	76,183	29,090,196
1903-4...	...226,993	1,465,024	43 ,000	195,808	27,195,479

The disbursements from the Fund include expenses incurred for giving relief to cases of destitute sick travellers, cases of deaths that can not be identified, etc. The State also makes outlay for paupers, as follows :—

At end of	Paupers: No. supported at State expenses	Paupers: Amount paid by State	Foundlings: No.	Foundlings: Expenses (State & Com'nal)
1907	... 13,106	216,907	1,902	40,622
1906	... 13,885	208,936	2,083	47,647
1905	... 14,183	192, 40	2,074	39,684
1904	... 15,2 5	201,398	2,279	39,678
1903	... 15,097	212,597	2,338	36,449

BENEVOLENCE OF THE COURT

The interest shown by the Imperial Court towards chari y work is conspicuous. It speaks volume for the religious freedom in Japan that the Court, while not professing neither Buddhism nor Christianity, has given liberal donation to Christian or Buddhist philanthropic undertakings.

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In May '05 T.M. the Emperor and Empress granted *Y.* 10,000 to the Y.M.C.A. Army Department which rendered an inestimable service to the comfort, spiritual and physical, of the soldiers at the front. Mr. Ishii's famous Christian philanthropic work, Okayama Orphanage, was granted in '06 *Y.* 2,000 with promise to give annually *Y.* 2,000 for the next ten years. The two other Christian undertakings, Mr. Hara's Discharged Prisoner's Home and Mr. Tomeoka's Boys Home School, were also honoured with a grant of *Y.* 1,000 each. The Japan Red Cross Society is of course under special patronage of the Imperial family. It is regularly granted *Y.* 20,000 a year in the name of Their Majesties, while another sum of 5,000 comes every year from the Empress towards the R.C. Hospital Charity Treatment Expenses. The money granted by the Court whenever calamity overtakes one or another district of the wide realm amounts to no small sum every year.

The chief charity institutions existing in Japan will be found in the following pages

PATRIOTIC AND CHARITY INSTITUTIONS

For convenience's sake philanthropic institutions are broadly divided into two classes, patriotic and charitable, though at times it is not easy to draw any sharp line of demarkation between the two.

I. Patriotic Institutions

Of these the most prominent are the Red Cross Society, Women's Patriotic Society, Volunteer Fleet Society, etc. as described below :—

The Red Cross Society of Japan

The forerunner of this society was started in 1877 when the most disastrous and sanguinary civil war in modern Japan broke out. In 1886, Japan joined the Geneva Convention, and the present name of the society was assumed. The society's record has been one of steady progress all round and this was especially striking after the Japan-China War of 1894'-95 and after the Boxer trouble of 1900. The two hospital steamers "Hakuai-maru" and "Kosai-maru," which had been newly constructed on the latter occasion, rendered invaluable service in bringing to Japan the wounded and sick, both Japanese and foreign. The society's hospital was first opened at Iida-machi, Tokyo, but was removed to the present site in 1891. In accommodation and general arrangement the hospital is reputed as being the best in the Far East. The hospital attends to training of nurses, the course of study extending over three years. Every local branch of the society also maintains a similar service, though of two year course. Since the nurse training service was inaugurated in 1890, the society has turned out, at its head and branch establishments, thousands of nurses.

The latest statistics returned at end of '09 read as follows :—twelve hospitals; medical corps, 3,787 doctors, pharmacists and nurses; members, 1,525,822; the total property assessed at *Y.* 15,885, 296.

Number of Members

1877	38
1887	2,179
1892	32,615
1897	455,638
1902	851,918
1903	894,760
1904	986,852
1906	1,275,517
1907	1,397,344
1908	1,443,420
1909	1,525,822

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The Women's Patriotic Society (Aikoku Fujinkwai)

The wonderful growth of this association supplies perhaps the best index of the recent awakening of Japanese women. Created as late as Feb. 1901, its roll already numbered about 782,696 at end of 1 09. The Society owes its conception to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause. Madam Okumura (d. 5, Feb. '07), founder of the society was strongly moved at what she witnessed in North China at the time of the Boxer trouble in 1900, and it inspired her with the resolution to organize a patriotic league. With almost fanatical zeal she bid the 20 million sisters to "Economize one scarf's cost and give it to the country," and so it is that the Society's badge bears a figure of a scarf. The success to which the present Society has been carried is really phenomenal, as may be gathered from the following.

	No. of Members	Expense Y.1000	Reciept Y.1000	Fund Y.1000
1907...	707,584	194	379	510
1908...	758,320	245	460	633
1909...	782,696	276	477	739

Besides about *Y.*150,000 has been disbursed a year recently for the relief of invalidated soldiers, their families and of those who were killed, as follows:—1 07, *Y.* 148,144; '08 *Y.* 149,940; '0 , *Y.* 148,254. The Society also looks after schooling of orphans of soldiers killed in the war. At present 639 boys are cared for, to be increased to 100 in time. It keeps a workhouse for disabled soldiers, their families or families of those killed in the war. 30 persons are in the workhouse where they are making socks.

Chief officers are, H. I. H. Princess Kan-in as Patron, Viscountess Okabe, as Pres., and Countess Abe, as Vice-Pres.

The Volunteer Fleet

The Maritime Society started in October '04 the work of creating Volunteer Fleet as auxiliary to the Imperial Navy in time of emergency. Its programme is to raise fund of *Y.* 15,000,000 and to build and maintain auxiliary fleet of 100,000 tons. The first steamer *Sakura Maru* was built at the Mitsubishi Yard in Nagasaki 1908, and lately the sister ship *Omegoka Maru*. The type is steel frame, and the former is of 3,000 and the latter of 3,500 tons displacement, both with 21 knots. The *Sakura* is in charge of the Osaka S.S. Co. and is on the Formosan service, while the other is used by the Imp. R'ly as junction boat between Moji and Fusan. The Society is presided by H. I. H. Admiral Prince Arisugawa and is divided into men's and ladies' departments.

II. Asylums and Orphanages

General Remarks:—At present over 260 charity institutions exist in Japan, which are classified as follows: Orphanage 52, nursery 1 , asylum for destitute 60, ragged school 35, charity hospital 15, invalid soldiers' and their families' home 10, ex-convict's home 60, blind, deaf and mute school 8, leper asylum 6, and 1 each of social reform and educational work. Besides there are about 50 public and private formatories for refractory boys.

Tokyo Asylum for Invalids and Orphans

Metropolitan institution est. 1872; at end 19 8, number of inmates under protection 1,614; fund, *Y.* 307,893; receipts and disbursements in '07-8, *Y.* 121,675 and *Y.* 112,227 respectively. Receives sick travellers from 1883, foundings and stray children with no one to protect since 1885; boys for correction since 1900.

Tokyo Sugamo Lunatic Asylum.

Metropolitan institution est. 1879 for taking care of lunatics of poor

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families or travellers taken by lunacy; at end '08 had 428 inmates and spent Y. 68,834 and received Y. 26,264 in that year, so that this asylum is costing far more to the metropolitan treasury than the above.

Tokyo Charity Hospital.

This is a private inst. est. 1882 at Atago-cho, Shibaku, Tokyo; in 1908 had 74 patients in hospital, besides 39,895 out patients treated; possessed fund of Y. 589,876 disbursed Y. 111,190 and received Y. 115,858. The Hospital is under special patronage of the Empress and is closely associated with the Red Cross Society.

Fukudenkai Orphanage.

A private asylum est. 1879 at Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo; had in its charge 124 orphans at end '08 possessed fund amounting to Y. 3 , 97, and received Y. 8,410 against 8,353 disbursed.

Tokyo House for Correction.

A private inst. est. 1885 at Shibuya, Tokyo-fu; figures for 1908 were, no. of inmates at end of year 51; fund Y. 24,160; expenses Y. 7,503 receipts Y. 8,299.

The Okayama Orphanage.

The Okayama Orphanage is perhaps the most conspicuous example in Japan of a philanthropic work that has been carried to a state of success and usefulness through the single-hearted devotion and benevolence of one individual. It was founded in April '99 by Juji Ishii (b. '65 in Hyuga), a young Christian who had just finished the course of the Medical School at Okayama, and who was induced by mere chance to give up his original intention and decided to devote himself to philanthropic work.

According to the returns at end '09 the Orphanage now has under its care 385 boys and 212 girls while the total number of children cared for from the beginning has been 2,040. Some 69 of the youngest and physically weakest of the children are boarded out in carefully selected farmers' families.

The yearly outlay reached Y. 29,-9 6 while the revenue account totalled Y. 51,588 including a grant of Y. 1,000 from the Court, which first granted that sum in '04 and gave notice the following year that it would continue for ten years to give an annual grant; Y. 500 from Okayama prefecture; over Y. 15,000 from regular sustaining members who give one *yen* each per annum, Y. 17,883 as donations, Y. 10,234 from regular sympathizers etc. There is an endowment of Y. 107,246 and moreover the Orphanage possesses nine acres of land and 70 buildings in Okayama and about 1 5 acres of fields and forest in Hyuga, where 40 boys and girls are at work. Unfortunately a debt of Y. 82,9 7 has been incurred owing to the sudden expansion of the institution caused by its famine relief work some years ago. There is urgent need that this debt be lifted and the institution supplied with a meeting hall and school building.

Of the orphans aided, 2 3 boys have become self-supporting citizens and 98 girls have either married or supporting themselves as teachers, nurses, etc., 842 have been restored to parents and others.

The Kyuge Orphanage.

This is situated in the city of Fukuyama, some 50 miles west of Okayama. It is one of the most successful and largest orphanages conducted on Buddhistic principle, and was founded in 1899 by the Buddhist priest J. Shichiri whose father, a famous priest of the Shin Sect, was an earnest philanthropist. The inmates, 138 as reported latest, are divided into four classes according to their age, infants placed in the hands of nurses, children of school age sent to school, and those who have finished common education are made to attend to one or another kind of useful employment.

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III. Ragged Schools and Nurseries

Hanabatake School

The charity institution established by Miss Adams, an American lady missionary, at Hanabataké, Okayama, about 1900, is comprehensive in scope, for though at first started with the idea of taking care of children in that well-known slum, it was soon organized as a Sunday-school, then expanded into a regular common school, and with the erection of a new school building in 1900, the department of boys and girls was created, followed by a charity dispensary.

Kobe Infants Nursery

This owes its origin to the charitable endeavor of Kobe ladies, both Japanese and foreign, who started at the time of the late war a worthy work of caring after infants of poor families of soldiers and sailors who were at the front. The Association, called the War Commemoration Crèche Association, has four nurseries where about 200 children are looked after.

Aoki Nursery

This owes its origin to the earnest execution of a widow, Mrs. Aoki, of Sakata, Yamagata province, whose husband died leaving three children. When she had brought up the orphans, she next turned her attention to extending similar service to helpless children of others. With the help of her neighbors and others she succeeded in establishing a nursery at Sakata, and in 1904 she was able to start a branch nursery at Shinjo, in the same province. The inmates at the two places total 200.

The Futaba Kindergarten

It was in 1899 that this nursery was created in Tokyo by Miss. Noguchi, who has charge of the Kindergarten section of the Peeresses's school. It was lately removed to Samegahashi, one of the noted slums in Tokyo, where a commodious school house was built. Over 100 children daily attend it while a mother's and sister's meeting is also held once a week.

IV. The Charity Granary

This is a very interesting system of charity which dates from olden time. The most notable institutions of the kind are the *Giso* (charity granary) at Fukuyama, Hiroshima-ken, founded in 1803 by Kawai Shubei, and the other is the *Kannon-ko* (Thanks giving Union established by Nawa Saburoemon in 1830. The *Giso* was originally intended as a provision against the time of scarcity, but even in ordinary days relief to the destitute was given. With the advent of the new régimé the two organizations had to change their policy and to devote greater attention toward encouraging productive industry and to procure for needy people employment instead of merely feeding them charitably and also for aiding the education of their children. Thus the *Giso* at present extends help to local agricultural societies and industrial matters, and school; also advances necessary fund to deserving boys and girls who are born in poor families. The *Giso* possesses fund amounting to ¥160,000, and is placed on a strong financial basis. The *Kannon-ko* was established to take care of helpless orphans, and Lord Satake, of the fief, by whom the idea was conceived, allotted a certain amount of fixed income to the organization in compliance with the request of Saburoemon who carried this idea into effect. Subsequently the scope of work was enlarged and made to comprise the relief of widows, disabled or deformed persons. As many as fifty thousand of this kind of unfortunate people are said to have been helped by the Union. Recently the Union established a children asylum and it

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is now devoting much of its attention to educating children of poor families and bringing up useful and law-adiding members of society. The Union possesses the fund amounting to Y. 200,000.

V. Leper Hospitals

It was by foreign missionaries that all the private asylums and hospitals for lepers have been founded in Japan, and that it was through their agitation for public support, especially Miss. Riddel's hospital in Kumamoto, that both the public and the Government have been induced to adopt a definite arrangement for sheltering and segregating this unhappy class of fellow mortals. In the session for 1906–7 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing five leper hospitals at state expense, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Kanazawa and Aomori. All of them have already been established.

The Gotemba Hospital

The *Fu'u-ei Byo-in*, founded by Father Testewinde in 1889 near Gotemba Station, Tokaido, is the one established earliest, as it is also the largest of the four. Seventy to eighty patents have always been cared for from the beginning, and at present they number 78. The hospital was converted into a juridical person in June, '01.

The Ihai-yen Hospital

The hospital was founded in 1894 by an American lady, Miss Youngman, at Meguro, a suburb of Tokyo. It was recognized as a juridical person in '06. The number of patients is now 60. The hospital is attended thrice a week by the celebrated Dr. Kitasato. Mr. and Mrs. S. Otsuka take charge of the place from the first.

The Kwaishun Hospital

This is a hospital founded at Kumamoto in 1895 by Miss Hannah Riddel, a British lady, whose work has obtained the Government recognition and who has been granted the Blue-ribbon decoration instituted by the Government in 1881 for honoring work of public utility. The patients at the hospital now number 49.

The Taira-in Hospital

This is another asylum in Kumamoto. It was founded in 1894 by a catholic priest. Rev. Father Corre. At present there are fourteen patients, tended by eight Sisters of Mercy and their Japanese helpers. Rev. Father Lebel is now in charge of the hospital. Father Corre has also been decorated with the Blue Ribbon.

REFORM WORK

Ex-Convicts Homes

Ex-convicts reform work may be said to have begun with the general amnesty granted on the occasion of the death of the Empress Dowager on Jan. 11, 1896, when 13,500 convicts were discharged. At the same time Y. 400,000 was granted to assist discharged convicts' reform work. The sum was distributed among all the prefectures which have laid aside and moreover added to their allotments. The fund at present aggregates Y. 1,800,000 approximately. According to the latest official returns 55 homes for ex-convicts existed in Japan in 1908, and the number taken care of in those homes totalled 390.

The honor of pioneer institution belongs to the one established in Shizuoka in 1888. It is a secular home and for the creation of which the public are indebted to the zealous endeavor of Mr. M. Kimbara, a noted philanthropist who is now well advanced in years. Others that have since been started are generally of Christian or Buddhist connection.

Of the Homes at present giving

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protection to ex-convicts following with total number cared for may be mentioned, Miike 87 persons, Hara's and Aichi Homes each 54, Salvation Army's and Nippon Jizen Kyokai each 23. The Homes income totalled in '06 *Y.* 52,000 approximately against expenses of *Y.* 42,000. The funds possessed aggregate about 30,000 of which Ehime *Y.* 6,0 0, Urawa 3,800. Kyoto *Y.* 3,500 Ibaragi and Shizuoka 3,100 each head the list. The number of those who remained there at the end of the year was 422. Of those homes only five or six are doing the work on any perceptible scope, and among those we select the following:—

Mr. Hara's Ex-Convict Home

This being one of the largest and best regulated may be described at some length. It was started on the memorable occasion of the amnesty. Mr. Hara is a Christian who had been imprisoned for some years for political offence, had then undertaken the duty of a prison chaplain and before founding the present Home he reclaimed from 1883 to '97 altogether 305 discharged convicts. With such record behind him, he was throughly qualified to undertake the work. The result of his work may be seen in the following compiled at end of 1909.

Up to that date the Home took care of 1,071 ticket-of-leave convicts, classified as follows:—

Self-supporting, 561; under protection at the home, 41; died, 115; escaped and re-convicted, 175; where-abouts unknown, 179, total 1,061.

Reform of Depraved Children

Regulations relating to reformatories were issued for the first time in 1900, while the enforcement of the revised Criminal Code made it still more imperative to encourage the creation of reformatories. In view of this the Home Office has lately set apart *Y.* 50,000. The first reform work was that started in Chiba, but the Tokyo Reformatory established several years later was the first regular institution. Subsequently similar institutions have been created in Kanagawa, Akita, Saitama, Osaka and other places as prefectural undertakings.

The Tokyo Reformatory Institutions

The purpose of the Tokyo Reformatory Institution is the reformation of refractory children and the making of them into good citizens.

There are two classes of inmates—those who are self-supporting and those who are assisted. The monthly expenses of the former vary from seven to twelve *yen*. Through the introduction of any member, from the grade of a "regular member" upwards, a child may be cared for free of charge.

This Reformatory is the first institution of the kind established in our country, and since its establishment in '85 has effected there formation of 440 boys, who are engaged as follows:—

Soldiers...	27
Merchants	24
Mechanics	51
Government officials	9
Students	89
Farmers...	75
Present occupation not definitely known	215

There are five kinds of members; viz., an Honorary Member contributing *Y.* 50 or more; a Life member, *Y.* 30 or more; a Regular member, *Y.* 3 annually or *Y.* 10 at one time; a Sustaining member, contributing *Y.* 3 or more at any one time.

The institution has been favoured with contributions by the Emperor and Empress, Princes of the Blood and the Nobility, but it is not yet in a position to show a decent stock fund. Prince Nijo is the President, Count Yanagiwara, Vice-President, and Messrs. M. Yokoyama and I. Morimura, Directors. The institution is situated at Imp. Household Dairy Farm, Shibuya, near Tokyo.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Invalidated Soldier's Home

This was first started in 1 06 at Shibuya, suburb of Tokyo. Only 49 are at present living in the Home, all the rest, sixteen thousands of invalids being still at their own home, partly because the pension for invalidated soldiers were somewhat raised soon after the War and also because family ties are very strong in Japan. The Home was removed in June '1 8 to the present site at Sugamo, presented by the Mitsui family. Has fund of over *Y.* 300,000 of which *Y.* 100,000 donated by Mr. I Morimura.

Life Boat Society

This was established in 1879. In 1907-'08 fiscal year the members numbered 63,966, rescue stations totalled 65. Rescue record amounted to over 3,853 cases representing 3,721 ships and boats and 15,865 persons rescued, while the value of carg , etc. thus saved aggregated *Y.* 13,500,000 approximately. The Society possesses fund amounting to about *Y.* 140,000. It receives regularly a Grant-in-aid of *Y.* 20,000 a year from the Government. H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa is the patron of the society.

Mitsui Charity Hospital

This is the largest private charity hospital in Japan and owes its existence to the sole effort of the Mitsui family which has devoted *Y.* 1,000,000 for the purpose. Of that sum *Y.* 430,000 was appropriated for initial expense and the remaining *Y.* 570,000 constitutes the permanent fund, the interest on which is used for maintenance. 60 patients are to be received in the hospital and 1,200 day patients will receive treatment. The staff numbers 45 and the hospital, in Kanda, Tokyo, was completed at the end of '08.

The Japan Peace Society

This society was formally organized in Tokyo on May 18th, '06, under the promotion of a number of leading men in business and religious circles, education, press and bench and bar. The office is now placed in Y.M.C.A. building, Kanda, Tokyo.

The Takinogawa Orphanage for the Fee'le-minded

This was founded in '91 at Takinogawa, Oji, eastern suburb of Tokyo, by Mr. R. Ishii, a devout Christian. It was removed in '06 to Sugamo, western outskirt of the capital. About 67 inmates of both sexes are under the protection of the home, and in 1908 sixteen took to self-supporting business while thirty-four others were taken over by their relatives or friends. The home requires about *Y.* 10,000 a year in maintenance, and as it has no fund but relies chiefly on the contribution of sympathizers, both Japanese and foreign, and on whatever the inmates of comparatively well-off families can pay, the orphanage is by no mean strong financially.

Central Charity Association

At the instance of Baron Shibusawa, Viscount Kiyo-ura, and a large number of leading men either in or out of Government service, the Central Charity Association was created in Tokyo in 1908. The object aimed at is to inquire into the *modus operandi* and condition of charity and relief work at home and abroad; to place charity bodies on a definite system and to bring them into harmonious relations; to bring charity bodies into closer touch with the general public, and to extend guidance and encouragement to charitable works and help their conduct. Baron Shibusawa is chairman of Board of Dir ctors, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Y. Inouye, K. Tomeoka, K. Kuwada, S. Kubota and others. The Association is located at 21 Hitotsubashi-dori, Kanda, Tokyo.

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The Japan Blind Men's Society

This philanthropic work which owes its inception to the devotion of one man, Prof. T. Yoshimoto, late of Waseda University. It was organized in 1906 in Tokyo and at present it chiefly devotes itself to supplying printed matters in raised characters, lack of such publications being s rely felt by all the blind people in Japan. Already three or four books have been distributed at cost price. The Office is situated at c/o Iso Abe, Sugamo, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

The S.P.C.A. work still remains in a primitive state, and there are many things which demand attention both of the Government and public in connection with this particular benevolence which men owe to dumb creatures. The ordinance issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in 1901 covers only cattle and horses, but this is a great advance over the old state of affairs, this being the first legislative measure ever enacted in Japan.

Rules for Preventing Cruelty to Cattle and Horses

The rules provide that work hours for a pack horse must not exceed 8 hours on an ordinary road and 6 hours on a bad or steep road, and weight of load to be from one third to one quarter of that of the horse. For a draught horse hours of labour must not exceed 6 hours and the load not to exceed one third of the weight of the horse. Carriage horses must not be made to carry more than six persons, including a driver for one-horse vehicle and that for two-horse carriage must not exceed twelve. Rest should be allowed for every 2½ to 5 miles. In general beasts of burden must not be put to labour unless after full three years of age for cattle and four for horses, though the respective age-limit be reduced to 1½ years for light service by owners. Horses and cattle must not be used for fighting amusement.

The S. P. C. A.

The society was organized in 1904 under the promotion of several Unitarian ministers. It is still comparatively weak, with members numbering a little over 200. The Board of Council is represented by three main religious bodies in Japan, Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity in the person respectively of Baron Senge, ex-Minister of Justice, Mr. S. Ouchi and Mr. S. Ebara. Affiliated to the Society is the Children's Kindness to Animal Society aiming at inculcating on school children the idea of treating animals with kindness. By slide lantern shows and similar devices given once a month in Tokyo the society is doing excellent work. The office is located at 145 Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

AIDING DESERVING STUDENTS DESTITUTE OF MEANS

The Nippon Ryokko-kai (Japan Hard Work Society) established by Mr. Hyota Shimanuki, a manly Christian, is an institution aiming at finding employment to the *Kugakusei* or deserving students without means. Students who apply for protection are made to undergo 3 months' probation, after which they are given employment as house to house distributors of milk or newspapers. For those who finish schooling by such self-supporting means suitable positions at business establishments or newspaper offices are procured, or they may even be

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helped crossing over to America. At present over 200 boys are under protection of the Society, while over 2,000 were sent to America through its help to work and study there. This has been very much interfered with since the Government adopted the policy of restricting the passage of poor students to America. In March 1910 the Society started a special department for training youngmen to attend to the Japan-American trade. Sixty students are now studying the course. Another interesting feature of the Society is a girl's department where girls intending to become wives of young Japanese working in America are taught. The curious part of this matrimonial connection is that the engagement is arranged, through the Society's intervention, by means of photos and by correspondence. When both parties are mutually satisfied, the future bridgeroom sends passage money to his bride elect, and the two are united for better or worse on the other side of the sea. The Ryokko-kai is situated at Sugamo, Tokyo.

LIST OF CHARITY INSTITUTIONS

Besides those described above the other principal charity institutions existing in Japan are as follows. Those marked with an asterisk (*) were receiving the gift. In 1910 Y. 40,000 was granted to 114 bodies.

Name.	Religion.	Locality.
*Aichi Ikuji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Yaba, Nagoya.
Aichi Jizen-kwai	Ch.	Otsumachi, Nagoya.
Airin-kan	Ch.	Mita, Tokyo.
Akita Discharged Convicts Home...	Ch.	Akita City.
Bocho Koji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Chofu, Yamaguchi.
Bosatsu-kai Koji-in (Orphanage) ...	Bud.	Kurashiki, Okayama.
Dai-kan-jin Yo-iku-in Asylum... ...	Bud.	Nagano City.
Dai Nippon Bud. Jizen-dan	Bud.	Tokyo.
Do-aisha (charity treatment society by 32 doctors in Tokyo).		
*Dozen-kai (School)	Ch.	Shitaya, Tokyo.
Ehime ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Teppo-cho, Matsuyama.
Ehime Jizen-kai...	—	Matsuyama City.
Essa Buddhist Orphanage	Bud.	Nagaoka, Echigo.
Fuji Orphanage	—	Yoshiwara, Suruga.
Fujin Kyoritsu Orphanage	—	Iidamachi, Tokyo.
*Futaba Kindergarten	Ch.	Samegahashi, Tokyo.
Gifu Blind Asylum	—	Gifu City.
Gotemba Leper Hospital	Ch.	Gotemba, Suruga.
Hakodate Charity Hospital	—	Hakodate, Hokkaido.
*Haku-ai-sha Orphanage	Ch.	Kozu, Osaka.
Han-ai Fushoku-kai	Bud.	Ikuno-mura, Osaka.
Hashimoto-en	Ch.	Okawa-mura, Maebashi.
*Hei-an Orphanage	Bud.	Sakae-machi-tori, Kyoto,
Higo Jikei-kan Kyoikubu	—	Nishi hori, Kumamoto.
*Hiroshima Ikuji-in (Orphanage) ...	—	Nishi Tera-machi, Hiroshima.
*Hiroshima Jikei Gaku-in...	Ch.	Hiroshima.
*Hiroshima Koji-in (Orphanage) ...	—	Osuga-mura, Hiroshima.
*Hoiku-in Orphanage	Ch.	Koshigoe, Sagami.
Hyogo-kan ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Shimo Yamate, Kobe.
*Ihai-en (Orphanage Hospital)... ...	Ch.	Meguro, Tokyo.

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Name.	Religion.	Locality.
Jizen Kan	—	Okubo, Tokyo.
Jizen Kyokai	—	Odawara, Kanagawa.
*Jomo Orphanage	Ch.	Mayebashi, Joshu.
Kagoshima B.D. & D. School	—	Nagata-cho, Kagoshima.
Kagoshima Charity B.D. & D. School	—	Yamanosu-cho, Kagoshima.
Kainan Jizen-kai	—	Marugame, Sanuki.
Kan-on Ko	—	Akita.
Kakushu Wakei Orphanage	Bud.	Kida, Naoyetsu.
*Kanazawa Orphanage	Ch.	Kanazawa.
*Kane Jizen ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Bitchu-machi, Kaga.
*Kano Orphanage	—	Kasaoka, Bitchu.
*Katei Gakko	Ch.	Sugamo, Tokyo.
Keikwa Yojo-in	—	Kyoto.
*Kobe Hokoku Orphanage	—	Kobe.
*Kobe Koji-in Orphanage)	—	Nakayamate, Kobe.
Kobe Kunmo-in		" "
Kobe Kyumin-in	—	Oi-dori, Kobe.
*Kobe Sen-eki-Kinen Orph.	—	Kobe.
Kochi Orphanage	—	Enokuchi, Kochi.
Koto-ura Orphanage	—	Amagasaki, Hyogo.
Kumamoto Jikatsu-dan	—	Higashi-tsuboi, Kumamoto.
Kuyo Voro-in	Bud.	Uramouzen, Nagoya.
Kyoto City B.D. & D. School	—	Kyoto.
Kyoto ex-Com. Home	Ch.	Rokkaku, Shimokyo, Kyoto.
Kyoto Kyusai-in	—	Kamikyo, Kyoto.
Kyoto Meternity Hospital	Ch.	Muromachi, Kyoto.
Maikai Jiku	Ch.	Koishikawa, Tokyo.
Matsuye Orphanage	Ch.	Matsuye.
Miike ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Haseba, Miike-gun, Hizen.
Miye Orphanage	—	Tsu, Ise.
Motoe Orphamage	—	Takaoka, Etchu.
Muryo Shikuhaku-jo	Bud.	Honjo, Tokyo.
*Nagasaki B.D & D. School	—	Kozen-cho, Nagasaki.
Nagasaki Orphanage	—	Takanohira, Nagasaki.
*Niigata Blind & Dumb School	—	Niigata.
*Ono Jizen-in	—	Kanagawa.
Osaka B.D. & D. School	—	Shio-cho, Osaka.
*Osaka Charity Hospital	—	Kanzaki-cho, Osaka.
*Osaka Yohane Gakuin	—	Osaka.
Osaka Orphanage	—	Tennoji, Osaka.
Otaru Orphamage	—	Otaru, Hokkaido.
Ryuge Orphanage	—	Shimogion, Fukuoka.
Saga Orphanage	—	Saga.
*Salvation Army Works	Ch.	Tokyo.
*San-in Ji-iku Katei Gakko	—	Matsuye.
Sanuki Hoikukai Koji-in	—	Takamatsu.
*Sendai Orphanage	Ch.	Kita Yobancho, Sendai.
Shimonoseki ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Shimonoseki.
Shitsugoku-nin Hogokai (ex-Con'ts Home)	Ch.	Yamate, Kobe.
Shitsugoku-nin Kyusaijo (ex-Cont's Home)	Sal. Ch.	Kanda, Tokyo.

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Name.	Religion.	Locality.
*Shomin Yaggako (School)	—	Azabu, Tokyo.
*Sumire Girl School	Ch.	Yamate, Yokohama.
*Takinogawa Orphanage for Feeble-minded	Ch.	Oji, near Tokyo.
Tohoku Jizen-in Hogobu	—	Sendai.
Tokai Orphanage	—	Toyohashi, Mikawa.
Tokyo Koji-in (Orphanage)	—	Ushigome, Tokyo.
Tokyo Shokubutsu-in	—	Shinagawa, Tokyo.
Tokyo Yoro-in	—	Honjo, Tokyo.
*Tottori Orphanage	—	Tottori.
Toyama Jizen-kai	—	Toyama, Etchu.
Watanabe Tai ex-Con. Home ...	Ch.	Omiya, Osaka.
Yokohama Keikwa Gakko	—	Yokohama.
*Yokohama Orphanage	Ch.	Tobe, Yokohama.
*Yokohama Fujin Jizen-kai	Ch.	Negishi, Yokohama.

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CHAPTER XII

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

I. NATIONAL GAMES

"Jujitsu"

This manly art of self-defence which has become so popular recently in both hemispheres owes its development to the reform effected by Mr. J. Kano (see Who's Who) who established for this purpose in 1886 a special training hall styled Kodo-kwan, now at Koishikawa, Tokyo. The reform consisted in eliminating the dangerous features from the various styles formerly in vogue and developing a new system suited both for the purpose of mental discipline and physical culture. At first the innovation was even ridiculed at by experts of old school. It had only a very few pupils, though they included several men who have lately achieved distinction in military and naval services, as the late Commander Hirose of the Port Arthur blockade fame. By 1894 Mr. Kano's persevering efforts began to bear fruit, and branch halls were started at several provinces, as at Nirayama, Etajima (seat of the Naval Cadet School), and Kumamoto. It was about this period that most of the noted experts of the present day received training and that the new system had been carried to a state of matured perfection. Very often self-styled masters of old school came to the Kodo-kwan to challenge its founder and his pupils, but each time they went away humiliated, musing over the ignonimous defeats. The fame of the new style began to spread not only in Japan but even to foreign countries, especially after the recent War, and a number of Mr. Kano's pupils who went over to America and Europe for teaching the manly art to foreigners was not few. Everybody may remember that it was about this period that at the request of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Yamashita, one of Mr. Kano's best pupils, proceeded to America and taught the then President at the White House. The Military Academy at West Point also intended to include this Japanese martial art in its programme, but after some investigations and trials it was decided to disapprove of the scheme. At present in almost all schools of secondary grade and above the exercise is practised as a method of physical culture. Private clubs and schools for the practice of *jujitsu* are to be found in all cities and towns. The following table shows the membership of Kodo-kwan.

1882	9
1886	98
1890	528
1892	2,147
1897	3,317
1902	4,793
1907	7,265
1910 (Mar.)	10,723

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The Kodo-kwan has lately been converted into foundation, with Mr. Kano, Vice-Minister of Finance Mr. Wakatsuki and Mr. Yahagi as Directors and Baron Shibusawa and another as Advisors.

Fencing

In former days fencing and swordmanship occupied the foremost place in the physical and mental training of the gentry classes. As practised to-day at schools, the art is merely a faint memory of the passed greatness and importance. The practice sword is made of split bamboo, about four feet in length, with a handle twelve inches in length for the double grasp. The points counted as effective hits are the head, both sides, the right hand and throat. The traditional method of the two-handed use of the sword is still preferred by the Japanese to the single grasp popular in Western countries. It is among policemen that the training is more actual and realistic than at schools, for these guardians of peace are required, from the nature of their duty, to practise fencing as a regular lesson and for actual purposes. A fencing custom, now growing rather rare, is the so-called "Cold practice" adopted in some schools to encourage hardihood and endurance. It consists in the meeting of the fencing class at three o'clock in the morning through the coldest winter month. Active contests are continued until daybreak, without food or intermission for rest. These students enduring this strenuous test for the whole month receive special recognition as hardy champions.

Swimming

The art of swimming had a special and ancient course of development in Japan, producing many schools of swimmers. The different styles and strokes of the famous swimming masters of the past are, to some extent, perpetuated and taught at swimming schools to be found in all parts of the country. On summer holidays swimming schools are held by universities and schools, which give regular courses of instruction to students in the art of swimming. In some parts of the country trick swimming is practiced, and interesting competitions are often held. For example, the swimmer is expected to tread water so steadily as to enable him to hold a fan in his left hand and paint a poem upon it with his right hand. Still more spectacular is the military drill and target practice in deep winter. It is performed with an ordinary army carbine. The swimmer is expected to aim, fire and reload his rifle, while steadily swimming with the tread stroke.

Horse Riding

The art of horse riding as a means of culture is quite secondary in Japan, being confined only to high and special classes. Horse racing is popular, all over the country, but with prohibition of *pari-mutuel* tickets in 1908, the prosperity has suddenly declined. The Government is encouraging racing by granting aids.

Archery

In many schools of higher grade than the middle school is provided an archerry range. Competitive meetings are held here and there, hundreds of archers sometimes partipating. Often the most skilful work may be found in the remote country districts among grey haired veterans of the feudal era, who find in the long bow and whistling shaft a congenial means of renewing their youth and of recalling the good old days. The standard bow in use is made of inlaid layers of bamboo, and is of the unusual length of eight feet. A three feet reed shaft is used tipped with hawk's or eagle's feathers.

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II. SPORTS INTRODUCED

Western games as they are played in Japan are essentially students' recreation.

Baseball

Among these stands pre-eminent the game of baseball which is played by all classes of students, including primary school children as well as college students. It was about thirty years ago that a baseball team was first formed by the officials at Shimbashi Station. It was not, however, widely in vogue until 1898, when a match was played between the First High School team and an American nine. The victory won by the Japanese, caused the greatest excitement and enthusiasm, and led to the speedy popularising of the game throughout the country. But the present development of the game has been effected only in the past five or six years. The most remarkable event in the game was Waseda University team's visiting America in 1905. The expedition could not score any great success but it proved great impetus to the game. In fact the game was revolutionised and the two Universities of Waseda and Keio became champion teams in the country. In 1907 the Keio University invited the St. Louis team of Hawaii. The matches played with the team demonstrated the fact that Japanese students had much to learn before they could cope with the visitors. The following year the Keio team made an expedition to Hawaii and earned great success. It was then that Waseda invited the team of Washington University, which beat the Waseda but was outmatched by the Keio which had just returned from its victorious expedition to Hawaii. In the autumn of the same year the Reach All American Team came and Japanese teams were mercilessly beaten. The defeat of Japanese teams must be due in part to the fact that the American team was a professional one, while Japanese teams were all composed of students. The latest visiting team, on the invitation of Keio, was that of the Wisconsin University, which came to Japan in September 1909. The American team was beaten by Keio, but was victorious over Waseda. It may be added that when matches are held with foreign teams, gate money is now charged. The Waseda team visited Hawaii in the summer of 1910. In the autumn the Chicago Univ. team came to Tokyo on invitation of the Waseda, and went home with clean record.

Boating

About the year 1880 some boats of the warship *Muratsi* were purchased by the Tokyo Imperial University from the Admiralty. It was the beginning of boating practised by students in this country. At present all schools of middle grade and above that are situated near a river or sea possess some boats, and regattas are held at fixed seasons. The Sumida river in Tokyo is a scene of regattas in spring, of the Tokyo Imperial University, First High School and Tokyo Higher Commercial School. Waseda University holds its boat-race in autumn.

Lawn Tennis

The game of lawn tennis is now finding favor outside students circles and courts may be seen here and there, in open places. It is also worth noting that the game is growing popular among girl students.

Football

Association football is played as a general gymnastic game in many schools of middle grade, but the real game is rarely seen in Japan.

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III. THEATRICAL ETC.

There are three different sorts of theatrical performances corresponding to so many social classes as to patronage. These are the *bugaku* (ancient music dance) almost exclusively performed at court or at Shinto shrines; the *No* which prevails among the aristocracy and gentry, and the *engeki* or *shibai* (drama) which is popular among the masses. The two latter are at present less exclusive and are common to both classes, but formerly a strict line of demarcation was drawn between them. The *bugaku* may be left out here, being very exclusive and begin with

A. The "No"

It was at the time of the Shogun Yoshimitsu (1370-1 92) of the Ashikaga Regency that this special form of dramatic performance was created to supply a refined amusement to warrior classes. During the Tokugawa period it was very popular, but had to suffer an utter neglect at the beginning of the present era. But for the partiality shown for it by the late Empress-Dowager, who was very fond of the performances, the art was even in danger of extinction. The example set by the exalted quarter was followed by courtiers and aristocrats, and by humbler classes, and to-day the *No* and the allied art of *yokyoku* or *utai* (vocal music) are enjoying even a greater prosperity, so far as mere numbers of votaries are concerned, than in the palmy days of feudalism. The *No* is performed on a special kind of stage, by two or more characters, *shite* (doer) and *waki* (associate) with more or less number of attendants. The performers' dialogue is carried on in more or less affected tone and their acting is archaic and symbolical, so that the uninitiated may fail to appreciate the merit of the performance. There is an orchestra composed of *tsudzumi* or hand-drum, drum and flute and choruses are sung by chorus singers. Masks are generally worn by performers, who personify both male and female characters. There are in Tokyo six regular stages and on every occasion of performances, only for one day, they usually draw full house. Five different schools of *No* exist to day, i. e. Kanze, Hoshō Kongo, Kompaiu, and Kita, these being more or less different from each other in the style of actions, singing of the text, etc. The pieces that are popular number some two hundred broadly classified into religious, historical etc. Most of them are based on religions sentiment, and are fraught with pessimistic tone, owing to the fact that they were written by priests and at a time of internal strifes when the horrors of battle impressed the people with the sentiment of ephemeral existence and uncertainty of life. To cite one of the commonest plots, a priest appears on the stage followed by a man; they begin to talk of their past; in the meantime the man turns out to be a ghost; and the priest performs services for the atonement of the ghost. The text of most pieces, however, is written in beautiful language and is full of literary quality of high order The leading actors in Tokyo are Kuro Hosho, the Umewaka brothers, Bamba Sakurama, Rokuheida Kita, and some others. There are several distinguished amateurs, as Dr. Furuichi, ex-Vice Minister of State, Mr. T. Kume ex-M. P., some members of the Mitsui family and others.

I. The *Yokyoku* or *Utai*

This is vocal *No* minus the dramatic representation, and may therefore be considered as vocal music, resembling somewhat Shakespearian reading. Different characters are undertaken by different singers, while the chorus passages are sung by a band led by a conductor. The *yokyoku* may practically be regarded as the only vocal music in Japan now popular among

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middle and higher classes, to whom the beautiful diction of the text, simplicity in preparation, and refined nature of the singing all combine to appeal to their vocal capacity and to try the patience of the hearers. It is these amateur *yokyoku* vocalists that crowd the boxes when a *No* performance is given, and, with the text in hand, follow the actors' recitation and dialogue and the singing of the chorus band, totally insensible to the merit of the acting itself. Many of these vocalists profess that they are learning the pieces merely as means of lung exercises and for hygienic effect. At any rate the *yokyoku* is now a rage among all classes, high and low, and it is judged that though the *No* may disappear in this age of hurry and realistic tendency, its vocal side may for ever remain as a favorite pastime of refined people of both sexes. Among the leading *yokyoku* masters there are, besides those mentioned above, for *No* actors are equally *yokyoku* masters though the reverse is not true—Kurosaburo Katayama, Orio Kwanze, Kintaro Matsumoto and his son Nagashi, Shin Hōsho, and others. Noted amateur singers are too many to be mentioned here.

II. The *Kyogen*

In time the public became tired of the monotonous style of the *No* and began to book for more diversified and less sombre exhibitions. This want was supplied by *Kyogen* created about the same time as *No*. It is a kind of farce, full of comical and optimistic elements. In contrast to the *No* being historical and religious, the *Kyogen* is social and optimistic. The *Kyogen*, generally played by two or three characters, is a subsidiary performance to the *No*, and is given between the latter pieces. In *Kyogen* mask is not used while costume is very simple.

B. Drama.

The *No* was so exclusive as a refined amusement of warrior classes that the masses were not even allowed to view it. Common people had to create something to satisfy their craving for similar pleasure, and their ingenuity resulted in devising early in the 17th century a popular drama. At first the performances consisted only in dancing with the aid of music. By and by, however, it became realistic in some points, taking social events into its plots. As the theatre in those days was created almost exclusively for the lower classes and as warrior classes considered it even degrading to inspect the performances, the position of actors in society was naturally very low. As a matter of fact, they were often classed among "beggars." There are at present two schools of actors, old or classic, and new; the former pursuing the Japanese classic style and the latter adopting realistic way of representation. The acting by actors of the classic school, adhering too much to traditional forms and conventional canons, is often too artificial, while customs and manners represented on the stage have nothing in common with those now in existence. Rebelling against this state of affairs a new school of actors appeared on the stage declaring that they would act in a realistic way and represent modern life. The pioneers are Kawakami and his troupe who first appeared at Kyoto about 1893. The death of the three leading actors on modern stage, Danjuro, Kikugoro, and Sadanji between '03 and '04 may be considered to have precipitated the decline of the classic school, for there were none qualified in art and popularity to take up the mantle. In justice to actors of old school it may be noted that, brought up from childhood in the green-room, they possess great technical skill and stage experience especially in regard to old pieces, but they are sadly out of their element, being destitute of education and lacking adaptability, when they are made to

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try their hands in new plays depicting contemporary life. In contrast to actors of the old school, those of the new school are better educated and are more adaptable. But they still lack training in dancing and their posture does not possess elegance and ease of the old school actors. The two schools are gradually advancing to the common point, and perhaps in a generation or so the Japanese stage may become completely transformed. At present both schools exist side by side, giving performances at their respective theatres. Their fields are entirely different, and there is *raison d'etre* for each of them. Indeed, they will each contribute something in its own way toward the general development of our stage. The most famous of the actors belonging to the old school are Komazo, Yaozo, Uzayemon, Danshiro, Kodanji, Sojuro, Shikan, Baiko, Monnosuke, and others, the last three always representing female characters. The Kabukiza and Tokyoza in Tokyo are theatres where they give their performances. Noted actors in Osaka are Ganjiro, Fukusuke, Udanji, Ganshō, Rikaku besides some others. Perhaps the most interesting thing about the new school actors is the itinerant tour undertaken in 1900 through America and Europe by Kawakami, his wife Sada Yacco and troupe. They gave their performances and won some favour, if not admiration, of foreigners here and there. Although they may not have been successful in their art, they profited much by witnessing and studing foreign stage. On their return home, they gave Othello in an adapted form, following the customs of foreign stage. The play was a great success and had the effect of consolidating the foundation of the new school. Hamlet was next given with an almost equal success. The production of Nami-ko proved another great success and the position of the new school became assured. At present Kawakami and Sada Yacco are rather under the cloud and rarely appear on the stage, and the new school is better represented by Takata, Ii, Fujisawa, Kinoshita, Kawai, and Kitamura, the latter two taking female part, their theatres being the Hongoza, Shintomiza and Meijiza. It is worth noting that a theatre called Teikokuza or Empire Theatre is about to be established near Hibiya Park by a group of prominent businessmen with a view of developing our stage. An actresses' school established by Sada Yacco in 1908 is now attached to the Theatre, and the students in the school at present number some 30. Another sign of times showing how efforts are now being made to develop the stage, is the fact that amateur theatricals are often given at public theatres by literary men of position. There are two important troups of amateur actors – the one is the Bunshi (Journalists) troupe and the other the Waseda troupe. The former is under the management of Mr. Ganami Sugi, the well known dramatic critic, and the latter is composed of the graduates and students of Waseda University. The latter troupe is under the guidance of Dr. Tsubouchi, the well-known dramatist.

IV. WRESTLING

The *Sumo* or wrestling may properly be called the national game of Japan, it being popular among all classes of people. It is also a very ancient game, for annalists say that the first bout on record took place as early as 23 B. C. The martial spirit that ruled the land during the long period of feudalism was naturally propitious for the spread of this manly sport. In the time of the Tokugawa many of the great daimyo kept their champion wrestlers. For some while after the overthrow of

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feudalism it suffered decadence, but soon to recover popularity, till at present it is as prosperous as ever. Thus in 1909 an amphitheatre was built by the Tokyo Wrestlers' Association at Ryogoku, Tokyo, structure covering an area of 906⅔ *tsubo* capable to accommodate 13,000 persons. Tokyo and Osaka are two headquarters of the game, especially the former where there are some 200 professional wrestlers. They are classified into nine grades of which only the first two or three, numbering in all ten, occupy the front rank. Grand matches are given twice a year, January and May, ten days on each occasion, according to the time honored custom observed since 1828. For convenience of this public display the wrestlers are divided into two opposing "camps," eastern and western, and each wrestler of one camp is made to try his chance with each different wrestler on the opposite side, till the whole ten in the rival camps are gone through the matches in the prescribed ten days. There are two grades of champions, namely the *Yokozuna* (who alone is entitled to hung round his waist the honored straw festoon) and next the *San-yaku* (or *Three services* which are the *Ozeki*, *Seki-wake* and *Komusubi*). Then follow the sixteen wrestlers collectively called *Maegashira* and as these are entitled to sit within the curtain their grade is also called *Maku-no-uchi*. After them comes the *Maku-sita* or "below the curtain." The wrestlers in the first three grades and 10 in the fourth are allowed a share of profit which the promoters of the semi-annual matches, usually Wrestlers Association, realize. The association is composed of retired champion wrestlers, limited to 80 in number, wrestlers on active service ("within curtain") rank and umpries. The *Yokozuna* and the *Three services* receive from the association on occasion of retirement a sum not exceeding *Y.* 1,000. The regular income of wrestlers is very small, for the salary they are allowed for each semi-annual matches does not exceed *Y.* 10. It is on account of the share they are allowed in the profit of the association and especially of the gift they receive from their regular patrons that wrestlers are able to maintain themselves. Wrestlers indeed are admitted from former time as pets of society, and certainly their simplicity and disinterestedness as compared with more artful and worldly actors make these big boys well suited to enjoy such special treatment. The itinerant tour through the provinces which wrestlers undertake twice in a year also brings them fair profit. The traditional tricks and dodges of wrestlers number forty-eight based on the four fundamental "hands," viz., *nage* (to throw), *kake* (feet entangling), *hineri* (to twist) and *sori* (to uplift). In practice, however, tricks as used on the ring number some two hundreds. The famous wrestlers of Tokyo are as follows:—

Name.	Age.	Weight. *Kwan.*	Hight. *Shaku.*	Chest. *Shaku.*
East camp.				
Hitachi-yama	35	37.100	5.74	4.24
Komaga-take	32	36.100	6.02	3.64
Nishinoumi	36	32.100	6.02	3.79
Takami-yama	35	33.800	5.66	3.97
West camp.				
Umega-tani	30	41.250	5.54	4.18
Kunimi-yama	36	33.500	5.87	4.03
Tachi-yama	31	27.200	6.81	3.80
Otori...	30	25.000	5.92	3.45

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CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE, PRISONS, POLICE AND SANITATION

I. JUSTICE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The court of law consists of Judges, Procurators, Clerks and Counsel. In Japan, the jury system is absent. The number of judges that preside is, 7 in the supreme court, 5 in the appeal, 3 in the district and 1 in the local court. The preliminary examination, applicable to criminal cases, is conducted at the district courts and by the preliminary judges. These judges alone are empowerd by law to intercept and seize letters of arrest, etc. Public procurators are comparatively powerless in this respect. Summary judgment as enforced in British or American courts, is considerably limited in scope in Japanese courts, and affects police offences. This has evoked some opposition from a section of M. P. s. Pleadings undertaken by counsel outside courts, as are known in England and America, are practically non-existent in Japan, where all cases are settled at the courts. For the so-called laws delay, counsel are chiefly responsible, for when they request the postponement on the plea of illness, the court must suspend the proceeding, and transfer the case to the next programme to be drawn up a month or two hence.

THE CRIMINAL CODE

The criminal code revised in '07 and put in force in '09 is in many respects a marked advance over the old code which was mainly based on the French model and unduly respected individual rights. Picking pockets and frauds, under the old code, were punishable with imprisonment of not more than 4 years, and pickpockets and swindlers were "lucrative business" to abandoned people, as they could escape free or with very light sentence. Ring-leaders of the gangs could therefore live in luxury in defiance of law. These crimes can be visited, according to the new code, with 10 years, which may be extended to 15. The code allows a freer scope to the discretionary power of judges who take into account motives and character of the accused in determining the sentence. Punishments as provided in the new code are capital punishment, penal servitude, imprisonment, fines and detention, with confiscation as subsidiary penalty. Penal servitude and imprisonment are either for life or for limited period, the latter ranging from not less than one month and not less than fifteen years (to be extended to 20 under aggravating circumstances). The pecuniary punishment begins with 10 *sen*, but the maximum limit is not specified. A fine may be convertible in to corporeal punishment of confinement at a workhouse for a period of not less than one day and not more than one year.

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The execution of a sentence may be postponed for a case of penal servitude or imprisonment of not more than two years, and for a period of not more than five years, provided an offender is of good antecedent. The sentence loses its force when the offender behaves as law-abiding citizen during the postponement period. Provisional discharge may be extended to those who are under sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment for life or limited period, when they have served one-third of the term in the one case or ten years in the other case. Prescription comes in operation when thirty years elapse from date of sentence, for capital punishment; twenty for life punishment; three to fifteen years for limited term case; one to three years for pecuniary punishment. Some of the punishments:

(1) Attempt on the life of a member of the Imperial Court or of a prince of the Blood, capital punishment; lèse majesté or insult, penal servitude of 2 months to 5 years. (2) Violence or intimidation on a foreign sovereign or president, penal servitude of 1 to 10 years; insult on the same, under 3 years; violence or intimidation on foreign diplomatic representatives, under 3 years; insult on the same, under 2 years. (3) Obstructing competent officials in discharge of duties, servitude or imprisonment under 3 years; defacing sealing or seizure marks, servitude under 2 years or a fine under *yen* 300. (4) Harbouring offenders, etc. servitude under 2 years or fine under *yen* 200. (5) Disclosing secret or opening letters, servitude under 1 year or fine under *yen* 200; disclosing secret of clients by medical practitioners, barristers, etc,, servitude under 6 months or fine under *yen* 100. (6) Opium importing or manufacturing the drug, 6 months to 7 years' servitude; importing or making utensils for opium smoking, 3 months to 5 years; smoking opium, under 3 years. (7) Forging negotiable bonds, 3 months to 10 years. (8) Perjury and calumny, 3 months to 10 years. (8) Defamation, under 1 month or *yen* 500. (9) Gambling or lottery: trying game of chance, under *yen* 1,000; habitually practising such game, under 3 years; issuing lottery tickets, under 2 years; acting as lottery agent, under 1 year or *yen* 2,000. (10) Affecting credit or business by false rumours, under 3 years or *yen* 1,000. (11) Theft, fraud, blackmailing, under 10 years. (12) Robbery with violence, not less than 5 years.

STAMPS IN CIVIL SUITS.

Value of Object of Suit	Stamp	Value of Object of Suit	Stamp
yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
Up to 5	.25	Up to 250	7.50
„ „ 10	.40	„ „ 500	12.00
„ „ 20	.80	„ „ 750	15.00
„ „ 50	1.80	„ „ 1,000	18.00
„ „ 75	2.50	„ „ 2,500	25.00
„ „ 100	3.50	„ „ 5,000	30.00

Yen 3 to be added for every additional *yen* 100 above *yen* 5,000. In law suit not relating to property, the object of suit to be considered as of *yen* 100 in value. In appeal the stamp to be affixed is one half of the above, when the case is before the appeal courts, and double the rate when it is above the court of cassation.

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1. Composition of Courts, at End of 1909

	Supreme	Appeal	District	Local	Total
No. of Court	1	7	50	312	370
Judges...	25	133	598	581	1,337
Procurators	7	36	141	288	472
Total	33	176	789	1,181	2,179
1908	33	163	743	813	1,752

2 (A). No. of Cases during 1909

		Crim'al Prosection	Average per month per court		Average per 1 Judge & Pro'tor per month	
			Civ. & Cri.	Pro.	Civ. & Cri.	Pro.
Supreme	676	2,453	2,326	260.8	193.3	9.0	28.7
Appeal	5,677	11,353	9,831	202.7	117.0	10.8	24 1

2 (B). No. of Cases at District and Local Courts during 1809

Jurisdiction of Appeal Courts	Civil & Crim'al Cases	Prelimi-nary Cases	Prosecu-tion	Average per month per court			Average per 1 Jud. & Pro. per month		
				Ci. & Cr.	Pre.	Pro.	Ci. & Cr.	Pre.	Pro.
Tokyo ...	118,996	3,830	61,606	210.0	11.8	68.5	71.6	7.1	49.9
Osaka ...	107,611	2,400	45,624	172.5	11.8	73.1	57.9	7.1	49.4
Nagoya ...	52,748	886	22,351	122.1	6.7	51.7	53.0	4.3	38.8
Hiroshima.	80,961	1,256	28,228	177.5	6.5	61.9	78.5	3.9	42.9
Nagasaki ..	95,212	1,629	30,015	134.5	7.1	42.4	63.5	4.7	39.1
Miyagi ...	90,770	1,504	25,853	175.9	6.6	51.3	75.6	4.6	41.4
Hakodate.	31,855	655	17,278	120.7	7.1	65.4	68.1	5.0	55.4

3. Civil Cases at the Court of Cassation

	No. of cases in hand.	No. of cases disposed of.
1907	671	580
1906	840	659
1905	747	568
1904	798	662

4. Cases Involving Aliens at the Court of Cassation

	Nationality of party	No. of Cases	Cases rejected	Cases quashed	Cases with-drawn	Cases remaining in hand
1907	Japanese appellant	4	1	3	—	—
	Foreign „	5	4	—	—	1
	Both Foreign...	10	8	—	—	2
	Total	19	13	3	—	3
1906	... ...	27	19	11	—	7
1905	... ...	23	9	3	—	8
1904	... ...	23	11	8	—	4
1903	... ...	12	6	1	—	5

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CIVIL CASES AT THE APPEAL COTRTS

Of the two figures for each year the upper represent appeals from the District Courts and the lower those from the Local Courts for which the decision of the Appeal Courts is final.

	No. of cases in hand	No. of cases disposed of
1907	4,018	2,331
	686	582
1906	4,775	3,070
	710	614
1905	5,553	3,397
	775	603
1904	6,532	3,896
	780	583

CASES INVOLVING ALIENS AT THE APPEAL COURTS

Appeals coming from the District Courts

	Nationality of party	No. of Cases	Cases re-jected	Cases non-suited or quashed	Cases with drawn	Cases with-drawn by order	Total
1907	Japanese appellant	17	10	2	1	—	13
	Foreign „	25	9	3	2	—	16
	Both foreign	35	11	5	5	—	19
	Total	77	30	10	8	—	48
1906		85	25	13	14	—	53
1905		88	29	10	10	—	49
1904		99	34	18	5	1	58

As to appeals coming from the Local courts there are at most only three cases in a year, so that litigation from this source is practically non-existent.

CIVIL CASES AT THE DISTRICT COURTS

	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases remaining in hand	No. of new cases per 10,000 pop
1907	24,294	17,523	6,771	3·57
1906	24,465	18,237	6,228	3·65
1905	29,072	22,363	6,709	4·25
1904	38,150	29,332	8,818	6.09

Of the above cases those affecting aliens are as follows :—

	Nationality of party.	No. of cases.	No. of cases disposed of.
1907	Japanese plaintiff	66	42
	Foreign „	86	52
	Both foreigners	50	36
	Total	202	130
1906		218	146
1905		185	124
1904		244	166

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Nature of Cases at the District Courts

	Personal	Land	Buildings and ships	Money	Rice etc.	Things	Documents	General	Total
1907... ...	3,374	1,773	312	6,342	126	250	206	5,140	17,523
1906... ...	3,091	1,697	311	7,222	113	294	247	5,262	18,237
1905... ...	2,875	1,639	391	10,220	184	389	244	6,421	22,363
1904... ...	2,946	2,043	381	13,891	259	520	287	9,005	29,332

CIVIL CASES AT THE LOCAL COURTS

	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand	No. of new cases per 1,000 pop.
1907	137,281	123,065	14,216	2.51
1906	147,090	133,186	13,904	2.72
1905	161,227	146,142	15,085	3.01
1904	203,618	186,368	17,250	3.87

Of the above cases those affecting aliens are as follows :—

	Nationality of party	No. of cases	Cases disposed of
1907	Japanese plaintiff	88	8
	Foreign "	113	18
	Both foreign	52	1
	Total	253	27
1906	... ...	161	142
1905	... ...	141	120
1904	... ...	153	145

Nature of Cases at the Local Courts

	Land	Buildings and ships	Money	Rice	Things	Documents	General	Total
1907... ...	2,655	2,617	53,187	2,981	2,132	357	59,136	123,065
1906... ...	2,687	2,540	59,281	2,716	2,326	407	63,229	133,186
1905... ...	2,306	2,643	66,134	3,166	2,605	363	68,925	146,142
1904	2,268	3,205	83,327	3,994	3,267	345	89,961	186,368

Law Suits of Money Matters at the First Instance Classified

	To Y. 500	To Y. 750	To Y. 1,000	To Y. 2,500	To Y. 5,000	To Y. 10,000	Over Y. 10,000	Total cases	Total amount of Money
1907...	76,390	1,387	1,199	1,543	680	317	279	81,795	23,469,309
1906...	82,258	1,351	1,055	1,473	646	321	235	87,339	22,747,507
1905...	92,229	1,486	1,151	1,537	628	261	200	97,492	23,858,731
1904...	117,604	1,627	1,265	1,764	688	303	243	123,494	25,159,922

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CASES OF CONCILIATION DEALT WITH AT THE DISTRICT COURTS

	No. of cases	Successfuly settled	Failed	Withdrawn or rejected	Cases remaining in hand
1907	821	166	474	151	30
1906	954	178	594	164	18
1905	1,072	253	588	206	25
1904	1,441	312	735	349	45

NATURE OF CONCILIATION CASES

	Personal	Land	Building & ships	Money	Rice etc.	Things	Documents	General	Total
1907 ...	... 68	166	43	283	19	64	29	89	791
1906 ...	...118	172	42	371	16	64	34	119	936
1905 ...	...166	191	42	404	22	83	50	139	1,047
1904 ...	...162	236	59	517	47	129	66	180	1,396

CASES OF INSOLVENCY AND NO. OF PERSONS AFFECTED
CASES OF REHABILITATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

	Isolvency.				Rehabilitation.	
	Case	Debtors	Creditors	Credit	Sanctioned	Rejected
1907	406	466	469	248,444	181	2
1906	487	546	500	323,466	128	5
1905	610	699	672	657,715	168	9
1904	735	812	786	291,754	170	8

CRIMINAL CASES.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE NEW CODE

Ordinary way of living constitutes an important factor in judging cases of criminal offences according to the new code, and professional gamblers, pickpockets and other scums of society have been visited with graver sentences than could be sentenced according to the old code. Chiefs of gamblers, pickpockets and others in Tokyo and elsewhere who used to levy percentage from their followers and were leading very luxurious life with impunity have even been sentenced to as long as 15 years. Sentences inflictes on these classes being generally much longer, the number of prison-inmates has suddenly increased with the enforcement of the new code. During the one year from Oct., 1908 (when the code was put into force) to Sept., 1909, prison-inmates awaiting trial numbered 73,996 in Japan proper, and the corresponding figures during one year before the enforcement, i. e. Oct. 1907 to Sept. 1908 totalled 79,329. Numbers of new conviction before and after the enforcement of the new code are 126,104 and 113,799 respectively, and do not show any great difference.

CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS

		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Convicted.	Male	97,701	82,234	62,778	66,013	64,119
	Female ...	7,673	6,229	4,775	5,230	4,985
	Total ...	105,374	88,463	67,553	71,243	69,102
Not guilty.	Male	7,972	5,326	3,459	3,362	3,227
	Female ...	805	460	338	335	315
	Total ...	8,777	5,786	3,797	3,697	3,542

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SENTENCES CARRIED OUT

	Capital punishment	Penal servitude		Imp'ment		Confinement			
		For life	Limited period	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Detention	Total
1907...	... 12	91	330	471	699	62,929	287	521	65,340
1906...	... 19	103	389	502	714	64,842	160	480	67,209
1905...	... 36	153	348	509	747	92,004	310	547	64,654
1904...	... 45	217	442	671	994	85,436	651	844	89,300

MAJOR CRIMINAL CASES

No. of Major Criminal Cases and No. of Accused

	Total No. of Cases	Total No. of Accused
1907	2,704	3,455
1906	2,803	3728
1905	2,794	3,647
1904	3,445	4,412
1903	3,220	4,154

Nature of Accusations and Number of Conviction (in 1907.)

Nature of Accusation	Convicted	Acq. or Invalidated etc.	Others	Total
Disturbing Public Peace (sedition etc.)	45	7	—	52
Affecting Credit (forgery etc.) ...	889	121	20	1,030
Opium	2	2	—	4
Embezzlement of Gov. Officials ...	37	10	—	47
Crime affecting Persons (murder, assaut and battery, etc.)	959	85	6	1,050
Crime affecting Property (robbery, arson etc.)	1,160	68	44	1,272
Total (1907)	3,092	293	70	3,455

Of the above convictions 98 represented cases of judgement in default, while 3,160 were males and 295 females.

1906...	3,300	378	50	3,728
1905...	3,351	347	48	3,644
1904...	3,866	599	37	4,412

Aliens as Accused

	Cap. punishment	Penal servitude	Imp'ment	Confinemen	Acq. or quashed	Total
1906... ...	—	3	1	—	—	4
1905... ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
1904... ...	—	—	5	3	2	10
1903... ...	1	4	5	1	—	11
1902... ...	—	—	3	2	2	7

Causes of Murder classified

(sentence in prefence of accused.)

	Coretousness	Adultery	Domestic trouble	Jealousy & dissipation	Enmity	Various causes	Causes unknown	Total
1908... ...	... 7	15	181	155	153	65	1	577
1907... ...	... 6	11	191	122	150	31	6	517
1906... ...	...12	25	243	127	146	35	5	593
1905... ...	... 9	14	224	134	145	51	5	582

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Personal Condition of Accused charged with Major Crimes
(cases sentenced in presence of accused.)

I.

Age.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Under 12	7	5	13	7	12
12 to 16	75	101	93	99	106
16 to 20	400	454	361	381	363
20 to 30	1,162	1,210	1,052	1,340	1,351
30 to 40	862	871	967	1,176	1,070
40 to 50	494	529	516	681	628
50 to 60	214	252	292	343	264
Above 60	81	97	106	112	83
Total	3,295	3,519	3,400	4,139	3,877

II.

With or without consort.		1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Unmarried		1,651	1,664	1,509	1,817	1,810
With consort	having children ...	1,289	1,453	1,448	1,790	1,599
	childless	272	294	289	327	275
Lost consort	having children ...	43	45	48	60	83
	childless	4	11	9	8	7
Unknown		37	52	77	137	103
Total		3,296	3,519	3,400	4,139	3,877

III.

Literate or illiterate.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Literate	2,219	2,292	2,185	2,847	2,560
Illiterate	1,051	1,189	1,184	1,253	1,270
Unknown	26	38	31	39	47
Total	3,296	3,519	3,400	4,139	3,877

VIOLATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND TAXATION RULES ETC.

In the following table only those cases that number not less than 1,000 are given. In the Statistics compiled by the Department of Justice cases with offenders exceeding 50 number 60. In 1908 the ratio of conviction was 96.8 per 100 accused.

Violation of	Average for 1904—1908
Tax on *Sake*	2,500.4
Tobacco Monopoly	2,738.6
Fishing Law	1,182.6
Game Law	1,267.8
Licenced Prostitute Reg....	2,687.6
Second Hand Article Reg.	1,356.0
Military Summons	2,850.6
Conscription Law	6,162.4
Military Service Reg....	1,029.6
Forestry	3,192.8
Local Government Order...	2,587.0
Total, including others	39,754.4

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APPEALS TO THE COURT OF CASSATION AND APPEAL COURTS. (1907).

	Appeals.	Cases dealt with.	Non-suited or cancelled.	Cases remaining in hand.
Cassation	1,396	1,230	79	87
Appeal court	498	465	17	16
Total, 1907	1,894	1,695	96	103
1906	1,934	1,698	88	147
1905	2,081	1,859	89	133
1904	3,454	3,086	189	179
1903	0,000	2,965	240	484

APPEALS TO APPEAL COURTS AND DISTRICT COURTS.

	Appeals.	Cases dealt with.	Non-suited or cancelled.	Cases remaining in hand.
1907	10,054	7,567	1,658	818
1906	9,775	7,558	1,540	666
1905	9,838	7,665	1,544	624
1904	14,212	10,717	2,748	725
1903	16,490	11,719	2,877	1 876

II. PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

Just as in Western countries associate and solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in different cells from those for older prisoners. Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding doors the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system should therefore be sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion, and other inmates from option, are made to work at work-houses, and rewards at certain rate are given. Work-houses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labour for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sunday, and ordinary education is given under 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of higher grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own device, 3 books being allowed at one time, exclusive of a dictionary. The daily ration *per capita* of prisoners consists of .9½ pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 5 *sen*. Bath is allowed once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other season. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention prisoners, once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those of penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for detention criminal, one in every month for a imprisonment criminal and every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and light-heartedness is reflected on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected, than the convicts in Western prisons. Then Japanese prisoners appear more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

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1. Average Number of Prison Inmates at End of Year.

	No. of Prison	Convicts	For Correction	Criminal Defendants	In Separate Cells	Infants	Total
1904... ...	148	54,720	404	5,362	143	85	60,714
1905... ...	148	49,503	509	3,676	60	48	54,096
1906... ...	148	49,096	659	4,015	102	56	53,928
1907... ...	150	48,611	1,003	4,340	110	63	54,127
1908... ...	149	47,312	1,317	4,890	42	58	53,619

Note.—The foregoing figures show the average number in the year and were obtained by dividing the aggregate number of days of confinement by 365.

2. New Convictions and Population.

	Convicted	Ratio per 1,00 pop.
1902	180,607	3.97
1903	181,172	3.40
1904	158,834	3.94
1905	118,765	2.52
1906	131,003	2.75

3. New Convictions Classified.

	Felony				Percent			Capitalr Pun pe
	Capital Pun.	Others	Larceny	Police Offence	Fel.	Lar.	Police	10,000 pop.
1902... ...	28	1,772	115,298	63,509	1.0	63.8	35.2	1.6
1903... ...	38	2,128	104,390	74,616	1.2	57.6	41.2	2.1
1904... ...	45	2,324	87,977	68,488	1.5	55.4	43.1	2.8
1905... ...	35	1,810	63,285	53,634	1.5	53.3	45.2	3.0
1906... ...	19	1,696	67,316	61,972	1.3	51.4	47.3	1.5

4. Frequency of Offences according to Convicts.

	1st Time	2nd Time	3rd Time	4th Time	5th Time	Total	Offenders of 2nd-time or over per 100 1st-time offenders
1904.....	100,594	25,977	12,841	6,870	12,507	158,789	91.6
1905.....	29,728	12,615	7,709	4,551	8,900	63,503	113.6
1906.....	30,699	12,782	7,591	4,915	10,142	66,129	115.4
1907.....	29,145	12,124	7,003	4,439	9,711	62,422	114.2
1908.....	28,093	10,903	6,240	4,073	8,617	57,930	106.2

Note.—In the ratio of 2nd-time offenders or over per 100 1st-time offenders, cases of detention and of minor confinement in lieu of fine are excluded and in the new convictions before '05 cases of detention and confinement in lieu of fine are included. This remark applies to all other table.

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5. New Convictions Classified according to Education.

	Educated	Illiterate	Total	Percentage Edu.	Illi.
1904	9,055	149,734	158,789	5.7	94.3
1905	5,240	58,263	63,503	8.2	91.8
1906	6,243	59,886	66,129	9.4	90.6
1907	5,882	56 540	62,422	9.4	90.6
1908	5,889	52,042	57,931	10.2	89.8

6. New Convictions Classified according to Profession and Property.

	With Property.	%	Without	%	With Profession	%	Without	%
1904.....	18,046	8.2	145,743	91.8	121,805	76.7	36,984	23.3
1905.....	6,010	9.5	57,493	90.5	56,045	88.3	7,458	11.7
1906	5,740	8.7	60,389	91.3	58,283	88.1	7,846	11.9
1907.....	4,954	7·9	57,468	92.1	54,793	87.8	7,629	12.2
1908.....	4,200	7.3	53,731	92.7	50,402	87.0	7,529	13.0

7. New Convictions Classified according to Age.

	12—16	16—20	20—25	25—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	Above 60	Total	Ratio of Children and Minor per 100 Adults
1904...	3,506	17,743	31,178	32,366	39,166	3,638	10,203	2,989	158,789	15.4
1905...	1,368	7,208	11,570	11,932	15,887	9,556	4,689	1,293	63,503	15.6
1906...	1,107	7,695	11,814	12,259	16,631	10,187	5,005	1,431	66,129	15.4
1907...	732	6,889	11,247	11,346	16,271	9,751	4,900	1,286	62,422	13.9
1908...	743	6,082	10,567	10,452	15,431	8,853	4,497	1,306	57,931	13.4

8. Escape of Prison-Inmates.

	Convicts.	Criminal def'ants.	Under Correction	Separate cells.	Total	Escape per 1,000.
1902	101	45	—	—	146	2.4
1903	99	34	13	3	149	2.4
1904	93	32	13	—	138	2.3
1905	69	40	14	—	123	2.9
1906	89	57	10	3	157	2.9
Average for '87—'06. ...	77	37	5	3	123	—

9. Punishment on Inmates.

During 1908 (Jan.—Sept.) cases of punishments inflicted on prisoners were as follows:—solitary confinement, 634 males, 7 females; reduced ration, 8,604 males, 298 females; confinement in dark cells, 602 males, 1 females; strict posture, 57 males, 3 females. Causes of punishments were;—exchanging conversation, 2,240; concealing things, 2,203; insubordination 1,437; assault and battery of fellow prisoners, 2,003; irregular posture 1,182; altercations, 1,332; idleness, 1,112; stealing food, 956; exchanging substances without permission, 683; acts of violence, 490; attempting escape, 69; gambling, 224; immoral acts 180; other causes, 5,543.

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10. Sick Rate and Mortality of Prison-inmates.

	Sick per 100 inmate.	No. of times of sickness per inmate.	No. of days sickness per inmate.	Mortality per 100 inmates.
1904	40.88	2.32	17.1	2.67
1905	51.24	2.43	16.9	2.74
1906	44.91	2 25	18.7	2.44
1907	74.20	2.32	18.3	2.19
1908	47.53	2.37	16.9	2.00

11. No. of Days work by Prison-inmates and Earnings.

(A)

	No. of days work.		Earnings (*yen*).		Share given (*yen*).	
	Gov.	Contract.	Gov.	Contract.	Gov.	Contract.
1904	6,273,080	9,838,197	470,897	535,248	107,070	111,975
1905	5,950,778	8,812,583	511,573	572,830	119,650	124,500
1906	5,657,040	8,924,048	504,648	659,606	117,040	147,273
1907	5,480,104	8,941,222	538,418	750,405	129,524	173,846
1908	5,396,914	8,772,605	556,411	771,802	145,050	172,401

(B)

	Average daily Earnings (*sen*).		Share given (*sen*).	
	Gov.	Contract.	Gov.	Contract.
1904	7.5	5.4	2.2	1.8
1905	8.6	6.5	2.5	2.1
1906	8.9	7.4	2.6	2.5
1907	9.8	8.4	3.0	2.9
1908	10.3	8.8	4.5	2.7

Average yearly earnings and receipts per one worker (*yen*):—

1903	26.820	1906	20.853
1904	23.601	1907	28.651
1905	20.472	1908	26.621

12. Ratio of Prison-officers and Prison-inmates.

	per 1 Warder.	per 1 Turnkey.	per 1 Female Keeper.
1904	6.1	7.1	9.0
1905	5.3	6.2	8.0
1906	5.4	6.2	7.8
1907	5.5	6.3	7.5
1908	5.8	6.7	8.9

13. Revenue of Prisons (in *yen*).

	Ordinary.			
	Earnings from work.	Other receipts	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
1905—6	1,146,450	5,901	52,982	1,205,333
1906—7	1,168,486	5,369	56,579	1,230,434
1907—8	1,245,017	4,906	38,307	1,288,230
1908—9	1,253,499	10,984	51,464	1,315,947
1909-10	1, 85,990	5,727	60,665	1,252,382

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14. Expenditure of Prison (in *yen*).

	Ordinary.				Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	Salaries.	Wages and sundries.	Expenses for Inmates.	Others.		
1905— 6	301,372	1,993,780	2,415,694	299,254	149,033	5,159,133
1906— 7	301,790	2,003,780	2,475,147	294,855	365,744	5,440,936
1907— 8	304,854	2,275,201	2,653,896	313,468	216,088	5,753,737
1908— 9	304,708	2,345,391	2,551,566	—	388,179	5,894,396
1909—10	319,984	2,305,852	2,587,027	—	493,864	6,033,269

15. Prison Expense per 1 Inmate (in *yen*).

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
1904—5	84.379	3.860	88.239
1905—6	92.615	2.755	95.370
1906—7	94.111	6.874	100.985
1907—8	102.307	3.992	106.299
1908—9	102.691	5,999	108.690

III. Police.

The Japanese Police has, on the whole, earned a deserved praise for its integrity and clean-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in other countries, police constables are generally known to wink at peccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians of public peace to sternly uphold the honor of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a police for a signal service rendered him, the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer to the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefit. With the pittance of a salary, about *yen* 18 all allowances included, the lot of police-men is a sufficiently hard one, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolation, a police-man, of diligent and meritorious services, may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing *yen* 1500 a year. New police men are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for purposes of mutual aid and protection.

Police Offences

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 20 days or fine under *Y.* 20. Offences liable to detention are four, they being hiding in others' building or ships, prostitution, vagrancy, and intimidation. Offences liable to either detention or fine number 37, some of them being:— beggary and forced selling of anything, exaggerated or false advertisements, practical joke or obstruction to others' business or festive or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortune-telling etc., practising hypnotism, tatooing one's own or

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other's body, intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamity, shadowing others without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences liable to fine number 17, some of which are;—wantonly discharging fire-arms; refusing summons of competent offices; when doctors and midwives refuse summons of clients; exposing bare shoulder, presenting any other indecent appearance, or committing nuisance on the road; maltreating animals; etc. Police offences are summarily judged at police offices concerned, and this system dates from 1885. By the revised criminal code enforced in 1909 cases liable to this judgement are limited to those not more than 20 days' detention or to fines not exceeding *Y.* 20. An attempt was made in the 1909-'10 session of the Diet to abolish this police court judgement system and to transfer it to the jurisdiction of Local Courts, but the measure was not adopted. During 1909 cases of summary judgement at police offices were as follows:—

Acquitted with warning	21,603
Sentenced	502,237
Of which under 10 days	44,408
„ „ 11—15 „	8,686
„ „ over 16 „	6,552
„ „ fined under *Y.* 10	44[illegible],475
„ „ „ over *Y.* 10	116

Of those sentenced 707 appealed before ordinary courts of law which judged 231 cases not guilty.

1. Police Offices and Police Force

	No. of offices etc.	Police officers and men	No. of population per 1 officer
1903	15,425	35,128	1,326
1904	15,610	34,677	1,367
1905	15,780	36,101	1,324
1906	15,820	35,746	1,355
1907	16,072	37,110	1,322

2. Suicides and Acts Thereof

Act		'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08
By Hanging	Male	3,925	3,899	3,593	3,337	3,296	3,427
	Female	1,704	1,718	1,591	1,516	1,573	1,517
„ Drowning	M.	1,092	1,179	1,148	984	921	1,087
	F.	1,600	1,776	1,685	1,510	1,536	1,574
„ Edged Tools	M.	242	261	186	193	201	239
	F.	103	79	95	87	212	108
„ Fire Arms	M.	127	126	117	127	121	143
	F.	9	8	8	13	9	12
„ Poisons	M.	152	155	124	137	170	171
	F.	76	59	58	68	103	112
Others	M.	615	625	564	644	759	830
	F.	219	264	244	290	379	389
Total	M.	6,153	6,245	5,732	5,422	5,468	5,897
	F.	3,711	3,904	3,681	3,484	3,712	3,703
Grand total		9,864	10,149	9,413	8,906	9,180	9,600

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3. Cases of Suicides of Over 200 Classified.

		'04.	'05.	'06.	'07	'08.
Mental derangement	Male	2,758	2,735	2,577	2,526	2,758
	Female	1,770	1,828	1,735	1,772	1,770
From long illness	M.	918	960	877	937	918
	F.	705	716	637	703	705
Poverty or misery	M.	1,160	869	707	719	1,160
	F.	477	323	277	286	477
Love or jealousy.	M.	180	132	156	170	180
	F.	236	208	217	258	236
Remorse	M.	209	191	223	173	209
	F.	64	83	48	53	64
Domestic discord	M.	97	98	104	121	97
	F.	173	150	174	213	173

4. Average Number of Suicides by Age (from 1904-8)

Under 16, M. 88, F. 86; 16–20, M. 261, F. 400; 20–30, M. 1,295, F. 984; 30–40, M. 861, F. 493; 40–50, M 852, F. 402; over 50, M. 2,389, F. 1,331; unknown, M. 7, F. 1; grand total M. 5,753, F. 3,697.

5. Sufferers from Robbery, Peculation and Fraud

	Robbery and larceny per 10,000 houses.	Robbery, larceny, peculation and fraud per 10,000 pop.
1908	2,056	102
1907	2,503	110
1906	2,666	127
1905	2,680	117
1904	3,037	128

The average numbers of houses, boats and persons that suffered from robbery with force and larceny during the five years ending 1908 where respectively 227,970 and 4,054 and 27,224.

6. Arrests Police Offences Classified of Over 200 Cases

Act.	'03.	'04.	'05.	'06.	,07.
Surveillance	6,045	5,355	3,450	2,970	2,854
Forgery of coins	468	647	567	347	249
Gambling...	40,423	35,937	35,578	43,498	51,331
Homicide...	1,524	1,571	1,511	1,625	1,717
Injuring	9,937	8,541	8,110	10,318	11,875
Larceny (two following excepted)	57,933	62,904	57,115	59,473	55,825
Stealing field products etc.	6,831	7,059	6,014	6,667	5,512
Pick pocket	1,006	1,268	1,095	1,253	921
Robbery with force ...	1,229	1,149	1,012	1,037	883
Fraud	23,424	21,620	19,873	21,856	22,804
Incendiarism	1,050	996	1,024	851	918
Other criminal offences.	41,547	36,143	53,569	37,901	41,771
Criminal or local police regulations	308,783	260,414	237,559	217,916	241,528

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Disciplinary rules ...	381,519	289,320	256,298	313,326	332,557
Tax regulations ...	1,723	2,146	1,639	2,725	938
Other regulations ...	18,630	18,576	18,796	15,488	13,966
Total	842,063	752,790	685,569	737,261	785,650

7. The Ratio of Arrests Per 100 Offences

Act.	'03.	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.
Larceny	22	23	23	24	24
Stealing fields products etc.	39	43	47	52	47
Robbery with force ...	74	72	75	84	83
Fraud	83	79	78	76	74
Incendiarism	83	89	87	100	104
Total average	60.2	61.2	62.0	67.2	66.4

8. Unnatual Deaths

	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07	'08.
Suicide	10,149	9,413	8,906	9,180	9,600
Murdered	1,178	1,196	1,236	1,360	1,531
Fallen ill on the road ...	1,440	1,402	1,378	1,244	1,071
Natural calamity, etc. ...	14,142	13,334	14,925	15,523	14,100
Total	26,909	25,345	25,535	27,307	26,320

The average cases of suicide and of unnatural deaths per 1,000,000 population during the five years ending 1908 are respectively 196 and 544.

9. No. of Foundlings

	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08.
Boys	166	157	213	157	188
Girls	118	124	141	134	140
Total	284	281	354	291	328

10. Fires

	No. of cases.	No. of houses destroyed or damaged.	Total area *Tsubo.*	Average per cases. House	Area.
1904...	16,236	34,217	848,476	2.11	52.26
1905...	14,909	31,880	636,754	2.14	42.71
1906...	15,494	36,699	736,985	2.37	47.56
1907...	16,317	42,914	915,919	2.63	56.13
1908...	15,351	37,380	814,907	2.49	53.07
Average ...	15,661	36,618	790,608	2.33	50.41

11. Casualties Concerning Police Affairs

	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08.
Killed	24	20	21	18	25
Wounded...	973	1,249	1,074	1,308	1,271

Figures include ordinary people besides police officers and men.

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12. Rewards with Regard to Police Administration.

		'05.	'06.	'07.	'08.
No. of men receiving.	Over 15 *yen*	17	19	49	7
	Below 15 *yen*	16,729	17,607	19,232	18,874
	Certificates of merit	2,054	2,426	3,645	2,446
	Total	18,700	20,052	22,926	21,323
Total sum of money.	Over 15 *yen*	359	403	1,168	140
	Below 15 *yen*	19,888	17,756	20,951	18,041
	Grand total	20,247	15,159	22,119	18,181

13. Reform Houses for Refractory Children.

Reform houses for taking care refractory minors are still non-existent as state institutions. This defect is about to be removed by establishing five such homes in different parts of the country. At the end of 1908 the census of this particular class of children is as follows:—

Offenders under 20 years old, 50,663 (30,169 from 16 years old upward; 20,494 below 16) Convicts under age in Nov., '07, numbered as follows:—

Under 14	344
„ 16	509
„ 18	219
„ 20	42
Total	1,114

Statistics of convicts under 20 are:—

1908	6,825
1907	7,621
1906	9,802
1905	8,576

Ratio of reform of convicts under age was; number released during five years from 1902 to 1906 was 1,635 of which 1,125 were reformed and 500 repeated offence. Existing reform schools in Nov., 1907, numbered 5 communal with 117 inmates and 12 private with 176 inmates. Tokyo Municipal Office has been sending for some years past refractory boys with no one to take care of to Bonin islands.

IV. Medicine and Sanitary Affairs.

With the construction of water-works at Tokyo, Osaka, Okayama, and many other important cities cholera and other epidemics have practically ceased to appear. At present dysentery and intestinal fever and pest, the latter generally traceable to Chinese origin and only appearing sporadically at times, cause occasional trouble among the eight epidemics that are regularly returned at the Sanitary Bureau. On the other hand, the epidemic eye-disease, (trachome), and a certain objectionable contagious disease are found to affect a large number of young men, and the conscription surgeons declare that some stern measures should be adopted for suppressing the diseases.

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Hospitals, Doctors and Mid-wives.

Almost all Japanese people, whether rich or poor, prefer to enter hospitals when cases are judged serious. This is partly from custom and also from the fact that Japanese housewives are not well trained in nursing, though this defect is gradually disappearing. Inadequate arrangement even in the best families is perhaps another cause of this universal patronage of hospital. Mid-wives are generally practised by women who have to undergo regular training to get the license.

At the End of year.	Hospital.	Doctors. Total.	Doctors. No. per 10,000 pop.	Mid-wives.
1903	879	35,317	7.58	25,959
1904	873	36,115	7.65	26,220
1905	841	36,508	7.63	25,998
1906	870	36,776	7.59	26,389
1907	901	37,149	7.57	26,677

Patent Medicines and Receipts.

The Patent Medicine and Receipts Regulations now in force date from 1877 and are based on the principle of issuing license indiscrimately on any medicines or receipts that are not injurious, and therefore even when they are destitute efficacy.

Toyama continues to enjoy from former time the honor of being the most important centre of patent medicines. This honor was attained not particularly from and great merit of Toyama patent medicine manufactures but chiefly from excellent system of convassing. It consists in leaving with a house wife a bag, medicine 10 *sen* or more in value, and on the occasion of round next year to ask payment for whatever has been used, and then leaving a fresh bag in exchange for the old one. Statistics of numbers of licensed patent medicines and receipts are as follows:—

1904, 50,175; '5, 61,010; '6, 55,775; '7, 77,773; '8, 79,089;

Vaccination.

Vaccination is compulsory, and cases of vaccination dealt with in recent years are thus recorded:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Total	3,043,615	5,277,154	6,626,250	3,618,924	3,577,949

Ratio of successful vaccination on persons tried for the first time and second time or over:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
1st time	87.33	87,23	85.44	86.70	88.06
2nd or over ...	34.44	33.22	33.41	31.88	30.44

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Deaths Classified

(Total No. and relative ratio per 1,000 deaths)

		1903	'04	'05	'06	'07
Phthisis	No. of cases	67,722	69,107	76,061	75 469	75,544
	Ratio	72.74	72.33	75.71	79.00	74.30
Other tuberculoses..	"	17,410	18.153	19,969	20,600	21,040
	"	18.70	19.00	19.87	21.57	20.69
Meningitis	"	67,995	68,410	68,918	63,610	69,117
	"	73.03	71.60	68.60	66.59	67.97
Brain diseases ...	"	73,939	77,588	76,169	73,449	78,580
	"	79.42	81.21	75.82	76.89	77.28
Inflam'tion of lungs and Bronchitis ...	"	48,578	52,152	59,877	53,778	62,575
	"	52.18	54.59	59.60	56.30	61.54
Stomach diseases ...	"	64,400	66,047	69,140	63,611	64,788
	"	69.17	69.13	68.82	66.59	63.72
Diarrhœa and enteric fever	"	49,568	54,320	63,336	59,529	68,849
	"	53.24	56.86	63.04	62.32	67.71
Decrepitude	"	56,490	63,123	65,233	60,199	62,991
	"	60.68	66.07	64.93	63.02	61.95

Eight Epidemic Diseases and Mortality

		Enteric Fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Cholera	Pest	Others	Mortality per 100 Cases
1904...	Cases	19,635	22,772	12,649	1	1	1,325	24.40
	Deaths	1,627	5,166	3,720	1	1	250	
1905 ..	Cases	22,879	37,988	13,261	—	282	413	24.14
	Deaths	5,276	8,606	3,883	—	218	76	
1906 ..	Cases	25,178	22,277	14,188	—	498	755	25.05
	Deaths	5,897	5,144	4,188	—	383	146	
1907...	Cases	25,988	24,942	14,761	3,632	646	1,564	27.31
	Deaths	5,693	5,946	4,292	2,526	574	505	
1908 ..	Cases	24,501	32,809	17,790	652	347	18,938	26.09
	Deaths	5,332	7,846	4,971	401	280	5,966	

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CHAPTER XIV

AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Of all the industries in Japan, primary and manufacturing agriculture is, from its very nature, remains relatively unaffected by the Western learning. Rice is still the staple crop *par excellence*, as in former days, and is cultivated practically according to the old method in which labor-saving devices play but an insignificant part. It is in subsidiary products and occupations, as fruit-culture, kitchen-gardening, dairy, etc, that a marked change has appeared during the last few decades. The recent progress in fruit-culture has been quite striking, it being now considered as business far more profitable than ordinary farming. It is also believed to be more refined than the ordinary laborious work of tillage, and farmers of middle and higher classes are now engaged in it. Fruits most widely raised are oranges, peaches, grapes, pears and persimmons, of which the first four are practically imported varieties, though indigenous pears are still cultivated to a large extent.

In the agriculture of Japan intensitive cultivation and relatively backward progress of stock-farming are perhaps the most prominent eatures as compared with farming carried on in Europe and America. Then too must be mentioned in this connection the fact that the average area cultivated per family of farmers is extremely small and also that the gap separating large land-owners and small freeholders is not so striking as in Europe. Generally speaking, owing to the volcanic nature of land and the scarcity of alluvial plains, the soil is not so very rich. The low and richer places are all occupied by rice paddies which require irrigation. The use of manure has been completely changed during these two decades or so. Night soil was the principal manure, and with it a small proportion of animal and vegetable manures was used. The introduction of chemical fertilizers was a comparatively recent affair, and Japanese farmers used to call them "cash manures," to distinguish them from the ordinary manures which they used to get in exchange for farm produce. These "cash manures" have steadily gained ground and are now considered as indispensable even by conservative farmers.

GROSS AREA

Excluding Formosa and Saghalien the gross area of agricultural land in Japan proper is 30,018,511 *cho* (1 *cho* = 2½ acres), distributed as follows:—

Private land	15,315,157.7
Crown land	2,246,677.2
State land	12,456,676.1
Total	30,018,511.0

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ARABLE LAND

Gross area of arable land is 5,504,323.5 *cho*, corresponding to only 14.37 per cent. of the whole area of Japan proper.

Arable land may be classified as follows for 1908.

Paddy fields	2,873,562.1
Upland field	2,630,761.1
Total	5,504,323.5

The percentage of arable are a shows steady increase, as 1903, 13.76; '4, 13.82; '5, 13.88; '6, 13 94; '7, 14.18; '8, 14.37.

MARGIN OF RECLAMATION

There being more than 80 per cent. of the whole area of Japan proper still remaining unutilized for purpose of tillage, the question is how far that portion may be brought under cultivation. Experts calculate that, supposing land which is inclined less than 15 degrees admits of being utilized, there is still left a considerable margin of reclamation.

	Inclined at less than 15°. (*cho.*)	Area under tillage. (*cho.*)	Not yet reclaimed. (*cho.*)
Honshu	5,602,786	3,863,725	1,739,061
Shikoku	439,671	361,020	78,651
Kyūshū	1,102,666	934,015	168,651
Total	7,145,123	5,158,760	1,986,363
Hokkaidō	2,383,889	346,137	2,037,752
	9,529,012	5,504,897	4,024,115

Whether this work of reclamation pays or not is of course another question. It will be proper to exclude Hokkaido in computing the reclaimable area. Confining the calculation to the Old Japan, out of 7,000,000 *cho* approximately of land which is inclined less than 15 degrees, the area under tillage amounts to about 5,000,000 *cho*, i.e., 70 per cent. of the theoretically reclaimable land. There remain therefore even in the Old Japan about 2,000,000 *cho* open to reclamation. This area roughly corresponds to that of plains and moors found in Old Japan. Does the reclamation of land in the Old Japan pay? Reclamation means emigration to a place more or less distant from one's native village, and supposing this work is to be started by one desirous of becoming a small independent farmer owning say 2 *cho* of wet and dry farms and 1 *cho* of wooded area, he must start with a capital of some 2,600 *yen*, consisting of *yen* 1,172 to purchase land and 1,420 for food, shelter, and sundry necessities. After five or six years the tenant value of the reclaimed land will not exceed 100 to 150 yen, or the return of only 4 to 6 percent. against the investment. The prospect can hardly be alluring. Hence it follows that Japanese farmers who are obliged to seek more elbow rooms and better return for their work than can be obtained from over-populated district at their own native seat, are rather inclined to remove to places offering greater promise. Whatever emigration takes place in the Old Japan is a result of the opening up of a large wild tract of land by some wealthy men or companies, and the offer by the latter of special help and inducement for the settlement of farmers. Such extensive reclamation work is being carried on here and there. The following table gives some idea of the progress of the work of reclamation.

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FORESTS AND WILD LAND CONVERTED

The progress of reclamation is shown below:—

Year	Arable land (*cho*)	others (*cho*)	Total (*cho*)	Reclamation in Hokkaido (*cho*)
1902	6,714.4	532.9	7,247.3	35,539.0
1903	7,491.8	1,080.1	8,571.9	28,946.2
1904	6,223.6	1,545.2	7,768.8	30,334.7
1905	9,476.4	2,321.6	11,798.0	27,318.3
1906	15,105.1	2,467.3	17,572.4	29,578.0
1908	——	——	23,215.0	29,578.0

FARMING POPULATION

According to the latest reliable returns collected by the central authorities the farming population in 1903 and '08 approximately number as follows, excluding land-owners not engaged in farming.

	No. of families		Per cent. to total No.	
	1903	1908	1903	1908
Householders of all descriptions... ...	8,270,781	8,944,693	—	—
Those pursuing farming only	3,621,852	3,748.157	43.80	41 90
Farming with other occupations	1,628,634	1,661,847	19.70	18 58
Total farming populatian	5,250,486	5,410,004	63.50	60.48

Educated Farmers

Presuming that the presence of one educated farmer in one family has the efficacy equivalent to possessing agricultural knowledge by the whole family, then about 20 per cent. of Japanese farming population may be said to possess adequate knowledge in farming, those who had completed regular farming schools or evening classes numbering 249,967 in 1903 and 648,444 in '08 respectively.

Independent Farmers and Tenant Farmers

Cultivated by owners:—

	cho			percentage		
	1903	1904	1908	1093	1904	1908
Paddy-fields ...	1,435,905 3	1,433,950.4	1,436,992.3	50.63	50 88	50.01
Upland farms...	1,485,173.3	1,520,680.3	1,568,399.7	60.99	60.93	59.61
Cultivated by tenants:—						
Paddy-fields ...	1,399,821.5	1,384,335.9	1,436,569.8	49.37	49.12	49.99
Upland farms...	950,098.4	955,903.9	1,062,521.7	39.01	39.07	40.39

TAXABLE LAND

Taxable land existing on 1st Jan. 1910 aggregated 14,475,478 *cho.* of which about one third consists of farms. The comparison of the last few years is shown in the following table in 1,000 *cho.*

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	Rice Paddy	Other Farm.	Building Lot (rural).	Building Lot (urban).	Forest	Main.	Total inc. others.
1901... ...	2,764	2,299	361	25	6,993	1,053	13,550
1904... ...	2,814	2,379	368	26	7,078	1,097	13,830
1907... ...	2,843	2,411	364	26	7,247	1,136	14,202
1910... ...	2,861	2,411	361	26	7,509	1,233	14,475

OFFICIAL VALUE, AND MARKET VALUE AND RENT OF DWELLING-LAND

According to the investigations carried out by the Treasury, the official value, market value and rent-rate of dwelling-land at all the 47 different places in Japan proper, including Okinawa and Hokkaidō, were as follows:—

Rate per "tsubo (6×6 ft.)" for Urban Dwelling-Land.

	Official value.	Rent per annum.	Market value.
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Tokyo	.878	1.073	22.801
Osaka-fu	.924	.932	20.261
Hyogo-ken	.667	.406	10.501
Shidzucka-ken	.552	.271	8.587
Average for Japan proper. ...	.480	.479	10.396

Rate per "tsubo" for Rural Dwelling-Land.

	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
Tokyo-fu	.088	.060	.871
Osaka-fu	.252	.064	.899
Hyogo-ken	.178	.051	.741
Shidzuoka-ken	.127	.045	.735
Average for Japan proper ...	.099	.036	.559

INCREASE OF PRODUCTIVE POWER

On the whole the average productive power of tilled areas has continued to make perceptible improvement, owing, in regard to rice, to greater development of the knowledge of cultivation in backward districts. When the farm adjustment work (which see) shall have been completed, far more satisfactory data may be obtained in this respect. The average yield per *tan* of paddy-fields during the twenty years ending 1906 is shown below:—

	'87–'91	'92–'96	'97–'01	'02–'06	Average 20 years
Average per *tan* (*koku*).	1.423	1.421	1.475	1.504	1.460

RATE OF INCREASE OF PRODUCTIVE AREA

The rate of increase of tillage area in Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku is about .5 per cent. as against .8 both in Germany and Italy. The rate is more than double for upland farms than for paddy fields, as shown below.

Increase of Tillage Area in Old Japan.

	Paddy-fields (1,000 *cho*).	Upland farms (1,000 *cho*).	Total (1,000 *cho*).
Average of '84-'93, ...	2,668	2,108	4,776
Average of '94-'05.	2,757	2,276	5,033

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Rate of increase (per cent)	3.3	7.9	5.4
Ave. rate per annum (per cent) ...	.33	.79	.54

TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND

Showing Number of Items

Owing to petty subdivisions of farming lots, the transfer of ownership of arable land naturally takes place at a rather alarming rate. According to the investigation carried out by the Department of Finance, transfer returns for the last available years make this record :—

	Right obtaind by purchase	Acquisition of pledge	Acquisition of mortgage
1897–01 (ave.)	1,240,547	24,413	816,959
1904...	1,383,523	18,519	853,146
1905...	1,409,861	16,746	713,917
1906...	1,437,957	14,511	685,045
1907...	1,505,857	14,984	660,161

AVERAGE AREA PER ONE FARMER'S FAMILY

According to the latest available returns in Japan proper (exclusive of Hokkaido, Taiwan and Karafuto) 53% of paddy fields consist of lots measuring less than 5 *se* (about 0.1225 of an acre), while 74% of upland farms consist of lots measuring about double that area. On the whole the average for rice paddies is 4.14 *se* and for the other about 5.12 *se*. The average area per one farmer's family in the Main Island is 1.04 *cho* farmland and 0.435 moors, total 1.47 *cho*. In other divisions the respective areas are as follows :—

	Farmland	Moors	Total
Shikoku	0.943	0.363	1.306
Kyushu	1.029	0.398	1.427
Hokkaido	3.108	—	1.108

THE CONDITION OF TENANT FARMERS

The tenant in general has to pay the rent of 57% of the total yield in regard to rice paddy, the rent always in rice. The rate for upland fields is 44%, generally in cash. The tax and all public burdens are paid by the owners, and as these amount to 30 to 35% of the rent the actual income enjoyed by land-owners is not large. Small proprietors whose holding is put at 3 *cho* (7.35 acres) on an average and seldom exceeds 5 *cho* (12.25 acres) constitute about 52% of the total farming population of the country. The majority own between 1 and 2 *cho*. About 15–17% of the total yields go as taxes etc., and as other necessary disbursements, exclusive of labor which is supplied by farmers and their families take another 22–25%, the net proceeds enjoyed by them amount to 58–63% of the total yields. Out of their share that amounts to 55 to 40% tenant farmers have to pay all expenses incidental to manuring and sundries. With the average area they cultivate, ranging between 2 to 3½ acres only they are hardly able to maintain themselves, were it not for the fact that they have subsidiary occupations to increase their income.

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RATIO OF ONE-CROP AND TWO-CROP FARMS

The official returns as to the ratio of one-crop and two-crop paddy fields for the recent years are as follows: —

	Cho		Per cent	
	'03	'08	'03	'08
One-crop fields	1,818,604.9	1,755,777.5	64.43	59.99
Two-crop fields, ordinary rotation for second crop...	841,686.5	866,652.9	30.00	30.25
Two-crop paddy-fields, green manure for second crop ...	159,834.4	242,315.6	5.57	8.46
Total	2,819,725.6	2,864,746.4	100.00	100.00

HUMAN LABOR AND ANIMAL LABOR IN TILLAGE

The area of land tilled by cattle or horse labor (1st kind) and that tilled exclusively by hands (2nd kind) are approximately as follows :—

		Cho		Percentage	
		'03	'08	'03	'08
1st	Paddy-fields	1,485,373.2	1,638,028 0	65.72	62.34
	Upland farms	774,776.3	989,418.0	34.28	37.66
2nd	Paddy-fields	1,350,353.6	1,235,534.1	32.93	44.34
	Upland farms	1,650,495.4	1,641,343.1	66.07	65.89

ADJUSTMENT OF FARMS

To increase productive power by drainage, to lessen unproductive areas in the shape of boundary ridges, and finally to obviate the disadvantages incidental to scattered existence of small plots of farms belonging to the same owners, the authorities have been encouraging since 1900 the work of adjustment of farms, by setting apart for the purpose a special sum and by turning out experts qualified to undertake it. The areas to be adjusted are primarily paddy fields measuring 1,600,000 *cho*, about 57 per cent. of the total area. How important this undertaking is may be easily inferred when it is remembered in what small lots are the greater parts of paddy and upland field exist. The adjustment aims to increase the average to 2 or 3 *tan* for the paddies. The economy for labor effected, so far as past experience goes, is immense as it results in concentrating the owners' scattered plots and also facilitating the better utilization of animal labor. Then the lessening of spaces formerly required for boundary ridges and the better drainage incidentally effected by the adjustment are exerting a highly beneficial influence, and in many places a second crop after rice has become possible where there was none before. The official calculation is that the adjustment will increase the yield by 15% so that normal average per *tan*, 1.51 *koku*, will become 1.735. Then the unproductive areas utilized are expected to amount to 3% of the area adjusted. So far as experienced goes, this estimate of the authorities seems to be a safe one. The average of 50 places adjusted has shown that the additional yield amounted to 0.573 *koku* valued at *yen* 7½ approximately. Supposing that the money needed is obtained at 9% per annum, the expense incurred will be paid off in three years. Expenses required are

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loaned on easy terms by the Japan Hypothec Bank and its local representatives, the People's Banks. But even these banks are able to meet only part of the applications and lack of funds is therefore seriously hampering the progress of the work. Formerly consent of $\frac{2}{3}$ of owners concerned was required for undertaking the work, but now consent of $\frac{1}{2}$ is enough for the purpose. By the end of '09 the authorities trained 999 experts and granted aid totalling *yen* 1,700,000.

	Project sanctioned No. of place.	Area adjusted. *cho*		Project sanctioned No. of place.	Area adjusted. *cho*
1900	17	700	1905	216	10,820
1901	71	3,304	1906	529	33,383
1902	88	5,294	1907	399	29,277
1903	162	6.295	1908	449	26,925
1904	175	8,248	1909	797	54,730

The area adjusted totals 178,980 *cho* out of the projects sanctioned measuring about 1, 00,000 *cho*. The cost of adjustment, including estimate for the area remaining incomplete, is Y. 26,460,000 till the end of 1909, average cost per *tan* adjusted being Y. about 18.

MANURE

Night soil constitutes by far the most important item of manure, and indeed in many districts it was almost the only manure used till about a decade ago. Other manures used were stable manure, compost, fish guano, and rice bran. The use of chemical manures is a recent innovation. The sale of this special kind of fertilizers is under a strict control of the Government, the object being to prevent adulteration. At first mixed fertilizers were very popular, as farmers were ignorant how to properly use different ingredients of fertilizers. Sufficient experience having been acquired, farmers now prefer to purchase the ingredients and to mix them for themselves, this being less costly than to buy mixed fertilizers. Manufactures of this kind of fertilizers are suffering much from falling off of demand. Phosphate fertilizers, at present manufactured with phosphatic rocks imported from the Oceania islands in South Pacific and Christmas island in Indian Ocean, contain about 20% of sand mixture. This mixture is forbidden, from 1910. In general about Y. 4 to 5 worth of manure is used per *tan* of farm.

Export, import and Sale of Home Production

	Export (*yen*).	Import (*yen*).	Amount of sale (*yen*).
1906	160,826	29,482,305	24,686,628
1907	352,946	38,855,991	33,628,079
1908	415,872	41,871,280	29,150,439

The yearly consumption is estimated at Y. 166 millions, i. e. night soil (Y. 1 per capita) Y. 50 millions, compost and litters 45, guano, mixed manure and phosphates each Y. 10, bean cakes Y. 20, sulphate Y. 5½, rice bran Y. 5, and bones from India and Australia, guano from U. S. A etc., saltpetres etc claiming the balance of Y. 15.

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IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

For irrigation of paddy-fields the commonest facilities supplied are rivers which supply water for 65.4% of the irrigated area, then come reservoirs which supply about 20.9%, and other means the balance of 13.7%. The device for irrigation is in general very simple, and it is only at 79 places representing 4,400 *cho* that improved mechanical contrivances were at work, as returned in March '09. In a similar way the improved system of drainage was adopted on the same date for 47 places representing 7,500 *cho*.

STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS

RICE (in 1,000)

	Area.	Production.	Production.	Export.		Import.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	cho.	*koku.*	per *tan.*	*koku.*	*yen.*	*koku.*	*yen.*
1904	2,880	51,430	1.785	308	4,724	4,892	59,791
1905	2,881	38,172	1.325	208	3,126	4,633	47,981
1906	2,898	46,302	1.597	224	3,687	2,440	24,172
1907	2,906	49,052	1.688	201	3,664	2,708	30,931
1908	2,922	51,933	1.777	216	3,910	1,941	22,688
1909	2,938	52,437	1.786	423	—	1,392	—
Normal Yield.	2,879	49,038	1.604	—	—	—	—

Note:—"Normal yield" represents the average of the seven preceding years beginning with 1909 inclusive, from which two years of abnormal yield, one of success and the other of failure are excluded.

Varieties of Rice Plant

About 4,000 varieties of rice-plant are cultivated in Japan and of these Shinriki, Aikoku, Omachi, Chikusei, and Sekitori covered over 1,070,000 *cho* in 1907.

Of the three main varieties of early, middle and late rice plants, the middle variety is most productive, as the following average output per *tan* at all the Government Experimental Farms testifies:—

Yield per *tan* of the early variety	2.124 *koku*
" " " " " middle "	2.334 "
" " " " " late "	2.223 "
Average	2.255 "

Then classified as to quality and of farms grown in, they are first the ordinary rice which constitutes about 90% of the total output, the glutinous rice which amounts to 8.3% and the upland rice which supplies only 1.6% of the total. The former two are raised in regular paddy fields. The glutinous variety, used for making rice dumplings, yields about 10% less than the ordinary rice.

Consumption and Price of Rice

Per capita consumption is 1 *koku*. The average price of per *koku* is shown below:—

	Clean Rice in Tokyo.	Export.	Import.
87–96 (Ave.)	7.39	7.62	5.78
97–06 "	12.89	13.35	9.43
1907 "	16.42	14.35	10.88
1908 "	15.74	17.24	11.13
1909 "	13.22	13.87	9.76

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(in 1000)

	Barley.	Naked barley.	Wheat.	Total.
	koku	*koku*	*koku*	*koku*
1904	8,927	6,856	3,858	19,642
1905	8,539	6,594	3,601	18,735
1906	9,445	6,957	3,962	20,365
1907	10,133	7,541	4,453	22,128
1908	9,443	7,578	4,412	21,434
1909	9,272	7,755	4,494	21,523
Normal average yield per *tan.*	1.357	.992	.865	1.093

Barley, naked barely and wheat constitute the staple crop in upland farms and are also very extensively cultivated as second crop after rice. Naked barley is raised more as second crop while the other two are cultivated in greater proportion in upland farms, as it is shown below, showing data for 1909.

	Barley.	Naked Barley	Wheat.
	cho	*cho*	*cho*
Paddy-field	158,568.4	373,951.6	151,504.4
Upland farm	471,380.6	316,333.7	300,580.2

The first two are principally used as food for men, and generally mixed with rice. This mixed diet is almost universally used by country people and also by others who prefer it to pure rice on account of its being more digestible than the other. For those affected by leg dropsy the mixed ratio is considered indispensable. The native barley does not seem quite as excellent as German produce for beer-brewing, and the malt continues to come from that country, whence barley seeds are also imported for cultivation in Japan, especially in Hokkaido. Barley stalks are important to make straw braids. Wheat is used more as subsidiary foodstuff, as for making maccaroni, confectionery, etc. The amount consumed for brewing Japanese soy is quite enormous. The amount of wheat produced being inefficient to supply the growing demand, a large quantity of wheat is imported from U.S.A. and other countries, either in original form or as flour.

Miscellaneous Grains.

(in 1000)

	Proso millet.	Buckwheat.	Foxtail millet.	Barnyard millet.	Maize
	koku.	*koku.*	*koku.*	*koku.*	*koku.*
1904	374	1,176	1,980	926	—
1905	364	1,119	1,829	705	592
1906	363	1,202	2,313	775	611
1907	388	1,238	2,353	834	640
1908	334	1,234	2,279	813	636

The millets are raised in mountainous districts where rice paddies are scarce, and are also sown as substitute for rice when, owing to unfavorable season and other adverse circumstances, the planting season of rice is passed. They are used as ordinary articles of diet by poorer folks residing in remote places. Buckwheat

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flour is extensively used for making a popular Japanese article of diet, i. e., buckwheat maccaroni. Maize as grown in Japan proper is chiefly used as food taken between regular meals, and it is only in Hokkaido, where it is extensively cultivated, that the ears are used for making flour or for feeding cattle.

Beans, Sweet Potato and Potato.

(in 1000)

	Soy Bean. *koku.*	Red Bean. *koku.*	Horse Bean. *koku.*	Pea. *koku.*	Sweet Potato. *kwan.*	Potato. *kwan.*	Pea-nut. *kwan.*
1904	3,710	730	—	—	660,495	81,820	—
1905	3,261	804	396	238	651,678	117,969	599
1906	3,517	896	408	280	798,664	135,650	371
1907	3,667	925	422	290	926,195	147,397	266
1908	3,842	874	440	267	963,738	153,671	250

Among subsidiary farm crops there is perhaps nothing which plays so important a part in the Japanese kitchen as Soy beans. The three daily articles of diet for all classes, viz. *soy*, *miso* and *tofu* are manufactured with this bean either in part or wholly. The *tofu* (bean curd) is one of the most popular articles of diet, being cheap and highly nutritious; the *miso* makes Japanese soup and is used in various other ways. The *soy* is indispensable in Japanese cooking. Then for extracting oils, as manure, and food for horse beans are equally important. The supply being insufficient, quite a large quantity comes in from Manchuria and Korea. In Japan, Hokkaido is the principal centre of production. Red beans, also very extensively produced in the northern island, are used for making confectionery, are boiled with rice on ceremonious occasions and for other purposes. Peas and horse-beans, whether green or fully ripe, are favorite food-stuffs in Japan, and they are extensively cultivated as second crop after rice and as a forerunner to upland rice, indigo, etc. on upland farms. Ground-nuts are among a few subsidiary farm produce that go abroad, mostly to U. S. A. In Japan they are used by confectioners and also for pressing oil. Sweet potatoes occupy an important place as supplying a cheap substitute for rice for poorer folk, while the tubers are also used for making starch and some alcoholic drinks. In colder season baked sweet potatoes are usual accompaniment at tea hours, for ordinary people. They are especially ladies' delicacy. Potatoes, first brought by Dutch in 1589, remained comparatively neglected till about twenty years ago, when the importation of superior varieties drew the attention of farmers who began to grow them more and more extensively, as demand for the tubers increased with the gradual spread of foreign style of cooking. Potatoes are now used as substitute for dearer rice by poor folk, and are also much exported to Russian Siberia, Manila. Best potatoes come from Hokkaido.

Some Special Crops (in *Kwan*).

	Indigo.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Rape Seed (*Koku*)
1904	9,173	12,803	2,820	2,727	1,019
1905	7,254	10,877	2,145	2,185	1,0 8
1906	7,100	11,732	1,602	2,671	1,118
1907	6,333	12,143	1,424	2,507	1,057
1908	5,617	11,052	1,116	2,284	1,027

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Of the above the leaf-tobacco cultivation, being under special protection of the Government Tobacco Monopoly, shows perceptible progress as to output. The next three, especially cotton and indigo, owing to the encroachment of imported goods, have markedly fallen off in output.

OTHER MINOR CROPS.

	Area. *cho.*	Output *kwan.*
Radish	98,857.2	625,356,891
Carrot (Daucus-carota)	9,421.0	27,822,878
Burdock (Lappa major)	12,652.7	35,517,336
"Konnyaku" (edible root) ...	——	9,595,123
Ginger	2,033.7	7,012,091
Chilies	540.7	362,275
Lily (green) (for food)	653.5	593,920
„ (dried) („)		7,887
China grass...	1,348.4	237,694
Paper Mulberry (bark dried) ...	32,576.1	8,582,576
Rush for matting	4,583.9	11,150,148
Shitoi rush	2,247.6	4,231,764
Peppermint (dried)	2,307.4	2,287,750

SERICULTURE.

Silk is Japan's staple commodity on export list, supplying about 28% of the total consumption in the world, and about 60% of that in U.S.A. In the farmers' economy sericulture plays almost as important a part as rice cultivation, and indeed were it not for the profit derived from this subsidiary occupation, Japanese farmers of middle and lower grade would hardly be able to maintain themselves. By rearing the worms in the two seasons of spring and autumn, though some even undertake the intermediary rearing, farmers can at least double the amount obtained from ordinary farming alone. As sericulture has seldom succeeded when conducted on a large scale, it is as if it were specially designed for the benefit of otherwise hard-driven small farmers. This domestic system of rearing, however, is attended by a serious drawback, namely lack of uniformity as to quality of the filaments, and the question of how to remove this defect has began to attract wide attention. At present 734 "annual" breeds, 448 bivoltini breeds, and 41 other polyvoltini breeds are known, and it is proposed that the sericultural districts be subdivided into a number of sections each with special breeds judged best adapted to it. One thing that is specially satisfactory is that the art of feeding the worms seems to have made no small progress recently, for the ratio of cocoons obtained per one egg-card hatched has increased about 20% during the last seven years. At any rate, the Japanese, being proverbially deft-handed, are believed to do the job with better success than their rivals, the Italians and Chinese. Raw silk produced in Japan is of coarse size, about 70 to 80% of the total output. This is because Japan's best customer, America, prefers coarse yarns, being contented to get the supply of finer silk fabrics from France and Italy and it is to the two countries that the finer silk produced in Japan is exported. Another equally important reason is Japanese cocoons lack uniformity and are unfit to produce finer filaments to be used for warp. The "honey-comb" brand of the Ito filature at Muroyama, Ise, is generally reputed as one of the model coarse filaments produced in Japan.

It may be noted that in general one

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operative reels 70 to 80 *monme* of extra No. 1 filature silk; the quantity being about 30% less at filatures producing fine yarns.

Of the leading sericultural districts in Japan Shinshu (Nagano-ken) and Koshu (Yamanashi-ken) produce in comparatively larger quantities filature silk while Joshu (Gumma-ken) and Fukushima are noted for hand-reeling. Joshu rereel producers devise by combining themselves into corporations silk of comparatively uniform quality. According to the arrangement in force at the three noted re-reeling corporations of Joshu, viz., Wusui, Shimonita and Kanra 30 sericultural families are to form one group provided with a common reeling shop where silk produced by each member is reeled in a large hank and then sent in to the head establishment. There the hanks are carefully graded according to denier, lustre, number of nodes etc., and sent to Yokohama for sale.

Mulberry Fields and No. of Sericulturists in Japan

	Mulberry trees. Area. *cho*	No. of families pursuing sericulture. Households.		Mulberry trees. Area. *cho*	No. of families pursuing sericulture. Households.
1903 ...	319,176	1,445,220	1907 ...	390,837	1,421,030
1904 ...	324,941	1,474,587	1908 ...	412,444	1,436,805
1905 ...	339,972	1,484,750	1909 ...	—	1,437,068
1906 ...	364,717	1,507,766			

To encourage the planting of mulberry trees the Government has been appropriating ¥. 80,000 yearly during these two or three years. Out of that sum a grant corresponding to about a third of the outlay set apart by provincial authorities towards the same end is to be made.

Output of Cocoons. (in 1000)

	Egg-card hatched No.	Cocoons. *koku*	Double C. *koku*	Pierced C. *koku*	Waste C. *koku*	Total C. *koku*	Output per card. *koku*
1905	4,118	2,748	282	50	242	2,723	0.661
1906	4,018	2,365	306	49	249	2,970	0.733
1907	4,433	2,789	359	58	248	3,456	0.780
1908	4,554	2,810	364	56	248	3,530	0.775
1909	4,602	2,924	383	57	259	3,625	0.787

Cocoons by Season (1000 *koku*)

	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Total.	Percentage. Sp.	Sum.	Aut.
1904	1,850	390	583	2,825	65	14	21
1905	1,771	367	583	2,723	65	14	21
1906	1,865	413	692	2,970	63	14	23
1907	2,241	469	746	3,456	65	14	21
1908	2,205	476	948	3,530	62	14	24
1909	2,296	464	863	3,625	63	13	24

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Output of Raw Silk (in 1,000)

	Raw Silk. *kwan*	Waste Silk and other. *kwan*	Total. *kwan*	Floss Silk. *kwan*	Eggs: Ord'ry Method Sheet.	Eggs: Cellular Method Moth.
1900	1,755	738	2,494	64	4,092	31,486
1904	1,860	796	2,656	66	5,530	57,612
1907	2,329	898	3,227	66	5,935	187,945
1908	2,542	970	3,512	69	4,876	225,592
1909	2,740	1,035	3,776	78	4,028	273,211

Production in 1909

No. of Est'-ment.		Raw silk.	*Tama.*	*Noshi.*	*Kibiso.*	Waste.	Total value. *yen*
382,636	*kwan*...	2,740,790	161,556	152 829	460,829	260,270	——
	yen ...	139,468,743	4,313,645	999,497	2,527,136	714,874	148,023,895

The output of filature, frame and of *tama* (doupion) silk in 1909 is as follows in unit of 1,000.

	Raw Silk. *kwan.*	Raw Silk. *yen.*	Noshi. *kwan.*	Noshi. *yen.*	Kibiso. *kwan.*	Kibiso. *yen.*	Waste. *kwan.*	Waste. *yen.*	Total. *yen.*
Filature... ...	2,041	108,205	50	402	373	2,097	189	533	111,237
Frame	699	31,263	86	518	66	322	57	148	32,253
Tama	161	4,313	15	79	20	106	14	33	4,533

Export in 1,000 *kin* by kind and highest quotation (in *Yen*) of Shinshu Filature No. 1 per 100 *kin* at Yokohama.

	Filature fine.	Filature coarse.	Re-reel.	Tama.	Others.	Highest quotation.
1908	924	10,066	214	66	250	955
1909	1,257	11,432	238	120	420	930

Leading Districts of Raw Silk Production

District.	Families engaged. 1908	Value. *yen.* 1907	Value. *yen.* 1908
Miye	1,169	3,481,055	3,150,656
Gumma	44,181	9,735,992	8,450,556
Aichi	1,858	9,907,062	7,911,298
Yamanashi	12,422	11,304,012	9,773,820
Nagoya	21,468	37,353,778	36,667,948
Fukushima	35,977	8,231,458	6,481,050
Saitama	24,263	9,373,010	7,517,900
Gifu...	6,406	7,893,995	6,716,608
Yamagata	27,722	6,249,301	4,919,529

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Import (from China).

	Ordinary Cocoons.		Tussah silk.	
	Quantity. 1,000 *kin.*	Value. 1,000 *yen.*	Quantity. 1,000 *kin.*	Value. 1,000 *yen.*
1904	540	401	176	437
1905	627	531	468	1,223
1906	1,018	799	539	1,605
1907	1,031	1,090	479	1,638
1908	581	474	387	1,444
1909	1,049	834	467	1,456

Silk Conditioning

There is only one establishment, the Silk Conditioning House at Yokohama, for the one started about the same time at Kobe was abolished because of lack of applications. The importance of this business having become fully recognized both by Japanese and foreign silk exporters, the House at Yokohama is having a very busy time. Applications average about 60,000 a year and of that number about 60 percent come from foreigners. The examinations are carried out under the four heads of gross weight, net weight, quality and softening allowance.

Year.	Conditioning. No.	Weight. *kin.*	Average loss.	Weighing. No.	Weight. *kin.*	Boil off. No.	Quality tests. No.	Total. No.	Weight. *kin.*
1904 ...	41,998	1,874,354.	1.85	33	1,684.	6	28,544	70,581	1,876,039.
1905 ...	32,524	1,407,168.	1.99	13	920.	76	27,909	60,525	1,408,089.
1906 ...	45,196	2,110,951.	1.91	13	920.	59	35,503	80,758	2,110,951.
1907 ...	37,807	1,719,326.	1.77	5	293.	4	36,824	74,640	1,719,619.
1908 ...	43,036	2,077,803.	1.77	10	340.	11	54,666	97,723	2,078,143.

Japanese and Foreign Exporters of Raw Silk.

The part played by Japanese in the direct export of raw silk is steadily gaining ground. Till 1895 the Doshin Kaisha was the only direct exporting firm worked with Japanese capital and its business record had not been entirely satisfactory. In that year the Kiito Gomei Kaisha entered the field, followed by the Mitsui Bussan two years later, and at present these three may practically be regarded as representing direct export trade of raw silk by the Japanese merchants.

Year.	Total bale exported.	Of which Jap. firms.	Of which Foreign firms.	Percentage. Jap.	Foreign.
1904	165,079.5	55,728.5	109,351.0	34	66
1905	122,778.5	47,278.5	75,500.0	38	62
1906	183,040.5	80,490.5	102,550.0	44	56
1907	162,559.0	76,982.0	85,577.0	47	53
1908	209,485.5	100,298.5	109,187.0	48	52
1909	237,235.0	111,316.0	125,919.0	47	53

TEA.

Tea, in contrast to other leading industries, has curiously remained stationary, both in gross output and volume of export. The foreign demand, principally in America, has remained unchanged, because the Japanese leaves have formidable rivals in Ceylon and Chinese teas which practically mono-

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polize the European market, and because on account of special merits which the Japanese tea possesses as compared with its rivals, the American comsumers are disinclined to change it with the others. The merits consist in the special flavor and preserving power of quality. The cost of production is higher in Japan than in other centres of manufacture, labor-saving appliances being used in less extent than in India. Japanese teas are therefore about 50% higher than the other beverages, in American market. Shizuoka, Miye and Saitama principal centres of green teas for export, while Kyoto and partly Saitama and Miye produce the leaves for home consumption.

Formerly export teas were recured at Yokohama and Kobe by foreign exporters, but of late producers in Shizuoka-ken who used to supply Yokohama merchants have begun to undertake this recuring business by themselves, and in consequence Shizuoka teas which were formerly shipped at Yokohama are now shipped at Shimizu, the local port, as shown elsewhere. Kobe is still doing recuring process, but in all probability the producers of Miye who are the chief suppppliers to Kobe exporters will before long follow the example set by Shizuoka people. In that case teas now exported from Kobe will be shipped at Yokkaichi, the local port of Miye-ken. It may be noted that of export teas Shizuoka and Miye generally produce green teas while black teas are produced at Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Kochi.

Area of Tea Plantations and Number of Manufacturers.

	Area. *cho*	No. of Manufacturers		Area. *cho*	No. of Manufacturers
1904	50,782.2	708,199	1907	50,803.5	889,773
1905	49,552.3	785,948	1908	49,661.8	908,925
1906	50,457.5	866,735	1909	49,221.8	922,144

Output of Various Kinds of Tea.

	Green. 1st kind. *kwan*	Green. 2nd kind. *kwan*	Green. 3rd kind. *kwan*	Green. 4th kind. *kwan*	Black. *kwan*	Oolong. *kwan*	Total. *kwan*
1904	12,771	70,502	4,861,341	2,095,130	7,941	3,340	7,051,025
1905	10,516	72,681	4,528,603	2,131,472	14,898	11,687	6,769,857
1906	10,247	69,477	4,664,443	2,272,649	17,637	12,740	7,047,193
1907	9,940	75,138	4,944,086	2,249,912	24,626	8,922	7,312,624
1908	8,412	69,923	4,918,592	2,387,784	17,865	5,198	7,407,774
1909	10,401	77,253	5,504,760	2,370,146	24,385	3,480	7,990,425

Leading Districts of Tea Production (1909).

District.	Output *kwan*	Value *yen*	District.	Output *kwan*	Value *yen*
Shizuoka... ...	2,495,306	4,633,488	Miye...	579,913	951,051
Kyoto	434,887	896,662	Nara...	309,842	426,101
Shiga	220,262	460,051	Kumamoto .	359,702	438,996

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Export of Teas

With Ceylon and China teas to compete with in American and Canadian markets and with the grant of export subsidy discontinued in 1905, the Japanese teas find it no easy task to extend their foreign markets. The attention of the manufactures has lately been turned to the advisability of devoting greater energy to manufacturing black and brick teas. A slight subsidy is granted to the Shizuoka and Fukuoka experimental stations.

	Quantity. in 1000 *kin*	Value. in 1000 *yen*		Quantity. in 1000 *kin*	Value. in 100 *yen*
1902...	... 32,759	10,484	1906...	... 30,021	10,767
1903...	... 36,179	13,935	1907...	... 30,684	12,618
1904 ..	... 35,612	12,833	1908...	... 26,662	11,153
1905...	... 29,155	10,584	1909...	... 23,055	13,763

The export of black tea during 1908 and '09 amounted to 587,933 *kin*, value *Y.* 259,730, and 844,044 *kin*, value *Y.* 410,550 respectively, and that of powder tea to 2,773,537 value *Y.* 286,186 and 2,868,687 value *Y.* 320,475. The black tea probably came from Formosa.

Destination of Green Tea Exported

	U.S.A. in 1,000 *yen*	Canada. in 1,000 *yen*	China. in 1,000 *yen*	Others. in 1,000 *yen*	Total. in 1,000 *yen*
1904	11,243	1,383	86	120	12,833
1905	9,368	898	183	134	10,584
1906	9,142	909	411	304	10,767
1907	10,861	1,203	342	212	12,618
1908	9,237	1,072	10	223	10,543
1909	11,015	1,103	19	220	12,350

STOCK-FARMING

Horses

Horse-breeding is par excellence the question that has been demanding earnest attention for a long time past, both from the Government and general public. The experience of the Japan-China War in 1894-'95 and the later experience of the Russo-Japan War has convinced the public still more of the imperative need of improving the native stock. So earnest are the authorities to effect the improvement that in '06 they established the Horse Administration Bureau, specially placed under the direct control of the Cabinet and with a Privy Councillor and ex-Minister of State as its chief. To attract public attention to this business horse racing was specially encouraged, and even betting, sternly repressed in general, was connived. The sudden prohibition of pari mutuel in 1908 created panic among the horse-race companies which had appeared near Tokyo and Osaka, and owners of race-horses have since been verging on bankruptcy. To compensate for the loss which the authorities inflicted on the owners, the Government has set apart for the 10-11 year a sum of about *Y.* 430,000, consisting of about *Y.* 150,000 for enabling the race-clubs to purchase the race courses and other equipments now belonging to the Horse Race Cos., this purchase to be effected in 20 years by granting a sum of about *Y.* 150,000 every year. The Companies will be enabled by that arrangement

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to recover the greater part of the investment made in horse-racing in obedience to the encouragement of the authorities. Another sum of about *Y.* 260,000 is devoted by the Horse Administration Bureau to encourge horse breeding by means of warding a prize to horses and riders of horses that have won prizes in the race. In pursuance of the instruction of the authorities the 15 Horse Race Clubs that previously existed in various parts of Japan have been reduced to about one half by amalgamation.

The peculiar circumstances existing in Japan did not encourage the development of horse-breeding industry, these being comparative absence of wide plans, universal presence of rice-paddies which interfere with the free use of horses, lack of necessity, comparatively, on the part of farmers and general public to utilize horse-labour, absence of the custom of horse-riding among general public and so on. The policy of the Administration Bureau is to keep for the service 1,500 stallions of foreign breed and to distribute them to principal breeding centres where they are to be paired with mares of native breed. The improvement programme is to extend over 28 years beginning with '06 and is estimated to require an outlay of about *Y.* 30,000,000. The Army purchase every year between four and five thousand horses at an average price of *Y.* 130 per head which, though considerably low as compared with the average price of chargers in Europe, i. e. between seven and eight hundred is higher than the average price of ordinary horses, only *Y.* 07 or 80.

Native Stocks.—Native stocks that originally existed belonged to the Mongolian breed; later on they received more or less intermixture of the blood of Persian breed, horses of this description having been imported to some extent as early as 3 centuries ago. Principal breeding centres are found in northern districts of the Main Island and in Hokkaido, in both of which exist comparatively wide plains. In the former, Nambu, Sendai, Miharu and Akita are famous for horse-breeding, and in Hokkaido the province of Hidaka where the Imperial Household's Niicup Depot is situated. In Southern Japan Kagoshima ranks first in horse-breeding. Of all those native breeds NAMBU HORSES, produced in Aomori and Iwate Prefectures surpass all others in build, being larger, with broad chest, strong bones and joints besides possessing a a mild disposition and great powers of endurance. HOKKAIDO HORSES being originally brought from Nambu, are on the whole much alike in build and so forth to the original stock. SENDAI HORSES are somewhat slighter in build than the Nambu, possess deep chests, sloping hips, small heads, big sharp eyes, long weak necks, and small bones. The blood of Persian horses is very much mixed in this breed. MIHARU HORSES produced in Fukushima-ken, possess thin skin, small heads, large eyes, with strong chests and fore legs. Being also mettlesome, they are better suited for mount than the preceding. KAGOSHIMA HORSES are smaller in build than those above described, and though quick and mettlesome, they often prove vicious and intractable.

Import of Foreign Horses.—It was after the War of 1894-'95 that the work of improvement was taken up in any systematic manner. In obedience to the resolutions of the Horse Investigation Commission that deliberated on the problem of improvement from 1895 to '97 the Government established a number of depots and studs, and also began to import foreign breeds consisting of Arab, Anglo-Arab, Hackney, Trotter, Clydesdale, Thoroughbred etc.

Castration.—The experience obtained on the occasion of the Japan-China War and especially on that of the Boxer trouble in 1900 made it

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imperative to enforce castration, for horses sent by Japan stood in marked contrast to those coming from other Powers, being generally inferior and of vicious temper. The law was enacted in 1904, but it is not yet put in force. At present the authorities confine themselves to encouraging castration by means of persuasion and a small grant of money, *Y.* 3 per head at first, but later *Y.* 4, while *Y.* 50 is given when a horse dies or is disabled from the effect of castration. Castration records are as follows:—

	No. of horses castrated.	Disabled or died.	Castration grant.	Compensation.
			yen	*yen*
1905	17,927	78	53,861	2,014
1906	9,979	35	29,937	918
1907	9,992	40	39,977	1,894

Such being the case, the authorities may be impelled to adopt compulsory measures of castration.

Number of Horses in Japan.

	Domestic.	Cross.	Foreign.	Total.	Foaling.	Perished.
1904	1,284,840	103,130	2,047	1,390,017	96,805	24,878
1905	1,235,868	129,029	2,718	1,367,615	96,344	23,593
1906	1,286,896	167,382	11,188	1,465,466	99,349	21,978
1907	1,290,072	193,131	12,049	1,495,252	107,072	22,102
1908	1,243,454	238,992	12,060	1,494,506	107,847	24,547

HORNED CATTLE.

Strictly speaking, only one original breed of cattle formerly existed in Japan, primarily intended for the sole purpose of serving as beasts of burden. They are sufficiently hardy and strong, but owing to the neglect in breeding, somewhat deformed in appearance, especially in the hind quarters. Though uniform in breed, native cattle admit of being broadly sub-divided into two or three varieties, principally by colour. One of them is black with small white spots on the belly; the second is brown, while the third is brindled with black and white spots. The black breed, which, by the way, is most valued by our people, predominates in the north-eastern districts and the middle section of Honshu, as also in Shikoku and Kyushu; the brindled variety is found in Oki and Hirado and other islands, while the brown breed is generally found in the other parts of Kyushu. Of the three, the brindled cattle very much resembles in appearance the Dutch cattle, and probably this variety may be the descendants of foreign cattle imported into Japan at some unknown time. They also possess comparatively well formed heads. The brown variety apparently came, originally, from Korea.

Just as in the case of horses and dogs, the native breed of cattle is gradually disappearing to be replaced by imported cattle and cross. The appearance of native breed is regarded with extreme regret by consumers of beef, for the flesh of native cattle is much more palatable than that of a foreign cattle. The failure, so far, of import of Australian beef in cold storage, was chiefly due to its inferior taste. As to the breed of imported cattle, formerly it consisted mostly of Shorthorn, Devon and Ayrshire, but of late Holstein, Ayrshire, Brown-Swiss and Simmenthal are judged more suitable

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for Japan. The number of cattle imported, during 1909-10 totalled 53, (from U.S.A. and England). Various measures are adopted for improving cattle. Thus the work of inspecting bulls for service that was formerly left in charge of provincial authorities was transferred in July '07 to direct control of the central Government. Then prizes are bestowed by the Government on cattle which have won 1st to 3rd prizes at a district cattle show. Three cattle depots are kept by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, at Nanatsukahara and Oita, (est. 10) and at Tsukisappo, near Sapporo. At Shibuya, suburb of Tokyo, poultry, swine and goats are kept. At the end of March 1910 there were 194 cattle at Nanatsukahara, 218 at Tsukisappo (besides 181 sheep), 71 swine and 12 goats at Shibuya.

Number of Cattle in Japan

	Native.	Cross.	Foreign.	Total.	Calving.	Deaths.
1903	1,076,377	189,520	20,219	1,286,116	155,780	16,384
1904	972,330	207,237	20,568	1,200,135	147,049	15,857
1905	906,441	241,443	19,726	1,167,610	145,259	14,098
1906	900,325	296,972	20,076	1,190,373	151,400	11,490
1907	891,972	323,818	21,371	1,237,161	174,785	12,590
1908	894,334	379,197	24,443	1,297,974	195,487	14,779

Sheep, Goats and Swine

	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
1903	2,288	62,407	212,569
1904	2,769	67,972	191,952
1905	3,590	72,121	228,204
1906	3,501	74,750	284,708
1907	3,949	80,901	317,640
1908	4,085	83,352	284,729

Slaughtering Returns

	Slaughter houses.	Cattle & calves.	Horses.	Sheep & Goats.	Swine.
1903	1,436	233,570	53,832	8,105	123,558
1904	1,346	296,971	44,651	7,609	110,879
1905	1,340	208,615	46,879	7,218	132,034
1906	1,111	167,458	69,268	7,539	131,858
1907	938	160,414	65,655	6,552	177,351
1908	888	143,529	56,652	6,836	199,786

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Leading Stock Farms

Hokkaido occupies by far the most important position in stock farming, chiefly on account of presence of large tracts of available land obtainable at easy terms and also because the district is well suited for growing grasses. The following is a list of leading stock farms in Japan.

Name.	Place.	Kind.	Ownership.
Niicup	Hokkaido	Horse	Court.
Tsukisappo	„	Cattle, Sheep	Government.
Makomanai	„	General	„
Kikyono	„	Horse and Cattle	Private.
Maeda Farm	„	General & farming	„
Fujino St. Farm ...	„	„	„
Sekishinsha St. Farm.	„	„	„
Iwane St. Farm ...	„	Horse	„
Shimosa Pasture ...	Chiba	General & farming	Court.
Koiwai St. Farm ...	Iwate	General	Private.
Jungi Farm	Fukushima	Cattle	„
Kozu St. Farm	Gumma	„	„
Nanatsugahara	Hiroshima	„	Government.
Sheep Farm	Shimabara	Sheep	Private.

Besides the above, there are a number of horse studs and depots belonging to the Government, as already shown in this chapter.

Shimosa Pasture

Shimosa pasture that belongs to the Imperial Household is the largest breeding station in Japan. It is situated about 40 miles south-east of Tokyo and covers about 8,850 acres. First started in '75 by the Home Office and transferred to the Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce, it was finally transferred in '85 to the Imperial Household. The assets of the pasture are represented '08 as follows: Horses, 691 (of which imported 308 and cross 383); Cattle, 178 (of which imported 177 and native 1); sheep 1,113. Under sundry crops, 725 *cho*; under grass, 528; wood, 1,022; leased, 46; dwelling lots and road, 196; grazing enclosures, 902.

The pasture is especially noted as possessing the largest number of sheep which have somehow failed in other places.

Koiwai Pasture

This pasture which belongs to the Mitsubishi family is situated in Iwate-ken and at Shijiku, a village some 8 miles from the town of Morioka. It covers about 8,500 acres, has 270 milch cows, about 30 horses. The Koiwai butter is one of the best known home-made brands.

POULTRY

Poultry has not yet attained any particular development. It still occupies an almost insignificant position as a subsidiary work of farmers, and poultry-yards on any large scale are practically non-existent. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity of eggs from China. The import that stood in 1891 at only *Y.* 30,000 steadily went on increasing till in '01 the customs recorded *Y.* 1,300,000 approximately, but since the import tariff was raised in 1902 from 10 per cent. to 25, then to 50 some years after, the import has markedly fallen off. With the idea of encouraging this industry the Government established a poultry-yard in '06 at Shibuya, near

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Tokyo, where at end of Mar. 10, 345 imported fowls consisting of 18 breeds were kept. Eggs are sold at cost price as the first step towards improving the breeds at present kept in Japan, these being very seldom pure, and including Humburg, Leghorn, Minorca, Spanish, Plymouth Rock, Cochin, Andalusian, etc.

Number of Households keeping Poultry

	1907		1908	
No. of fowl and duck.	No. 19,568,907	Y. 8,362,822	No. 19,681,841	Y. 8,286,718
Eggs	No. 760,140,541	Y. 14,446,761	No. 772,296,205	Y. 14,557,308

Leading Poultry Districts in 1908

Name of Prefecture.	No. of households.	Number of (including chicken). Fowls. (*yen*)	Eggs. (*yen*)
Chiba	147,314	533,086	6,625,337
Ibaraki	137 077	386,958	950,819
Aichi	92,765	489,154	817,126
Nagano	88,060	311,903	461,182
Niigata	109,919	302,600	633,203

DAIRY AND MEAT-PRESERVING

Dairy is a new industry, and is still in its infancy. The use of milk is naturally very much limited, as the Japanese generally confine themselves to use it in fresh state, and very little in cooking. The price is rather too high, about 3 to 4 *sen* per *go* (1.091 peck, and the quality is inferior. Butter-making is regularly carried on only in dairy farms situated in remote districts, but their whole output does not much exceed 10% of the total consumption. Butter made in Hokkaido, at Koiwai and Kozu farms command a good price. Condensed-milk industry has not yet grown into regular business. Cheese-making is also insignificant. In meat-preserving the only thing worth mentioning is ham. The supply of beef being insufficient and the price very much higher than in Europe and America, there is hardly material enough to encourage preservation business.

Leading Dairy Districts in 1908

	No. of Dairy.	No. of Milk Cow.*	Milk. *koku.*	Milk. *yen.*
Tokyo...	357	6,735	45,163	947,663
Kyoto...	116	2,041	10,210	350,638
Osaka...	125	3,692	15,444	381,609
Kanagawa	181	1,959	10,344	288,235

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Hyogo	185	1,739	8,455	234,428
Aichi	177	2,093	10,768	323,627
Nagano	158	1,382	6,414	220,229
Miye	135	1,309	6,078	171,517
Hokkaido	209	3,172	7,610	193,578
Total (including other districts)	4,627	43,153	209,440	6,232,281
1907	4,339	42,120	201,608	5,777,870
1906	4,059	37,238	173,540	5,080,471

* Those under two years included.

ANIMAL EPIDEMICS

	Horses				Cattle				
	Glanders & Farcy.		Anthrax.		Rinderpest,			Anthrax.	
	Affected	Died	A.	D.	A.	D.	Slaugh'ed	A.	D.
1903-4	143	11	73	66	—	32	174	311	293
1905-6	13	1	80	80	—	—	—	242	366
1907	8	—	122	120	—	6	322	320	305
1908	—	—	105	101	—	215	3,116	328	314
1909	—	—	114	144	—	—	—	384	375

In 1910 when the rinderpest broke out 2,559 cases affected and 2,499 died or slaughtered were reportd till the end of May. Rinderpest makes its appearance now and then and inflicts heavy damage on owners of milk cows and general stock-breeders. Being imported from Korea, and rarely from China, the disease plays havoc at places adjoining Kobe, Yokohama and other open ports. Hokkaido is comparatively free from the attack. To prevent the import of diseased cattle authorities enforce strict examination at Fusan and at ports of import, but this provision is still found insufficient. The disease has broken out with terrible force in Tokyo and vicinities, and at Nagoya in 1910. The loss incurred by owners of cattle and by the authorities who have to give compensation for cattle suspected of the disease and slaughtered. The compensation for a cattle slaughtered is $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$ of its market value, but within the maximum not exceeding *Y.* 200, even for a cow valued at more than *Y.* 1,000. The amount disbursed on this account in 1908 reached *Y.* 430,000 approximately and in 1910 when the disease again broke out the sum was about *Y.* 350,000 from the beginning in March to May included. The loss sustained by the dairy farmers must have reached *Y.* 1,500,000 by the same date. The spread of the rinderpest being due to insufficient supply of blood-serum for inoculation, those who are directly concerned are urging the authorities to start a blood-serum laboratory on an island in the Korean coast and to enforce the injection of the cattle imported to Japan. The initial expense of *Y.* 100,000 and annual outlay of *Y.* 30,000 are judged sufficient to effectively prevent the outbreak of the disastrous disease.

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HORTICULTURE

Horticulture, especially fruit-culture, has recently shown a marked activity, as briefly referred to at the beginning of the present chapter. Formerly, fruit-culture was comparatively poor, for as people abstained from beef and other animal meat, they felt no great need of fruits. Pears, oranges, persimmons, and peaches were principal fruits in those days. With the introduction of meat-eating custom and owing to improved facilities of communications, a great change has come over the habit of the people in the use of fruits. Demand for them has grown apace, and fruit-culture has acquired a greater importance in the eyes of farmers. Apples, foreign oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, etc. began to be extensively cultivated, superseding indigenous fruits, of which persimmons, oranges and pears remain important. Orchards were found only in places adjacent to large towns, but at present orchards of oranges, peaches, apples, etc. are found in remote places. Hills are now extensively opened up to lay out orchards, and places favourably situated command, in fruit districts, astonishing prices. In Wakayama-ken, the foremost orange district, a forest land that was once sold at *Y.* 20 or 30 per 2½ acres now fetches *Y.* 1,600 in extreme cases, and never below *Y.* 800. Generally speaking, apples are grown in Hokkaido and Aomori, peaches near Tokyo and in Okayama, pears in suburbs of Tokyo, in Saitama, Niigata, Nara, Chiba; grapes in Yamanashi, Tochigi, and Niigata; oranges in Wakayama and in Southern Japan. Persimmons may be said to grow everywhere, though seldom in orchards. Plums are more generally used as pickle, in which shape they are preserved in almost every household. In Japan cherry trees are prized more for their flowers, and their fruits are therefore altogether secondary. Foreign cherry trees are cultivated in Yamagata.

Fruits in 1906–8 (in 1,000)

Kinds.	No. of trees.			Yield (*kwan*).		
	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908
Plum (*koku*)	4,232	4,361	4,412	605	516	483
Peaches	4,501	4,773	5,089	6,536	7,071	9,515
Pears	4,907	5,322	5,347	13,883	14,349	14,759
Persimmons	8,146	8,770	9,275	46,265	51,694	54,084
Apples	2,002	2,151	2,484	5,668	6,703	5,187
Grapes	1,497	1,513	1,641	1,891	2,546	2,718
Oranges ("mikan") ...	10,604	11,408	13,418	26,012	34,532	31,204
All other kinds of orange.	6,804	4,838	5,222	15,571	19,010	17,704

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The outputs in full *Kwamme* of principal fruit districts are shown below:—

Plums:—Kanagawa, 23,107 *koku*; Niigata 26,133 *koku*.
Peaches:—Tokyo 450,627; Okayama 819,12); Kagoshima 641,521.
Pears:—Shizuoka 1,350,965; Nara 1,531,779; Kanagawa 1,016,059.
Persimmons:—Fukushima 5,062,744; Niigata 2,920,243; Chiba 3,677,727.
Apples:—Hokkaido 1,484,947; Aomori 2,251,725.
Grapes:—Tochigi 384,831; Yamanashi 362,528.
Oranges ("mikan"):—Wakayama 9,052,823; Osaka 4,492,579.

Exports of Fruits and Vegetables.

	yen		*yen*
1903...	1,282,116	1906...	2,769,563
1904...	1,113,090	1907...	3,020,624
1905...	1,406,935	1908...	3,300,955
		1909...	4,228,377

COLONIZATION AND FARMING IN HOKKAIDO.

Hokkaido covers over 6,000 square *ri* with the population of only a little over 1,000,000 so that as compared with other parts of Japan proper the northern island may be said to have rooms for supporting at least five times as much people as at present. The state land disposed of during the 36 years ending 1907 aggregated 1,300,000 *cho* (3¼ million acres) and there is still about as much state land left available for possession by settlers. In disposing of state land the authorities have hitherto adopted the free leasing process with eventual granting when the opening up was satisfactorily concluded within the prescribed limit of time. This leasing has been abused by "brokers" while it had further defect of not yielding any revenue to the Government, so that, it did with the consent of the Diet adopt and put in practice from '08 the sale system, side by side with the former method.

Sale of State Land in Hokkaido.

With the exception of a small lot not exceeding 5 *cho* (12½ acres), an individual may purchase State land within the following limit, this, however, to be increased five times for a party of applicants:—

Land for tillage	500 *cho* at	*Y.* 4½	per *cho.*
„ „ stock farming	800 „ „ „	3	„ „
„ „ forest	800 „ „ „	1½	„ „
„ „ special use	10 „ „ „	—	„ „
„ „ other use	10 „ „ „	—	„ „

The work for the land purchased or leased must be finished within the following limit of time:—

Lot not exceeding 10 *cho*	5 years.
„ „ „ 30 „	8 „
„ „ „ 30 „	10 „

For forest or peat extraction the respective limits are doubled. Land for special use is intended for small settlers who will get the land gratuitously on certain conditions. It may be added that a purchaser or leaser who has satisfactorily finished work for the land purchased or leased is entitled to further

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purchase or lease within the same limit as mentioned before.

MODEL FARMING IN HOKKAIDO.

The following three were awarded prize as model farms in Hokkaido by the jury in the competitive exhibition held in Sapporo, 1907 :—

1. *Model farming on small scale.*— The farm is situated at Shinoro, a few miles from Sapporo, and covers about 5 *cho* (12½ acres), keeping 3 sheep, 1 swine and goat each and 6 fowls; compost with a sprinkling of phosphote is a principal manure; tilled with horse. Yearly disbursements including wages for labor which was supplied by the family amount on an average *Y.* 663 as against earnings of *Y.* 1,046, balance of profit *Y.* 412. If imaginary payment on account of wages is excluded the net profit exceeds *Y.* 800.

2. *Model farming on large scale.*— The example is furnished by a farm belonging to the Hok-yetsu Shok-min Kwaisha situated at Noboro, some seven miles from Sapporo. It is a partnership started '86 with capital *Y.* 50,000 and owns land covering 2,017½ *cho* (about 5,043 acres) which has been brought under cultivation. The mode of working is to allot 5 *cho* (12½ acres) to each approved family of settlers, to aid expense of opening up at the rate of *Y.* 2½ per $\frac{1}{10}$ *cho*, the settlers being under obligation to complete opening up in 4 years. One half of the opened-up land is given to the settlers and for the remaining half rent is charged at the rate of *Y.* 2 to 1.4 per *tan*, but this collection is exempted for the first three years after the completion of reclamation work. Of the reclaimed land 754 *cho* has been given to the settlers and about 760 *cho* yields rent to the company, about 200 *cho* being yet under rent-free stag. The farm contains 251 families of settlers of whom 50 are tenants. In '06 the Co.'s receipt amounted to *Y.* 9,692 against expense of *Y.* 4,510, yielding net profit of 5,182.

3. *Model farming on large scale.*— Second example is furnished by Marquis Maeda's farm near Sapporo combining tillage and stock farming. The farm was laid out in 1888 and has land covering about 330 *cho*, keeping 117 milch-cows. With the working capital of *Y.* 80,000 approximately in '06, the expense amounted to *Y.* 11,816 against earning of *Y.* 17,613, yielding net profit of *Y.* 5,797.

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CHAPTER XV

MINES AND MINING.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Striking as has been the progress which the mining industry has recently attained, much still remains to be done in various ways. Thus the adoption of up-to-date plant is urgently needed in coal-fields and other mines where the use of old-fashioned machineries are causing considerable waste in labour and money. In many coal mines in Kyushu, for instance, Lancashire boilers are still used and are consuming 10 to 15% of the output. The working capacity per capital of Japanese mine-workers is far below that in Europe and America, the labour-saving devices being not so perfectly developed in Japan as elsewhere. In regard to coal alone, the two extremes in 1905 were 297 tons per annum at Miike and 83 tons at Katsuno collieries, the average being only 145 tons. The corresponding figures in other countries were 490 tons in America, 459 in Australia, 302 in England, 269 in Germany, 218 in France, and 180 in Austria. Smelting work is still far from being satisfactory, though mines worked by wealthy capitalists as the copper mines at Kosaka, Ashio, and Ani boast smelting shops which are as good as any found elsewhere. For all that, the fact remains that Japan lacks smelting equipment to deal with zinc ores which are therefore exported to Germany, to come in again in refined shape. Mineral pollution question of copper mines continues to attract the attention of the Government and general public. The agitation that drew public attention concerning the pollution question of Ashio mine about seven or eight years ago has practically subsided owing to the preventive devices which its owners provided at an enormous cost. Similar agitation has lately appeared in connection with the Kosaka and Besshi mines. The method now in operation in granting concessions also demands some radical change, for as sanction is now issued merely by area and without regard to configuration, concession areas lying side by side present a highly complicated aspect.

ADMINISTRATION OF MINES.

The whole country is subdivided into five districts for purpose of inspection and control, the controlling offices being located at Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Osaka, and Fukuoka. A concession is limited to not less than 50,000 *tsubo* (about 41 acres) for coal, and 5,000 for other minerals, but in all cases a concession must not exceed 600,000 *tsubo* (490 acres). The right of prospecting is valid within the limit of 2 years from the date of registration. Japanese subjects and companies under Japanese law can acquire mining rights which are regarded as real rights and treated as immovable property. However they cannot be made object of right other than that of succession, transfer, collection of national taxes and of distraint. Right of permanent mining may consti-

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tute the object of mortgage. The Mining Mortgage Law, promulgated in 1905 provides that holders of mining right may create mining foundation with a view to its mortgage. A mining foundation consists of the whole or part of (1) mining right, (2) land and structures, (3) superficies and right of use of land, (4) right of hiring things, (5) machines, tools etc.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA.

The strata existing in Japan may be classified as follows as to relative percentage :—

Sedimentary Rocks.

Archæan	3.78
Palæozoic	10.24
Mesozoic	7.95
Cainozoic	45.87
	67.84

Igneous Rocks.

Old period	11.27
Young period	20.92
	32.19
	100.000

METAL-VEINS AND STRATA.

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks of the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and in Palæozoic formation, locally designated Chichibu system.

Mines working veins :—

GOLD :—Yamagano in Kagoshima-ken, Zuiho and Kinkwaseki in Formosa.

GOLD-SILVER :—Sado in Sado, Ikuno in Hyogo-ken, Innai in Akita-ken, Ponshikaribetsu in Hokkaidō.

COPPER :—Ashio in Tochigi-ken, Osaruzawa, Ani and Arakawa in Akita-ken, etc.

LEAD :—Kamioka in Gifu-ken.

ANTIMONY :—Ichinokawa in Ehime-ken.

Mines working stratified deposits :

GOLD :—Ushio, Serigano and Oguchi all in Kagoshima-ken.

SILVER :—Tsubaki in Akita-ken.

COPPER :—Hibira and Makimine in Miyazaki-ken, Itsuki in Kumamoto-ken, Besshi in Ehime-ken, Kosaka in Akita-ken, Hidachi in Ibaraki-ken.

IRON :—Kamaishi and Sen-nin in Iwate-ken, Akadani in Niigata-ken, etc.

NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS.

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposits in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthracite coal-fields are found in the Mesozoic strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occurring in the Tertiary formation produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyushu and Hokkaido are.

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MINERAL PRODUCTIONS

Momme=2.411 *dwts.* *Kin*=1.607 *lbs.* (*Troy*).
Kwan=10.047 *lbs.* (*Troy*). *Koku*=39.703 *gallons.*

	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Lead.	
	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.
	momme.	*Y.* 1,000.	*momme.*	*Y.* 1,000.	*kin* 1,000.	*Y.* 1,000.	*kin* 1,000.	*Y.* 1,000.
1902...	793,518	3,967	15,371,045	1,936	48,390	13,742	2,740	189
1903...	853,847	4,179	15,627,245	1,969	55,312	17,202	2,875	204
1904 .	736,137	3,680	16,328,575	2,276	53,538	17,979	3,004	236
1905 .	812,763	4,063	22,103,408	3,293	59,158	23,663	3,787	321
1906...	726,743	3,633	20,985,741	3,439	64,191	30,079	4,687	496
1907...	783,409	3,197	25,492,257	4,223	66,971	33,699	5,132	568
1908...	959,441	4,767	32,846,707	4,476	68,998	22,832	4,850	405
1909 ...	1,078.141	5.390.705	35.215.084	4.660.716	75,826,428	24,825,118	5,860,658	447,615

The above do not include output in Formosa.

	Iron.		Iron Pyrites.		Antimony.		Manganese.	
	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.
	kwan 1,000.	*Y.* 1,000.	*kwan* 1,000.	*Y.* 1,000.	*kin* 1,000.	*Y.* 1000.	*kin* 1,000.	*Y.* 1,000.
1902...	8,568	1,194	4,954	28	1,026	134	18,110	67
1903...	9,016	1,265	4,298	25	977	107	9,344	37
1904...	10,171	1,413	6,636	53	708	83	9,471	37
1905...	14,189	2,639	6,818	75	476	91	23,361	81
1906...	13,413	2,595	9,591	93	503	228	21,402	82
1907...	13,851	2,634	14,977	202	412	143	34,309	144
1908...	12,105	1,970	9,031	171	330	53	18,550	82
1909...	4,732,759	2,558,569	—	—	330	46	11,118	56

	Coal.		Sulphur.		Petroleum.		Others.	Total.
	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	Ton 1,000.	*Y.* 1,000.	*kin* 1,000.	*Y.* 1,000.	*koku* 1,000.	*Y.* 1,000.	*Y.* 1,000.	*Y.* 1,000.
1992...	9,701	32,240	30,478	411	877	2,077	44	56,129
1903...	10,088	28,978	38,123	571	1,065	2,819	46	57,475
1904...	10,723	29,218	42,645	571	1,073	2,776	66	58,461
1905...	11,542	40,196	41,087	575	1,187	2,942	164	78,109
1906...	12,980	63,144	47,270	613	1,378	3,145	413	107,957
1907...	13,803	59,961	55,548	788	1,513	5,218	—	112,015
1908...	14,825	63,623	55,699	748	1,641	6,520	—	106,269
1 09...	14,986,403	61,743,980	59,530,160	773,893	1,654,526	6,369,925	1,465,604	107,288,5 0

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PRINCIPAL MINES.

YAMAGANO GOLD MINE.

The mine is situated only 5 miles to the west of Yokogawa station, Kagoshima line, and belongs to the House of Shimazu. Discovered in 1640 and opened the following year, at one time it yielded 498,000 *momme* of gold. Of late new methods of mining have been introduced and the mine is at present one of the most promising gold mines in our country. The district consists of sandstone and shale of the Tertiary period, pierced by augite-andesite. This andesite is traversed by numerous metalliferous veins, which may be divided into two groups. One series consists of very thin quartz veins varying from 1 inch to 5 inches in thickness, and crossing each other, the intersections being specially rich in ore. Another type is represented by a quartz vein varying in thickness from 20 to 30 feet with abundant cavities. Near the veins there generally occurs a white clayey substance, such as is produced by fumarole action. The general strike of the veins is east and west, dipping to the north at a high angle. The veinstone is mainly quartz, often mixed with iron pyrites and calcite. The ore is native gold associated with argentite and rarely with chalcopyrite. The average percentage of gold and silver is 0.005% and 0.001% respectively.

	Gold.	Silver.
	momme	*momme*
1907	71,124	63,854
1908	101,396	222,794
1909	113,295	292,973

USHIO AND OGUCHI GOLD MINES.

Ushio, Oguchi, and Fuke gold mines are located in close proximity to one another, the first two being the most important. Ushio and Oguchi were both opened by the local prince about the beginning of the 17th century, and after long history of varied fortunes were transferred to other miners soon after the advent of the present reign. The importance of Ushio mine at once sprang into fame about 1896 when for the first time in Japan the cyanide process was adopted by the owners of the mine. The district consists of augite-andesite and quartz-porphyry covered here and there with tuff. The veinstone is quartz traversing augite-andesite, and runs N.E. with the dip of 40 to 50° N.W. The principal vein has thickness of 4 to 13 ft, and parallel to it are several smaller veins. The surface veins having been almost exhausted, a plan is being made to work lower veins. The percentage of the ore is about 0.001 to 0.0016. The following shows the production in recent years. Both are workd by companies.

	Ushio.		Oguchi.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	momme	*momme*	*momme*	*momme*
1907	75,932	32,654	49,454	19,934
1908	74,435	28,555	39,723	17,627
1909	57,699	21,135	40,391	16,727

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Placer Gold.

The placer gold in Japan mostly comes from the disintegration of quartz veins in volcanic rocks, in the Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary formations. The most celebrated locality is Esashi in Hokkaidō, the Klondyke of Japan. In 1899 there was collected 119,082 *momme* of gold according to the official returns and there a gold nugget weighing 198 *momme* was once picked up. The place has subsequently lost much of its fame. The sources of the placer deposit of Esashi are quartz veins in the Palæozoic formation. In Ishikari and Hidaka placer gold is often associated with platinum and iridosmium. Placer mining was at one time very active in Kagoshima.

Sado (or Aikawa) Gold and Silver Mine.

The mine is situated on the island of Sado, in the Japan Sea, and is the oldest gold mine in Japan, having been discovered in 1600. First worked by the local feudal barons and next by the Tokugawa Regency, after the Restoration of Meiji (1868) it was worked by the Imperial Government, then transferred to the Imperial Household in 1889 and finally sold in 1895 to the Mitsubishi Company, the present owners. The metalliferous veins intersect tuffs and shales of the Tertiary period and augite-andesite. There are three principal veins which run almost parallel to one another coursing from east to west. The Aoban, the southern-most of these three veins, is nearly 100 feet through in the thickest part and a little more than 1 foot in the thinnest. It dips 68° N. The Torigoe vein, the northern-most, has a thickness varying from 5 feet to 50 feet and dips 85° S.; the Ōtate, the middle one, has a thickness of 2 to 10 feet and dips 80° S. The length of the outcrop of the Aoban and Torigoe veins measures about 4,000 feet each and that of the Ōtate vein about 2,500 feet. The veinstone is mainly quartz with calcite, rarely with dolomite and gypsum. Though there are great variations in thickness of veins and qualities of ores, the Aoban vein is generally rich in gold and silver, and less variable in thickness; the ores of the Ōtate vein are of a good quality but it is rather variable in thickness; and those of Torigoe vein are most diverse in their quality. The ores are chiefly native gold and silver, and argentite associated with chalcopyrite, iron pyrites, zinc blende and galena, rarely stephanite, pyrargyrite, marcasite, arsenopyrite. In general about *Y.* 2.70 worth of gold is obtained from 1 ton of ores.

	Gold. *momme*	Silver. *momme*	Copper. *kin*
1907	109,344	963,753	6,780
1908	114,500	947,099	6,252
1909	132,287	1,145,154	——

Ikuno Silver Mine.

The mine is situated near the town of Ikuno, Tajima Province, the name embracing several mines in that vicinity. The Ban-Tan Railway passes through the town, connecting it with the San-yō Railway at Himeji. The Ikuno mines have been extensively worked and have long been famous in silver as the Sado mine in gold. The mines are said to have been discovered in 807, were worked by the Tokugawa Government, then passed into the possession of the Imperial Government, to be sold in 1896, together with Sado mine, to the Mitsubishi company. There are three principal mines, namely the Tasei, Kanagase and Kasei.

The country rocks consist of liparite,

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diorite, propylite and Tertiary tuffs. The veinstones are chiefly quartz and calcite, and the ores are argentite, native gold and silver, chalco pyrite, iron pyrite, zinc blende, etc. Numerous veins exist and there are lodes varying from 5,300 to 10,000 ft in length.

	Gold. *momme*	Silver. *momme*	Copper. *kin*
1907	23,493	1,482,770	1,434,120
1908	32,342	1,765,546	1,950,997
1909	77,819	1,996,397	2,090,836

KOSAKA COPPER MINE.

The mine is situated in Kosaka-mura, Kazuno-gōri, Rikuchū Province, in a hilly region about 580 feet above the sea-level and 30 miles north of Hirosaki. It was discovered in 1862 by a peasant. After several changes of ownership, the Fujita Company bought it in 1886 and introduced further improvements. The rocks are Tertiary tuff, dipping 30°–40° E., with frequent intrusion of liparite and dacite. The ore deposit lies in the tuff and seems to have a close relation to the dacite. It seems to be an impregnation, forming a large stock. The strike is N.–S., nearly the same as that of the country rocks, steeply dipping toward the east. The thickness is from 100 to 300 feet, thinning out to 20 feet. The length is 2,500 feet so far as has been ascertained by boring and excavation. The ore is the so-called *kurom no* or "black ore," characteristic of northern Japan. The "black ore" consists chiefly of chalcopyrite, iron pyrites, zinc blende, galena and barite, homogeneously combined. Oxidized varieties change to earthy ores consisting of cerussite, azurite, malachite, chalcanthite, native copper, silver and barite. The latter varieties of the ore naturally decrease downwards.

	Gold. *momme*	Silver. *momme*	Copper. *kin*
1907	79,650	9,103,889	12,403,223
1908	87,423	9,255,893	12,007,117
1909	69,134	8,166,295	10,966,194

ASHIO COPPER MINE.

The mine is situated some 10 miles inward from the town of Nikko, and is one of the oldest and most important copper mines in Japan, having been discovered in 1610 and worked under the direct control of the Tokugawa government. The yearly production between 1676 and 1688 was 2,320,300 *kin* which exceeded the home demand, so that the greater part of the output was exported to Holland. After the Restoration of Meiji (1868) the mine was transferred to the Nikkō prefectural government of that time, and in 1877 it came into the possession of Ichibei Furukawa, founder of the Furukawa firm, the present owner. At that time the yield was only 87,750 *kin* a year, and the prosperity which it has since attained was solely due to the improvement which the owner introduced at enormous cost. The rocks are intrusive liparite, with Palæozoic clayslate, sandstone and hornstone. Abundant metalliferous veins traverse the liparite, but they thin out in the Palæozoic rocks. There are seven principal veins. The general strike differs, some veins running N.E.–S.W. and others E.–W., all with a high dip. The length is variable, the longest lode being nearly a half *ri*. The breadth is also variable, but generally six or seven feet. The veinstone consists of quartz and calcite, and generally occurs in small quantities. The ore is chalcopyrite with iron pyrites,

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and associated with galena, zinc blende and arsenopyrite. The quality of the ore seems to be better in the upper parts of the lodes, where it is altered to bornite and tenorite by weathering. Generally speaking, the present prosperity of the mine is due to the regularity and great thickness of the lodes, and the good quality of the ore.

	Silver. *monme*	Copper. *kin*
1907	406,348	10,607,607
1908	625,687	11,807,312
1909	1,276,739	11,475,691

BESSHI COPPER MINE.

The mine is located on the mountain range between Iyo and Tosa, and 3,600 feet above the sea level, and 7½ miles south of the town of Niihama The mine is owned by the Sumitomo firm and was discovered by an ancestor of the Sumitomo family in 1690 and was opened the following year. At that time there was an old mine called the Tachikawa Mine on the opposite side of the mountain. In 1695 the new mine was worked so far into the mountain as to meet the Tachikawa mine accidentally, and it was thus known that both mines were in the same bed of ore. The Tachikawa was afterwards amalgamated with the Besshi mine. The annual production of copper reached 2,500,000 *kin* in 1698. The rocks consist of graphite-schist and chlorite-schist interstratified with piedmontite-schist and quartz-schist. The ore bed is found in the alternating layers of graphiteschist and chlorite-schist, generally enveloped by a quartzschist known as *kabu*. They dip 45° N.E. At present the worked length of the beds is 6,000 feet. The thickness of the bed varies from 4 to 30 feet, but is commonly from 10 to 20 feet. Step-faults running almost parallel from east to west are frequently met with. The amount of the throw in the step-faults is generally from to 10 to 20 feet and never exceed 60 feet. The ore is chalcopyrite containing a large amount of iron pyrites and small quantities of arsenic, cobalt, manganese and lead. The ore contains 6% of copper.

	Copper. *kin*
1907	8,911,894
1908	8,760,702
1909	10,543,762

IRON AND IRON MINES (See Chapter of Industry)

The production of this important mineral in Japan is still far from sufficiently supplying the amount required. How to meet this deficiency and how to make Japan self-department for iron wares has long demanded the serious attention of the Government and the general public. Perhaps a satisfactory solution may be reached in no distant future. Iron mines are curiously scarce in this country, these being only Kama-ishi, Sennin and Akaiwa, but of sand iron and iron pyrite Japan has ample supply. The project of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. in conjunction with Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers of manufacturing steel from sand iron is an undertaking of far-reaching importance. The output of pig iron in Japan does not yet reach 150,000 tons of which about 60% is produced at the Government steel foundry in Wakamatsu, the magnetite ores extracted from the lease which the foundry possesses at the famous Taiya iron mines in China supplying the bulk of the raw material. Japan imports

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abou 600,000 tons of pig iron (including converted tonnage of steel), while the total production of iron may be estimated at about 150,000 tons, so that the consumption of iron in Japan may be estimated at about 750,000 tons. The Muroran steel foundry of the Hokkaido Colliery Steamship referred to above successfully conducted the experiment with sand iron in the summer of '09, and the work was to be started in full activity from the fall of the year. The chief expert declared on the strength of his prolonged experiments that 60% of sand iron to the ores used can be satisfactorily melted and that the sand iron to be used by the foundry contains even less quantities of injurious ingredients than other ores, as below:—

Injurious Ingredients (per 100 ores.)

	Phosphorous.	Sulphur.	Copper.
Kamaishi ores	0.074	1.000	0.400
Taiya ores	0.046	trace	0.011
Sand iron	0.005	0.020	trace

Moreover the Hokkaido sand iron often contains a valuable ingredient of palladium. It should be noted that the Government Steel Foundry also uses the ores coming from the Korean iron mines at Chailyong, in Hwanghai district.

Kamaishi Mine

The mine is situated in Kami-Heigōri, Rikuchū Province, about 12 miles west of the local harbour. The deposits are scattered on Mt. Kataba which is about 4,000 feet above the sea level. The mine was discovered about 1823 and the Government which bought it in 1874, introduced various improvements under the direction of six English engineers. But owing to the poor results, the government was obliged to stop the work. Afterward Ichibei Tanaka bought the mine and introduced many improvements, and to-day it is the most important iron mine in Jap. The rocks are granite and diorite penetrating the Palæozoic limestone, clayslate and hornstone. The ore deposits which consist of magnetite, occur in large scattered masses in the contact zone of the Palæozoic rocks with the granite, and are enveloped by various contact minerals such as garnet, pyroxene, epidote, etc. The principal deposit has a thickness of from 20 to 70 feet. Some of the ores contain iron pyrites but in small quantities. Besides these, there are many outcrops in other localties, as Hosogoe, Sotohisagosawa, and Ōtakisawa. The deposits at Hosogoe and Sotohisagosawa are inferior in quality and not so thick, while that at Ōtakisawa has a thickness of about 20 feet and is generally of good quality.

	Gold *momme*	Copper *kin*	Iron M. Ton
1907...	——	43,341	38,733
1908...	16,778	80,367	37,251
1909...	14,814	160,104	46,509

Sennin Mine

The Sennin mine is situated at the foot of Sennin-yama in Waga-gōri, Rikuchū Province, about 25 miles west of Kurosawajiri railway station. The rocks are gneissic granite and limestone, which are covered by Tertiary strata. The deposit is found in the contact zone of limestone with gneissic granite, and the thickest part of the deposit is as much as 24 feet through, but more commonly it is about 10 feet. The ore is hematite, sometimes with iron pyrites.

1907, 3,115 m. tons; 1908, 2,933. 1909, 3,203.

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Iron Sand

Iron sand as it exsits in Japan is chiefly found in the mountainous region of Central Japan, coming from the disintegration of granite, diorite and basic volcanic rocks. Those sands contained in diorite and volcanic rocks, are mixed with titaniferous iron and bisilicates, so that the quality is inferior to those from granite. The original sand generally contains one to six per cent. of iron. Iron sand also abounds in the districts bordering on the Volcanic Bay, Hokkaido.

Other Metallic Mines.

Other metallic mines of note are mentioned below, the figures being for 1909.

	Gold. (*momme*)	Silver. (*momme*)	Copper. (*kin*)	Worked by
Ani...	——	380,514	2,165,544	Furukawa.
Arakawa ...	——	——	1,601,080	Mitsubishi.
Hisa-ichi ...	——	395,842	1,775,211	Mitsubishi.
Hitachi	61,281	1,694,048	6,501,041	F. Kuhara.
Kamicka* ...	1,748	1,415,163	54,991	Mitsui.
Osaruzawa ...	2,151	229,796	2,682,761	Mitsubishi.
Serigano ...	30,220	95,037	——	Shimazu.
Tsubaki ...	——	10,502,708	352,741	K. Takada.

* Besides Kamioka produced 3,539,473 *kin* lead and 5,772 metric tons zinc in '07 and 3,606,631 lead and 8,878 zinc in '08.

COAL

The oldest coal in Japan is found in the Mesozoic formation, but it is in the Tertiary system that coal seams of far greater importance are found. Of the Tertiary coal-fields those of Kyūshū and Hokkaidō are the most extensive and valuable. In Honshū there are no remarkable coal-fields except one extending over Iwaki and Hitachi which yields coal inferior to that of Kyūshū and Hokkaidō in quality as well as in quantity. The principal coal-fields in Kyūshū are those of Miike and of Chikuhō *i.e.*, Chikuzen and Buzen, while in Hokkaido the coal-fields of the province of Ishikari are most important. The Chikuho fields supply about 80%, Hokkaido 10%, and the other places 10%, of the total output. The coal fields worked or leased aggregate about 700 million *tsubo* in area, and supposing one *tsubo* contains on an average a seam of 3 ft. the available coal in Japan is estimated at about 2,000 million tons.

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Analysis of coals from the principal coal-fields is shown below:—

Localities.	Name of Coals.	Water.	Volatile Matter.	Coke.	Ash.	Sulphur.	Caking Qualities.	Sp. Gravity.	Calorific power.
Chikuhō Coal-field.	Shinnyū 3 ft. Seam.	3.41	42.76	48.46	5.37	0.22	Cakes pretty Compactly.	1.311	—
"	Akaike 5 ft. Seam.	2.64	43.99	50.44	2.93	0.41	Cakes and swells.	1.275	75.90
"	Namazuta Chirimen Coal.	1.66	42.50	52.68	3.16	0.81	"	1.298	75.90
"	Miike 8 ft. Seam.	0.70	42.15	48.85	3.30	3.34	"	1.278	—
Hizen Coal-field.	Takashima. Coal.	0.98	39.08	53.42	6.53	0.65	"	1.270	80.30
Ishikari Coal-field.	Yūbari Coal.	1.46	42.89	57.11	4.57	0.31	Cakes.	1.200	—
"	Poronai Coal.	5.09	42.19	48.80	3.92	0.25	Cakes Compactly.	1.306	—
Hitachi-Iwaki Coal-field.	Shiramizu Coal.	5.06	44.36	40.81	8.75	1.39	Does not Cake.	1.304	—

The chief coal-fields of Japan are described below, all of them yielding bituminous coal.

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Hokkaido

Coal-bearing strata are found on both sides of the central mountain range of this northern island; especially on the western side we find a band of important coal-fields stretching from Hidaka to Teshio. According to the geological survey conducted by the former Colonial and the present Prefectural Governments of Hokkaidō, the coal available in the important coal-fields of Hokkaidō amounts to 600,000,000 tons. Miocene plant fossils are found in the mines of Sorachi, Poronai and Ikushumbets, and the principal coal seams are considered as of the Tertiary age; but in the mines of Yūbari, Ikushumbets, and Poronai fossils of the upper Cretaceous age have been found. Thin coal seams exposed on the Apeshinai, a tributary of the Teshio-gawa, and those on the Mukawa in Iburi and on the upper course of the Utomabets in Hidaka, belong to the Mesozoic system. The largest coal-field is that of Ishikari. Of other coal-fields including those of Teshio, Kushiro, Shiribeshi, Kayanuma, Sōya, Makumbets, etc., only the Kushiro and Kayanuma have been worked in recent years.

	1909 M. Tons	1908 M. Tons
Yubari No. 1	509,605	614,555
Sorachi	312,330	251,351
Shin Yubari	130,373	168,046
Horonai	196,176	190,276
Yubari No. 2	139,710	118,592
Ikushinbetsu	77,062	78,081
Total	1,365,256	1,302,309

Honshu (Main Island)

Iwaki-Hitachi Coal-field is the largest coal-field in Honshū and extends as far as over 50 miles along the eastern coast of the provinces of Iwaki and Hitachi. The coal-bearing Tertiary strata consist of an alternation of tufaceous shale and sandstone belonging to the Miocene period. The general strike is from north to south, and the inclination is gently eastward. The seams are of brown coal, very inferior in quality, compared with the coals of Kyūshū and Hokkaidō. The chief collieries are those of Onoda, Shiramizu, Iwaki, Iriyama, etc. Output for the last two years is,

	M. ton.
1908	993,476
1909	1,284,792

Kyushu

Chikuhō Coal-field comprises a wide area extending over Onga-gōri, Kurate-gori, Munakata-gōri, Kaho-gōri, Kasuya-gōri in Chikugo, and Tagawa-gōri and Hikigōri in Buzen. The quantity of available coal in the field is estimated at 87,000,000 tons. The coal-bearing Tertiary strata were deposited in basins that had been formed in the older rocks, cutting them about N.N.W.–S.S.E., and the coal-field is accordingly divided by intervening mountains into several troughs running in that general direction. The coal-bearing strata usually form synclinals which dip eastwards gently and westwards steeply The coal seams number more than ten, of which the most generally workable are two

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seams of 3 feet and 5 feet. The coals are of a good bituminous quality and mostly make good coke. There occurs frequently a variety of coal locally known as *senseki*. It has the appearance of an anthracite or a coke, and it decrepitates in fire; it is a natural coke formed in places where the seams come in contact with andesite sheets.

The essential portion of the Chikuhō coal-field occupies the greater portion of the drainage area of the Onga-gawa and its tributaries, extending over Kurate-gōri, Onga-gōri, Kaho-gōri and Tagawa-gōri.

OTHER PRINCIPAL COAL MINES IN CHIKU-HO DISTRICT AND SAGA AND NAGASAKI (in 1,000 metric tons.)

Name.	Production. 1909	Production. 1908	Owned by
Takashima (Nagasaki)	182	187	Mitsubishi.
Yoshinotani (Saga.)	250	255	Yoshinotani Co.
Onoura (Fukuoka)	653	783	Kaijima, Tasuke.
Shin-iri (do.)	399	433	Mitsubishi.
Namazuda (do.)	274	276	"
Meiji (do.)	394	426	Yasukawa, Keiichiro.
Kaneda (do.)	298	296	Prince Mori.
Mitsui's Tagawa (do.)	569	544	Mitsui.
Futase (do.)	386	360	Government.
Shiogashira (do.)	—	379	Furukawa firm.

Miike Coal-Field

This field occupies an area of about 20 sq. *ri*, containing coal within 1,500 feet below the sea-level estimated approximately at 100,005,000 tons. There are eight seams in thick Tertiary sandstone, of which the most valuable are the first "8-foot" and the second "5-foot" seams. They gently dip 6°–8° to S.W. The eastern side of the Tertiary is thrust up and comes in direct contact with the underlying granite. The "8-foot" seam yields the best coal, and often attains a thickness of 20 feet, while the "5-foot" seam which lies from 6 to 10 feet below the former is inferior in quality and is not worked at present. The "8-foot" coal, the Miike coal of the market, is not quite black but grayish in colour; it is a highly bituminous caking coal, with no small proportion of sulphur, and having a great calorific power. In the Asiatic markets it is highly esteemed as a gass and coke-producing, and an excellent engine coal. The principal collieries are at Ōura, Miyanoura, Nanaura, and Kachidate, and the deepest level has a length of 5,214 feet. In production the Miike stands at the head of Japanese coal mines. It is worked by the Mitsui family.

	M. ton.
1908	1,537,684
1909	1,551,343

PETROLEUM

Petroleum veins are principally found in Tertiary terrains and in the districts bordering on the Japan Sea, especially in the province of Echigo (Niigata-ken). Collection of petroleum was known in Echigo from remote time, but it was from 1900 that the industry began to present a sudden activity and regular

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machine boring was adopted at several oil-fields. Eight oil-fields are found in that district, and of these Niitsu, Higashiyama, Nishiyama, Kubiki, Amase, and Ojiya are most important, especially the first three. Of the total output of crude oil in Japan, Echigo supplies 95%, but when it is remembered that the consumption of lamp-oil in Japan amounted to 2,215,197 *koku* in 1908 and of the total 1,516,364 *koku* came from abroad, Echigo can not supply more than a third of the total consumption in the country. The crude oil obtained at Nishiyama and Higashiyama contains about 40 to 50% lamp-oil but that at Niitsu is much inferior and contains less, as may be judged from following data :—

	Baumé.	Price per *koku*.
Higashiyama	30.0	Y. 5.96
Nishiyama	36.4	Y. 5.25
Niitsu...	19.1	Y. 2.72
Kubiki	43.6	Y. 7.58

In many places first and second veins have been almost exhausted, but the presence of oil in the third and fourth veins has very much reassured the oil companies. The output and other data relating to the principal oil-fields are given below :—

	1909 *koku*	1908 *koku*	% for total in Japan. '09	'08
Niitsu	793,595	837,360	47.8	46.0
Higashiyama	249,057	332,416	15.0	18.3
Nishiyama	490,211	567,114	29.6	30.3

The production (in *koku*) from Echigo fields is classified as follows :—

	Volatile oil.	Lamp oil.	Solar oil.	Heavy & lubricant.
1908	4,195	548,650	150,183	384,366
1909	7,558	403,580	150,174	413,535

The relative percentage of the various productions to the total crude oil is :—

	Volatile.	Lamp.	Solar.	Heavy & lubricant.
1907	2.1	31.1	15.3	38.5
1908	0.2	30.0	8.3	21.3

Wells existing at the end of 1908 are :—

	Machine well.	"Kazusabori"	Hand well.
Higashiyama...	411	—	178
Nishiyama	276	—	—
Niitsu	471	205	—

The total number of the oil-wells exploited in Echigo is 1,406 machine bored wells, 236 "Kazusabori" (simple method of artesian well digging), and 211 hand digged wells. The average monthly collection per well was 116 *koku* in 1906, 84 in '07 and 87 in '08. It is feared by some sections of petroleum miners that the most active stage may have been passed for Echigo, and that new fields in Hokkaido, Formosa and Akita should be exploited to make up for the possible decline of Echigo production. Oil companies in Echigo are counted by hundreds, but of these the Nippon Petroleum and the Hōden

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Petroleum Co's. (with capital of *Y.* 10,000,000 and 10,650,000 respectively) tower over all the others. The American Standard Oil Co. started with capital of *Y.* 10,000,000 the International Oil Co. in '01, but disappointed in the original expectation, it has sold its leases and plant at *Y.* 1,700,000 to the Nippon Petro. Co. On the other hand the Hōden has been amalgamated with the Nanboku Petro. Co. (cap. *Y.* 3,000,000, one-quarter paid in, aiming to exploit oil-fields in Hokkaido, Formosa and Akita). It should be noted that the advance of import duty from 20 to 50 per cent. advalorem as war tax in '04 has given powerful impetus to the development of this home industry. A foreign house in Yokohama is carrying on a large scale import of crude oil from Java and refining it at Yokohama and elsewhere.

Hokkaido, Formosa and Akita.—The veins in these districts are still in the inception stage of exploitation, and the output in them does not amount to much, being practically confined to the work of the Nanboku Petro. Co. lately fused with the Hōden.

NUMBER OF MINE-WORKERS AT PRINCIPAL MINES

(At the end of June.)

	Metal-mines.	Coal-mines.	Non-Metal-mines.	Total.	Alluvial-diggers.
1903	64,859	84,941	7,329	157,129	6,401
1904	69,133	88,330	7,395	164,858	5,829
1905	68,861	79,505	6,606	154,975	4,739
1906	73,751	106,589	7,582	187,922	5,235
1907	76,621	128,772	8,942	214,435	4,229
1908	69,433	126,999	6,157	202,589	—

WORK AND WAGES OF MINE-WORKERS

According to the researches of the Mining Bureau, the condition of work and wages of mine-workers are tabulated as below.

	Metal mines.		Collieries.	
	No. of days work per month.	Average hours per day.	No. of days work per month.	Average hours per day.
Miners	24	8	21	9
Dressers	26	11	25	11
Smelters	27	11	0	0
Mechanics	27	11	27	11
Wagon-hands	—	—	25	11

Wages (in yen) at Metal-mines

	Males.		Females.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Miners	.657	.342	—	—
Timber-men	.580	.389	—	—
Dressers	.406	.292	.181	.110
Smelters	.534	.283	.357	.130

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Wagon-hands	.546	.337	.388	.136
	.497	.278	.343	.120
Mechanics	.474	.275	—	—
	.578	.333	.129	.129
Odd-hands...	.444	.336	.391	.195
	.396	.309	.187	.146

Wages at Collieries (yen).

	Males.		Females.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Miners	1.116	.566	.551	.350
Timber-men	1.338	.461	.508	.240
Dressers	.382	.220	.278	.189
Wagon-hands	.707	.368	.500	.228
	.680	.371	.274	.255
Mechanics...	.627	.419	—	—
	.626	.430	.476	.476
Odd-hands...	.494	.280	.319	.237
	.461	.275	.249	.161

ACCIDENTS IN THE MINES

	No. of accidents.	Death.	Severely wounded.	Others.	Total.
1903	541	309	340	228	877
1904	985	267	323	629	1,219
1905	3,562	330	260	3,219	3,809
1906	6,620	763	426	6,093	7,282
1907	13,291	581	641	12,768	13,990
1908	14,722	315	519	14,223	15,057
1909	14,489	554	—	14,483	15,037

IMPORTS AND EXPORT MINERAL PRODUCTIONS

	Export. (in 1,000)			Imports. (in 1,000)	
	Copper. *kin*	Coal. ton	Sulphur. *kin*	Iron & Steel. Long ton	Petroleum. Gal.
1904	34,903	2,901	42,633	286	81,671
1905	34,099	2,527	48,991	493	58,703
1906	56,670	2,440	62,800	399	59,429
1907	53,450	2,969	52,309	499	70,165
1908	60,078	2,909	50,885	459	72,207
1909	60,883	2,844	69,018	395	72,170

The total volume of exports and imports (except metallic wares) amounted *Y.* 78,818,040 in 1909, exports *Y.* 40,785,809 and imports *Y.* 38,032,231.

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CHAPTER XVI

FISHERY

Fishery in Japan is characterized by extreme diversity, for, from the natural position of the country, it comprises fishery in all climatic conditions, from the tropic to the arctic. On the other hand Japan can not boast any great development in any particular mode of fishery. She has no particular fishery carried on any great scale, except perhaps herring fishery in the north. One thing that is noteworthy about Japanese fishery is a striking ingenuity and diversity in tools and implements, as well as modes of fishing.

Japan is now suffering from a pernicious effect of reckless capture; growing scarcity of fish and shell-fish is complained of everywhere and some species are even threatened almost with extinction. The law for protecting sea and river fish and shell-fish was enforced several years ago, but this is far from being faithfully obeyed.

Artificial fecundation and preserve industry are as yet imperfectly developed. In respect to the former it is chiefly in Hokkaido and Echigo that eggs, of salmon alone, are annually hatched, though oyster is also similarly treated. As to curing the business still remains in experimental stage. Cod and herring in Hokkaido, herring in Akita, sardine in Aichi, Miye and Nagasaki may be expected to rise in the near future to the importance of regular industry.

FISHERY POPULATION

In 1903 about 931, 800 men were exclusively and 1,403, 800 were partially engaged in fishery, and the corresponding figures in 1908 were 810,000 and 930,000. The scarcity of catch and the growing hardship of living, (annual average catch per boat of 5½ crew is only *Y.* 65) probably caused the decrease.

FISHING-BOATS

Fishing-boats for use either on the sea or in fresh-water number a little above 40,000 in 1907. However nine out of ten open-boats do not exceed 30 ft.

	Total.	Newly built.	Worn out.	European style boats.
1904	426,287	36,624	35,098	—
1905	422,976	38,276	32,779	316
1906	426,429	39,510	32,993	559
1907	431,575	44,143	37,959	443
1908	427,260	38,302	32,156	425

The aggregate cost for 25,634 newly built boats measuring under 18 ft. was estimated at *Y.* 1,231,897 and that for 2,068 measuring over 30 ft. at *Y.* 487,710 both in 1908. The average for a steamer was *Y.* 53,000 and for a sailer *Y.* 2,890.

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ACCIDENTS TO FISHING-BOATS AND CASUALTIES TO FISHERMEN

	No. of Boats.	Crew.			
		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Wrecked	217	60	7	58	125
Drifted	83	12	11	33	56
Missing	44	35	—	156	191
Upset	193	130	8	239	377
Others	19	4	9	8	21
Total (1908)	561	241	35	494	770
1907	983	432	55	582	1,069

THE VALUE OF CATCHES AND OF MARINE PRODUCTS

	Catches. *yen*	Marine products. *yen.*
1903	42,145,602	29,570,312
1904	43,892,784	31,726,659
1905	50,261,626	35,500,016
1906	54,675,844	33,543,281
1907	62,857,212	39,267,195
1908	65,334,351	35,491,742

Value of catch and commercial value of principal kinds of fish, shell-fish, etc. were these in 1908:—

Kinds.	1000 *kwan.*	1000 *yen.*
Sardine	29,865	6,046
Bonito	13,360	7,386
Cuttlefish & Squid	7,600	2,926
Prawns	4,071	1,829
Marckerel	2,905	1,287
Tunny	2,975	2,021
Yellow-tail	6,003	4,109
Tai (Pagrus)	4,128	4,834

Principal kinds of manufactured marine products were:—

	1000 *kwan.*	100 *yen.*
Squid dried	1,918	2,708
Prawns dried	532	696
Bontio dried, etc	1,902	6,514
Mackerel (salted)	1,228	653
Sardine dried, etc.	5,659	3,621
Sardine (for manure)	2,888	825
*Herring (for food)	22	8
Herring (for manure)	11,954	3,661
Dried Prophyra	312	1,913

*Besides, small quantity was produced at Akita.

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LEADING DISTRICTS OF CATCHES AND MARINE PRODUCTION. (1908)

Prefecture.	Catches.	Marine Products.
	yen	*yen*
Tokyo	879,650	1,506,569
Chiba	5,030,327	1,970,074
Miye	2,576,775	1,519,177
Shizuoka	3,578,852	1,930,940
Niigata	1,514,095	455,407
Ibaraki	80,692	869,231
Aichi	1,804,970	387,256
Toyama	1,874,907	1,084,582
Ishikawa	1,967,400	556,836
Kanagawa	1,813,772	345,835
Hyogo	2,501,730	947,338
Yamaguchi	2,780,726	912,142
Hiroshima	2,545,528	549,639
Shimane	1,046,945	519,876
Nagasaki	1,069,467	1,968,662
Kagoshima	3,023,687	1,494,036
Kochi	3,097,198	1,622,437
Ehime	1,986,396	757,795
Hokkaido	1,259,782	8,049,110

AQUICULTURE

	Snapping-turtle	Oyster	Carp	Eel	Porphyra	Others	Total
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1904	6,633	141,739	511,432	46,613	400,898	605,757	1,754,962
1905	9,782	527,646	482,805	42,688	684,223	241,547	2,430,145
1906	9,705	153,018	343,857	135,992	1,176,618	442,872	2,805,590
1907	10,479	167,808	382,684	157,590	1,432,899	220,692	2,823,262
1908	13,254	169,070	429,757	189,492	1,365,788	340,463	2,872,047

Among the miscellaneous kinds included under the head of "Others" Mr. Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to the patented process only one of this description existing in Japan and elsewhere. In principle it is identical with that in natural pearl-formation, consisting as it does in putting into the oyster-shell when it is three years old a foreign substance which it incapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster bed is in the Bay of Ago near Toba, Shima, extend 20 nautical miles. "The Red Current" that sometimes sweeps along the coast of Japan plays terrible havoc, as the parasites which the current brings are destructive to almost all shell-fish tribes.

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PELAGIC FISHERY

State aid was first granted in 1898, the regulation having been revised in '05 and '10. The aid that was limited to *Y.* 150,000 has been increased to *Y.* 200,000, and is granted on sailing whaler, drag-net, drift line, hand and bonito fishing. Sealing was recently excluded from the benefit of aid, having developed sufficiently, to stand on its legs

For home-built vessels or home-equipment the maximum rate is:—
Per gross ton steel or iron *yen* 40; composite, *yen* 35; wood, *yen* 30.
Steam engine. Per net horse power, *yen* 15; for gears, *yen* 10 per ton.
Oil engine. Per net horse power, *yen* 15.
For foreign-built vessels flying Japanese flag:—
Steamer *yen* 22 per gross ton sailer, *yen* 18.
The rate for crew is as under:—
Captain, *yen* 72; mate, *yen* 36; sailor, *yen* 12.

Vessels eligible to protection must be not more than 200 tons for a steamer and 150 for a sailing vessel, though this limit may be increased to 400 tons for a sailing whaler, 250 for a sailing liner, and 350 transport. The number of men enjoying aid is one skipper for one vessel, 1 man for one under 50 tons, 2 for one under 100 tons, 3 for one under 200, and not more than 4 for one over 200. The bounty is granted for 15 years. Deep-sea fishery has made a marked development since the creation of the bounty arrangement, as may be seen from the fact that whereat before the year preceding the State grant deep-sea vessels (at first sealers only) numbered only 9 with 531 tons and Y.77,000 catch, the corresponding figures grew to 137 with 7,425 tons and Y.800,000 in 1907.

The development in recent years may be seen from the following, including aided vessels and those not aided.

	Junks.	Sailer or Steamer.		Crew.	Tons.	Value, *Yen.*
1905	3,534	48		28,014	2,632	1,934,458
1906	3,334	52	4	29,823	3,392	3,262,300
1907	3,795	84	18	35,483	6,587	3,610,213
1908	3,556	152	43	36,850	15,713	5,214,545

The situation of deep-sea fishery in Japan proper may be judged from the following returns for 1908.

	Junks.	Sailers.	Steamers.	Crew.	Value, *Yen.*
Sealing	6	33	—	887	528,841
Whaling... ...	3	2	42	709	1,641,503
Shark lining ...	170	42	—	1,677	132,149
Tunny „ ...	388	6	—	2,856	176,668
„ drift ...	221	3	—	2,047	136,842
Cod fishery ...	30	2	—	237	12,675
Mackerel „ ...	647	—	—	4,543	137,392
Bonito „ ...	1,277	62	—	18,680	2,099,091
Yellow-tail ...	394	—	—	2,224	70,836
Purse Seine ...	199	—	—	1,224	73,275
Others	221	2	1	1,506	205,273
Total ...	3,556	152	43	36,850	5,214,545

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It was in 1906 that oil engine was first used in deep-sea vessels, and in 1909 no less than 410 vessels were provided with the device.

The use of steam trawing in coast fishing began to be bountied since 1904 but having provoked loud protest from ordinary fishermen, the fishing by steam-trawlers was restricted in June, 1909, by the authorities only to the off-coast of Kii, Sagami, Izu, Rikuchu, Etchu, provinces and also Hokkaido, Formosa, Okinawa, and Karafuto (Saghalien). Steam-trawling in a prohibited zone is liable to a fine not exceeding *Y.*100 and the selling of fish caught by a steam-trawler in such zone to a fine not exceeding *Y.*50. The number of trawlers increased to 32 by the end of 1909, and the authorities declared in 1910 that the granting of bounty to a new trawler will be discontinued in future. Some explain that this step has been adopted owing to the trawler fishery being not yet suited to the traditions and customs of our fishermen.

The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkanzan island (in summer as far south as the mouth of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato, and Kyushu (all in winter.) Formerly the Korean field was almost monopolized by Russian whalers, but they have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since the late war.

In order to protect the cetaceans the Department of Agriculture and Commerce issued in Oct., '09, an Ordinance which came into force the following month. The new legislation provides that persons desirous to engage in whaling business and to establish a whaling station must obtain licence which will be effective for five years. Right to prohibit or restrict the hunting, the term of its season, the area of ground, and the number of vessels is reverved with the authorities. The number is limited to 30, this being the number of whaling steamers or sailing vessels now engaged in the business. A fine not exceeding *Y.*100 besides confiscation of the apparatus etc. is imposed for any case of violation of the provisions.

SEALING

The sealing enterprise, which enjoyed state bounty before all others has made so much development that it has led the authorities to withdraw the protection. Foreign poachers formerly infested the Japanese coast up in the north, but of late they have been driven off by their Japanese rivals, and they are now extending their operation to the coast of Alaska and Kamchatka. About 30 sealing vessels are fitted out every year, their spoils during the two years of 1908 and 1909 being.

	Seals.	Otters.
1909	10,246	164
1908	13,114	92

JAPANESE FISHING ENTERPRISE IN SIBERIA

Japanese fishermen are allowed, by virtue of the Treaty of Peace, to carry on fishing along certain parts of the maritime provinces. About 150 stations are open to these fishermen who fit out every year between 250 and 300 vessels. In general baout 400,000 *Koku* of salmon and trout valued at about *Y.* 5 millions are caught by the Japanese fishermen in the maritime provinces. This figure is 20 times as much as that in the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in which the Japanese fishermen's catch is put at about *Y.* 250 000. (For fishery in Karafuto and Korean coast see chapters of the two districts).

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SALT INDUSTRY

Salt produced in Japan is extracted almost entirely from the brine. Rock salt is very rare. In Japan proper refining is made by means of artificial heating, though in Formosa, in consequence of high temperature prevailing all the year round, natural heating system is adopted. The districts bordering on the Island Sea are the centre of production in Japan proper, but it is likely to be eclipsed by Formosa which enjoys greater natural advantages. Salt is from the first a state monopoly in the island, and it was also adopted for Japan proper in June, 1905, from necessity of war finance. The monopoly, together with the taxes on textiles and on transit is called "3 bad taxes," and has evoked loud complaint. (See also chapter of Finance).

	Salt fields (Area).	No. of Furnaces.	Production.	Value.	Average price per *koku*.
	cho		1,000 *kin*	*yen*	*yen*
1903	7,967	18,096	1,093,919	9,426,832	1.46
1904	8,063	15,988	1,167,917	9,971,327	1.44
1905	8,083	16,295	804,449	10,214,200	2.14
1906	8,193	16,184	941,311	9,718,062	1.74
1907	8,090	15,803	989,065	10,268,772	1.75
1908	7,954	15,145	1,038,048	11,461,272	—

MARINE PRODUCTS IN FOREIGN TRADE

Marine products in foreign trade occupy nearly the same position as mineral products, so far as total value is concerned, both being about 10 million *yen*, as shown in the following table.

	Exports. (*yen*)	Imports. (*yen*)	Total.
1891	3,841,467	257,749	4,099,216
1901	7,873,367	1,442,790	9,316,157
1908	9,121,827	2,111,156	11,232,983
1909	9,194,376	762,628	9,957,004

Principal items of exports are dried squid and cuttle fish, sea-ears (dried or canned), scallop, fish oils, jelatine, etc., While salmon and fish guano are the only principal imports.

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CHAPTER XVII

FORESTRY

AREA

Forests occupy about 72 per cent. of the whole area of the country, although not a small portion of them are blank areas or areas planted with young trees. Evils of reckless denudation at the time of the Restoration are still felt; disastrous floods, from which the country has not infrequently suffered, being attributable to it.

Forests in Japan may be broadly classified as follows as to proprietorship, (exclusive of Formosa and Saghalien).

Area of Forests (1 *cho* = 2½ *acres*)

(At the end of 1908)

Ownership.	Protection forests. *cho.*	Utilization forests. *cho.*	Percentage forests. *cho.*	Total. *cho.*
State Forests	366,167.4	11,267,419.9	72,536,9	11,700,114.2
Crown Forests	98,135.6	2,024,911.1	—	2,093,046.7
Shrine or Temple, Public Institution and Private Forests	—	8,278,905.2	—	8,278,905.2
Total	428,303.0	21,571,226.2	72,536.9	22,072,066.1

Note.—Percentage forests mean those State forests which are left under control of villages or towns which in return for the service are allowed to enjoy certain percentage of forest produce. (See article on Adjustment). Besides there are 1,040,906.2 *cho* of moors distributed as follows:—State 282,281.4 *cho*; Crown 150,862.2 *cho*; public and private 1,507,762.6 *cho*. The aggregate area of forests and plains reach the total of 24,012,972.3 *cho*.

It has been found as a result of contour surveying started in 1899 and almost completed in 1910 that the actual area of state forests in Japan proper (except Hokkaido) is only 4½ million *cho* against 7½ millions registered on the Land Book. The area under utilization is only 1,800,000 *cho*. This alarming shrinking of the area of state forests was due to the fact that as they lie in the mountainous and almost inaccessible districts forming the backbone of Japan proper the estimate formerly made was unavoidably inaccurate. Then the forests now utilized being generally situated in elevated and inconvenient position, the profit derivable from their exploitation cannot be so satisfactory as for forests in the plain.

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PRINCIPAL FOREST TREES

Principal trees in sub-tropical forests are:– Camphor tree (Cinnamonum camphora), several species of oaks (Quercus ilex, Q. silva Q. acuta, etc), several species of pines (Pinus dens flora, P. Thunbergii), etc.

Principal trees in the temperate forests are:—*Hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa), *Sugi* (Crytomeria japonica), *Hiba* (Thujopsis dolabrata), *Momi* (Abias firma), *Tsuga* (Tsuga Siebodii), several species of pine, (above are all evergreens), *Keyaki* (Zelkowa Keiki), *Buna* (Fagus sylvatica), *Katsura* (Cercidiphyllum japonica), *Yachidamo* (Flaxinus mandshurica), Walnut and Chestnut, several species of oaks, Poplar, Prunus etc. (all these are deciduous trees).

Principal trees in frigid forests are:—*Todo-matsu* (Abies Sachaliensis), *Yezomatsu* (Picea ajanensis), some species of birch, etc.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORESTS

North-eastern districts of Honshū and Hokkaidō, to speak only of Japan proper, are known to abound in forests. Below is given a list of the prefectures containing not less than 500,000 *cho* (or 1,250,000 acres).

Hokkaido	881,570.1	Fukushima	792,199.5
Nagano	1,364,050.0	Niigata	640,596.2
Akita	1,217,420.4	Yamagata	607,429.7
Gifu	1,122,259.6	Gumma	569,924.6
Aomori	963,756.5	Hiroshima	520,146.6
Iwate	848,505.0		

FOREST ECONOMY

As yet forestry as a source of revenue has not yet attained any marked progress. The yield per acre is very small. The forest yield was returned as follows for 1908–1909 year (exclusive of Formosa and Saghalien).

	Timbers. Quantity. *Shakujime.* (ab. 12 cubic ft.)	Value. *yen.*	Fagots. Quantity. *Tana.* (ab. 3×6×6 ft.)	Value. *yen.*
"Hinoki"	973,201	3,663,647	16,837	38,804
"Hiba." (Thujopsis) ...	145,276	253,209	538	768
"Sugi" (Cryptomeria) ...	7,803,301	19,177,338	150,927	369,266
Pines	8,105,190	14,359,882	3,245,762	6,095,876
Abies	1,274,125	1,453,665	79,025	222,069
Tsuga	888,798	776,371	20,725	25,223
Camphor	72,337	66,068	1,174	3,243
Quercus	225,186	653,972	676,693	1,409,311
Chestnut	530,372	1,081,851	169,872	273,999
"Keyaki." (Zelkowa) ...	135,703	845,364	48,652	94,701
"Kunugi" (Q. serrata) ...	9,334	9,227	661,529	1,689,331
Others	2,147,363	2,785,789	17,567,131	18,203,120
Total	22,349,486	44,126,383	17,628,865	28,425,713
Bamboos (bundles) ...	5,229,092	1,956,632	——	——

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The grand total of 4½ million *yen* being divided by the total area of utilization forest land that aggregate approximately 21,570,000, the yield per *cho* is only *Y.* 3½. The financial yield of forests of different classes as to ownership for 1908–9 was as follows:—

	Timbers.	Fagots.	Total.
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
State	2,350,173	1,183,402	3,533,575
Crown	963,012	141,836	1,104,848
Percentage	338,872	26,115	364,987
Public and private	40,474,326	27,074,178	67,548,704
Total	44,126,383	28,425,731	72,552,114

The rate must become much less when the disbursements are taken into account, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests, as many of their owners do not generally keep exact account of labour spent and expense made. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests for which account is necessarily kept with great strictness. The data for the last few years are these.

	Receipt.	Expense.	Balance.
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
1902–3	7,832,575	2,670,635	5,161,940
1903–4	4,456,435	3,118,581	1,337,854
1904–5	5,378,695	2,956,552	2,422,141
1905–6	5,016,049	2,577,498	2,438,551
1906–7	9,169,272	3,796,862	5,372,410
1907–8	12,026,109	5,145,519	6,303,862
1908–9	13,227,013	6,522,446	6,704,567

The rate of profit is comparatively small in view of the fact that the State forests are in many places disadvantageously situated as to accessibility, while the relative heavy outlay on account of planting blank areas also tells against the revenue.

FOREST PRODUCTS IN FOREIGN TRADE

Principal items of forest products as figuring in export and import trade are given below (in 1,000 *yen*).

	Timbers.	Boards for Tea-chests.	Match Sticks.	Bamboos.	Exports. Total.	Imports. Total.
1902	1,140	413	175	304	2,032	755
1903	1,745	539	210	239	2,733	675
1904	2,472	549	196	282	3,499	508
1905	4,503	464	118	298	5,385	1,331
1906	8,449	632	132	360	9,575	2,325
1907	12,526	531	169	421	12,647	1,306
1908	7,854	693	174	395	9,116	1,384

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Japanese timbers etc. go in greater part to China, India, and other neighboring countries, tea-chest boards being especially intended for British India. As to import, Japan gets supply of teak wood from Siam and various kinds of timbers from Canada, America and England. Teak figured *Y.* 404,243 in 1908.

ADJUSTMENT AND WORKING PLAN OF STATE FORESTS

The adjustment of State forests aims for ascertaining the gross area, area to be preserved as State property, area to be more conveniently sold, regeneration, and so forth. The fund required is to be met with the proceeds of the sale of unnecessary area. Up to 1907 the area sold amounted to 366,057 *cho*, yielding *Y.* 21,094,767 against *Y.* 12,485,292 spent. From that time till 1909 about 40,000 *cho* were similarly treated, while the area to be disposed of in future amounts to about 500,000 *cho*. There is another cause that reduces the State area and that is the claims by interested parties for recovery of those forests or trees which were incorporated in State property in the early days of the Restoration when everything was in unsettled condition. Up to the end of 1909 no less than 21,000 cases approximately representing 2,070,000 *cho* and 25,400,000 timbers, and of these 1,300 cases representing 300,000 *cho* and 9 million trees have been admitted. There were also over 53,000 *cho* and about 30,000 trees delivered to claimants as a result of lawsuits at the Administrative Litigation Court.

The working plan was definitely decided upon up to the end of March 1909 for 269 divisions comprising 1,735,174 *cho*. The object of the plan, as based on the data so far ascertained, is this:—

High forest system	80%
Coppice system	4 „
Coppice-with-standad	6 „
Barren area	10 „
Total	100

The principal trees to be preserved or planted in these forests are, for conifers, *sugi*, *hinoki*, pines, *larix*, *hiba*, *abies*, *tsuga*, and *picea*, and, for broad-leaf trees, *quercus*, *fagus*, cinnamomum, *keyaki*, castanea, *fraxinus*, *acer*, and a few others. The rotation system adopted is as follows for principal trees:—

Sugi...	80–120 years
Larix	60– 80 „
Juglans & castanea..	80 „
Pines	40– 80 „
Quercus	80–120 „
Hiba	130–150 „
Keyaki	100–200 „
Hinoki	80–120 „
Cinnamomum ...	40–120 „

The planting effected from the beginning of the adjustment program in 1900 to end of 1908–9 fiscal year amounted to 1,837,034 *cho* at the expense of *Y.* 3,081,768 and with trees reaching 656,151,670 besides some 74,000 *koku* of seeds sown.

It is in forest areas belonging to civic communities that working is especially left in neglect. The authorities, to encourage planting, began to grant more or less aid since 1907. At first this aid was given for encouraging formation of camphor tree forests and also in the shape of granting free sends of what were judged most principal trees, as camphor-tree, quercus, *keyaki*, juglans, etc. In 1910–11 it was decided to, give further propection for planting, i.e., to grant roughly *Y.* 10 per *cho* planted. This protection will, it is expected, be continued for ten years.

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SAWING BUSINESS

Government Yards

The State has lately started on its own account wood-conversion enterprise, whereas formerly it used to dispose of trees growing in State forests as they stood. At present Government conversion work number 14, in Aomori (est. '06), Akita (est. '07), Kumamoto (est. '07), Oita (est. '08), Kochi (est. in 1909).

Total volume of Felling (Shikujime) and Conversion

	1907	1908	1909
Timbers	22,564,623	26,689,668	22,349,486
Faggots (*Taki*)	18,297,980	17,702,332	17,628,865

Sided logs and Charcoals (Kwamme)

Timbers	377,973	799,985	1,222,600
Charcoals	2,651	3,000	348,000

There were besides some quantities of faggots.

Hewn Boards etc.

Timbers	44,723	132,160	290,000

Private Sawing Yards

As returned by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce private sawing yards throughout Japan proper number 698, capital invested being *Y.* 7,727,360 and wood converted amounting to 8,584,393 *shakujime.* Steam, water-power, electricity, oil-engine, etc. supply motive power which aggregates over 11,525 h.p. Of the total the districts under the jurisdiction of Akita and Osaka head the list, as follows:—

	No. of Yard.	*Y.* 1,000.	1,000 *Shak'me.*	H.P.
Akita	41	4,712	1,349	2,567
Osaka	202	1,685	2,545	2,840

KISO FORESTS

The most important and extensive wooded districts of Japan are Yamato, Rik-u (Japan sea half of Northern extremity of North-eastern Japan) and Kiso. The last-named is famous as having been during the pre-Restoration days a principal source of income of the fief of Owari, and at present as one of the most important hereditary Crown properties. The district covers 382,500 acres of which the Crown possesses 252,500. The work of surveying was finished for the first time as late as 1900, the primeval condition and difficulty of access having previously deterred exploitation and measurement of the old

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owners. The Crown forests are densely wooded and are covered almost exclusively with needle-leaf evergreens among which "Hinoki" (Chamaecyparis obtusa) is predominant. At present about 120,000 *Shakujime* (1 *sh'me*=ab. 12 c.f.) are felled every year and the worth of *Y.* 700,000 timbers approximately are floated bown the Kiso river and stored at the timber yards in Nagoya. The Crown Kiso office spends about *Y.* 350,000 a year all told so that in forest yields net profit of about *Y.* 350,000 a year. Regeneration, both artificial and natural, has been completed for about 1,250 acres only, and it is said that *Y.* 50 is needed in planting the area of 2½ acres. The facilities of transportation still remain far from satisfactory, there being only railed track of only 4 miles and two lines of forest-path, but this will be vastly improved when the West Section of the Government Central Railway is completed, as it is to traverse the forest. It is said that in 120 year rotation 700,000 *shakujime* can be obtained every year at the spot, that is about 350,000 *shakujime* as converted timbers to be stored at Nagoya yard. For utilizing the forests satisfactorily than at present an outlay of about *Y.* 2,000,000 will be required in rail track and so forth, but at the same time the receipt will be increased to *Y.* 2,000,000 a year. As yearly expenditurs will not exceed *Y.* 700,000 on the realization of the utilization scheme and net yield to the Crown will then amount to *Y.* 1,300,000 a year.

CAMPHOR.

Champhor is by far the most important item of the subsidiary forest products in Japan, and, in view of the singular position which this stuff occupies in the world, deserves brief description. The world's consumption of this article amounts to about 8 million *kin* (1 *kin*=1⅓ *lb*) per annum, and of that quantity the bulk is supplied by Formosa and Japan proper and by southern China.

Supply and Output of Camphor.

When the camphor monopoly was established in Formosa in 1899, it was thought that the Formosa camphor would rule the market of the world. This prediction has been very much falsified chiefly because the advance of the camphor market on account of the Formosan monopoly has encouraged the refining business in Japan proper and southern China. The supply of the trees in private forests in Japan proper had been nearly exhausted, but driven by the desire of gain people began to dig up abandoned stumps and roots, with the result that the output was trebled or even quadrupled after the monopoly to what it was before. The monopoly rules were extended to Japan proper in '03, but southern China, though producing less refined camphor, still remains to rival the Formosan camphor, and last of all the synthetic camphor appeared to further complicate the situation. The Formosan Government has to modify its policy and in March '08, with the expiration of the term of contract, Messrs. Samuel and Samuels were relieved of the agency, the Government intending to conduct business in London either on its own account or with the help of the Mitsui firm. It is true camphor trees growing in State and Crown forests are still considerable, over 12 millions estimated to yield about 209,959 *shakujime*, but these trees are not always found in easily accessible places and their conversion will not pay at ordinary state of the market. In Formosa camphor trees of not less than a century old are estimated to yield about 2½ million *shakujime* producing 32,000,000 of camphor and 23,360,000 *kin* of oil. As a tree must be over 60 years old to yield a comparatively larger percentage of camphor,

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the supply of trees will be exhausted in a few decades.

Herein comes the necessity of devising some means to extract as paying business the stuff from young twigs and leaves of the trees, as some Japanese chemists have been experimenting for some years past. The Government is earnestly encouraging the planting of young camphor trees and to convert them after they are grown four or five years. Eight provinces in southern Japan are granted a slight aid in this respect. In Formosa about *yen* 50,000 a year is spent by the Government for planting and over 3,000 acres have received planting there. The acreage in Japan proper is about 2,700 acres.

Experiments on Camphor Twigs

So far nothing has yet been done toward turning those experiments to practical purpose but the result of analysis carried out at the Chemical Laboratory of Agricultural College, Imperial University, Tokyo, has been satisfactory.

GAME LAW

Formerly no regular rules existed for the protection of useful birds. The crane was then the only protected bird, chiefly from sentiment of curiosity and amusement. At present 59 species of birds are placed under absolute protection while 16 are protected during the season of laying. The protection does not cover beasts of game. The shooting season extends from Oct. 15th to April 15th of the following year. At one time, when shooting licenses were issued at nominal fees, the number of sportmen was enormous, with necessary evil result as to reproduction of birds, but since the fees were raised the number has markedly fallen off, as shown below.

	License A.	License B.	Total.
1902...	18,835	182,448	201,283
1904...	14,557	116 234	130,791
1906...	4,620	24,745	29,365
1908...	4,975	38,863	43,838
1909	4,977	38,674	43,651

Licenses A. are issued to those who use fire-arms while licenses of class B. are issued to those who adopt other methods of killing or capturing game. Each is of three grades, 1st grade to be issued to those paying income tax of over *yen* 100 or equivalent direct tax, 2nd grade over *yen* 3 and 3rd grade to others. The fee is *yen* 40 for 1st, 20 for 2nd, 5 for 3rd. Game preserves as they exist in the West are few and far between, though there are about 40 common game preserves which have come down from the old regime. The principal game birds are wild ducks, pheasants, grouse, snipe, brown-ear bulbul, dusky ouzel, etc. It should be noted that damage inflicted on crops by insects is roughly estimated at *yen* 10 million a year.

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CHAPTER XVIII

INDUSTRY

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SINCE 1368

Raw Silk. (1870) The first filature in Japan was established by the feudal prince of Mayebashi at Iwagami village, by engaging a Swiss expert; (1872) the Government established a filature at Tomioka, Jōshū, a French export supervising the work, (this was sold to the Mitsui in '93); (1874) Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition brought home a large number of foreign samples of industry; (1876) the first export of raw silk without intervention of foreign merchants made to U.S.A.; (1877) the first Industrial Exhibition was held in Tokyo; (1878) throwning factory, 1st in Japan, was opened at Kanazawa, Kaga; (1880) Government issued Silk Egg Inspection Regulation; (1985) Silk Conditioning House opened at Yokohama.

Spinning. (1870) Spinning Machine was started by the prince of Satsuma at Sakai, Osaka-fu (this was the 2nd jenny installed since the opening, first was set up in 1863 at Kagoshima by the same prince.); (1872) 1st private jenny of ring-frame was opened at Oji; (1877) Silk spinning factory, first in Japan, was established at Shimmachi, Gumma-ken, by Government, three German experts being specially invited for the purpose (this was sold in 1887 to the Mitsui); (1878) Government ordered from Manchester two machines of 2,000 spindles each (one started work in '81 at Ohira village, Mikawa; was sold in '86 to Shinoda Naokata, the other was set up at Kami-no-se village, Hiroshima-ken, in '81, to be sold to the local office the following year and then by the latter to the local-*shigoku*); (1879) Government purchased 20 jennies (1 from England and 19 constructed at the Public Works Dep't) and sold them between 80 and 81 at 10 years' instalment without interest to businessmen in Osaka, Miye, Shizuoka, etc.; (1890) contract was entered into between Japanese spinners and Messrs. Tata & Co., Bombay, for direct supply of raw cotton; (1895) Import duty on raw cotton was abolished; (1896) Gassed yarn was first produced in Japan.

Weaving and Dyeing. (1871) Cotton flannel was first produced at Wakayama; (1872) jacquards and pattan were first introduced to Kyoto which sent its weavers to Lyon in that year for investigation of foreign weaving; (1873) Isuke Date, a master weaver of Kyoto, was sent to the Vienna Exhibition to investigate fabrics and art of weaving; (1875) a weaving shop was started at Kyoto by the local government and students were taught western style of weaving; (1875) aniline dye stuff began to be introduced about this

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time, and its imperfect use at various weaving centre caused a degeneration of the art; a dyeing shop was estrblished in Kyoto and western style of dyeing was taught for the first time; (1877) jacquards were first constructed in Japan; the Kyoto local government sent its students to Lyon to study dyeing (some others were also sent in 1880); (1879) the art of muslin printing was devised by Shinzaburō Horikawa of Osaka; (1884) *Habutaye* was first exported to America by weavers of Kiryu (followed by export of figured habutaye in '85; (1888) the Law relating to Patents, Designs and Trade-mark was promulgated for the first times; (1889) Five pieces of the Japanese gobelins sent to the Paris World Exhibition won gold medals; (1895) shirtings, sheetings etc. began about this time to be produced at home and exported abroad; (1896) the first muslin factory was established in Osaka.

Ceramics and Glass. (1870) Dr. Wagner, German expert, was engaged by the Saga fief; (1875) Chinjukan revived Satsuma ware; (1876) Government purchased the glass factory at Shinagawa and engaged an English expert to produce flint glass; (1877) European style furnace was first set up at the government laboratory; (1883) the Shimada glass (1st private) factory was established at Osaka; (1884) the Gov. factory was converted into a private concern; (1888) copper lithograph was successfully applied for practical purpose at Toki, Mino; (1908) the Japan Faience Co. was started in Kanazawa, Kaga.

Matches. (1875) Safety-matches were first produced by Mr. Shimizu in Tokyo (he was sent to France by Gov. in '73 to study civil engineering.); (1870) 1st match factory established by him under state aid; first export to China; 1st match factory established same year at Kobe-Hyogo (largest centre in Japan.); (1880) import of foreign matches practically stopped.

Fancy-matting. (1878) M. Isozaki, mat-maker of Okayama-ken, first produced a brocade mat modelled on Ceylon matting; (1881) matting was first exported to England, Hamburg, '84; U.S.A. '85; (1886) figured matting was invented in Okayama.

Straw-braid. (1874) Straw-braids exported for the first time to U.S.A.; (1879) breaching process with sulphurics acid introduced; (1884) industry introduced into Takahashi, Bitchu, now principal center of the goods; (1891) dyeing braids in various colors instead of blue alone as before was devised.

Printing-paper. (1874) First Western style paper mill was established in Tokyo by engaging an English expert; (1875) Government paper-mill was started at Oji; (1876) The Japan Paper Making Co. for making pulp with rags and straw began to turn out pulp (Co. was organized by Walsh and eleven other foreigners; it was dissolved as soon as tariff was enforced in U.S.A. and purchased by Walsh).

Shipbuilding. (1871) the first ship of the Naval Yard at Yokohama was completed (the Tokugawa Gov. started work in 1866); Nagasaki Yard was transferred to the Government (it was established in 1860 by the Tokugawa); Government purchased the Hyogo Yard (it was established by capitalists of Kanazawa); (1876) Ishikawajima Yard (est. by the Prince of Mito prior to the Restoration and transferred to the Government) was sold, being the first private yard modelled on foreign style; (1881) The Osaka Iron works was established by an English naval constructor who was int he service of the Japanese Navy; (1884) the Nagasaki Shipyard lented to the Mitsubishi and afterward sold to it; (1886) Shipbuilding Encouragement Law carried into effect; (1898) The Hitachi-maru, largest steamer (6,000 tons) thus far built at home, was completed at the Mitsubishi Shipyard at Nagasaki.

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Government Encouragement and Protection

Many of the new industries dating from the advent of the new regime owe their inception to encouragement and protection of the Government. Spinning industry, (cotton and silk) filature, shipbuilding, cement, glass factory, safety-match, gas-work, brick-making, power loom weaving, and some others are all traceable to the Government inception Between 1880, when the regulations for selling Government property were enacted, and 1893, when the Tomioka filature was sold to the Mitsui family, most of the Government factories were sold to private individuals. At present, besides certain special industries which are run as State monopolies from financial consideration, and several works maintained to supply military stores, the only undertakings conducted by the Government are a printing office, steel foundry and also mint.

Factory and Domestic Industries

Broadly classified, the Japanese industry may be divided into factory industry and domestic industry, the former conducted according to the Western system and utilizing one or another kind of motors. The domestic system industry is indigenous while motor-using manufactures mostly date from the beginning of His Majesty's reign, and especially after the Japan-China and the later wars. The modern manufactures aim in producing goods the supply of which previously came from abroad. The Government attitude to these two branches of industry are quite different, supervision and control being the principal business toward factory manufactures while protection is the chief aim for family industry. The control of factories is chiefly in the shape of local administration rules concerning buildings. Factory law, though frequently proposed by the authorities, still remains unenacted. As measures for extending protection to domestic industry there are a direct pecuniary help from the central authorities, the loan of machines, etc., that of loaning improved power looms to weavers and dyers being the most conspicuous instance in this conection. Provincial authorities are similarly helpful to various industries carried on in their own jurisdiction. Encouragement in the shape of training schools, experimental laboratories, ambulant lectures and inspectors, also co-operative organizations may also be mentioned.

Peculiar Features of Japanese Industry

Japan industry stands in strong contrast compared with Occidental industry. This contrast is especially conspicuous in the absence, as yet, of skilled labor, as the term is understood in Europe and America; in the prominent part which female operatives play in the general economy; and perhaps in the relatively insignificant position which iron occupies. When it is remembered that it is from the Japan-China War of 1894–5 that many of the leading factory industries date, and that not few of them are considerably later, it is not to be wondered at that Japan still lack skilled artisans. Even when they exist, as in Government arsenals and steel foundry or some ship building yards, they are by no means as efficient as their Occidental prototypes in *per capita* output and perhaps in the quality of the work. Though Japanese skilled laborers almost command equal wages as those of Europe, it may broadly be stated that as to

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per capita output, two to three Japanese skilled artisans correspond to one foreign. On the other hand, when the comparison is made in handicraft, and especially between female operatives of the two opposing sides, the relative position is reversed. One Japanese female operative can easily turn out a work which requires in the West $\frac{1}{3}$ or even $\frac{1}{2}$ hands. This defty hand work by female operatives may indeed be regarded as materially contributing towards the success of many of the leading industries of Japan. Sericulture and silk-reeling, cotton spinning, habutaye and other woven goods, teapicking, straw or chip braids, etc. are practically depended on female labors. In one sense, therefore, Japanese industries, as they exist at present, may be considered as women's industries, as the Occidental may be regarded as men's or machine industries. But an industry depending on female labours has this pecuriality, viz., that is not compatible with factory system, and can thrive best on domestic plan. Cotton spinning is perhaps notable exception of female labor collected in any large number. Generally speaking, it is in industries which admit of being carried on independently at separate homes by housewives and mothers that skilled female labor is seen to the best advantage, as in the case of silk manufacturing, straw braid etc. As operatives of family industries, Japanese women show an efficiency rarely reached by their foreign sisters. It should be noted in this connection that the traditional custom of attaching special importance to family system at the expense of individualism may militate against the freer development of factory industries in Japan. Lack of sufficient supply of iron and steel works qualified to turn out machines also lies in the way of this development. For a nation possessing some 60 million souls, as Japan does, the presence of only one steel foundry, and that run by the Government and at enormous loss, can hardly be regarded as a sign that factory industry has a bright future. This state of affairs may be materially improved when the steel enterprise just started in Hokkaido as an Anglo-Japanese joint undertaking is fully realized.

INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Absolutely speaking agriculture may probably surpass as to investment three other divisions of enterprises, trade, manufacture and transporation, but speaking of organized companies alone the order as to relative amount of investment is trade, transportation, industry and agriculture. When banking is excluded from trade the order is transportation, industry, trade and agriculture. Details may be seen in the chapter of Trade.

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT

Year.	No. of Cos.	Gross Capital. (1,000 *yen*).	Paid up Capital. (1,000 *yen*).	Reserves. (1,000 *yen*).
1898	2,164	183,957	127,066	11,642
1899	2,253	222,674	147,183	13,467
1900	2,554	216,767	158,851	17,697
1901	2'477	219,350	166,293	24,057
1902	2,427	222,121	173,232	20,794
1903	2,441	214,404	170,146	29,956
1904	2,384	210,509	162,836	27,873

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1905	2,449	—	189,414	45,626
1906	2,545	—	267,118	64,521
1907	2,847	—	381,815	64,564
1908	3,065	—	440,857	73,286

The steady progress that had been going on till about 1900 suffered a temporary check owing to the collapse of some unsound establishments which were created during the feverish days succeeding the Japan-China war.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT

Spinning business absorbs the largest amount of paid up capital, followed by mining, electric light and shipbuilding. The kind of industries that absorb capital of *yen* 500,000 paid up capital and above, and the amount of investment are as follows for 1907 and '8 :—

Kind.	No. of Company.		Paid up Capital (1,000 *yen*).	
	'07	'08	'07	'08
Cotton spinning	37	31	51,486	52,519
Mining and Metallurgical... ...	56	61	31,517	49,890
Electric lamps	103	114	42,294	51,716
Shipbuilding	16	17	12,315	13,062
Petroleum boring	27	27	23,347	23,424
Paper mills	56	51	17,516	17,752
Gas...	9	18	13,413	18,276
Coal mining...	43	48	34,502	41,929
Spinning (not cotton)	5	7	12,912	15,069
Sugar refining	9	7	10,296	9,213
Raw silk	273	292	4,446	4,383
Sake brewing	257	272	5,090	5,707
Cement...	21	23	8,236	11,001
Beer brewing	4	4	9,199	9 709
Cords and Nets	19	18	1,463	1,553
Chemical stuffs	21	18	6,783	5,958
Fertilizers	51	53	5,983	7,373
Tissues, woollen...	11	8	5,815	5,582
Leathers	15	16	3,179	3,475
Vinegar, Soy, and "Miso" ...	137	154	5,979	7,044
Printing and Type Foundry ...	100	101	3,760	3 349
Tissues, Silk...	53	64	3,164	3,935
Bricks and Tiles...	56	54	4,236	3,854
Oils	30	28	2,795	2,699
Grain cleaning	107	129	1,367	3,007
Copper and Iron works	37	42	4,534	12,529
Rolling stocks	4	4	1,483	1,572
Flax and hempen threads ...	3	2	42	22
Salt	32	28	4,372	2,463
Knit works	13	16	598	436
Tissues, cotton	99	119	2,599	3,506
Ice	22	28	1,148	2,088

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Tissues (other)	57	73	1,385	1,163
Cokes	8	8	211	256
Dyeing and bleaching	54	51	2,395	1,599
Milling	32	23	4,167	3,951
Matches and match-sticks ...	37	32	4,062	2,577
Porcelains and Earthen-wares ..	36	40	613	876

It may be noted that of the 40 kinds of industrial activities above enumerated the greater part has been started since the throwing open of the country to foreign commerce. Those industries existing from olden time are sugar refining, raw silk manufacture, *sake* and soy, weaving of various sorts except woolen fabric, papers and paper-ware, tanning, tile-making, dyeing, tobacco, salt-refining, oil making, ceramics, mining and quarry.

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES

To mention leading districts containing companies each with over *yen* 3,000 000 p.u. we have for 1908.

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital. (in *yen* 1,000).		No. of Cos.	Paid up capital. (in *yen* 1,000).
Aichi	234	11,318	Niigata ...	95	26,408
Fukuoka ...	58	10,421	Okayama ...	73	3,708
Hokkaido ...	88	42,291	Osaka	299	54,214
Hyogo ...	179	20,923	Shizuoka ...	97	3,025
Kanagawa.	56	8,903	Tokyo ...	43	182,268
Kyoto... ...	91	18,138	Wakayama.	33	3,488
Miyé	58	9,609			

FACTORIES AND ITS EMPLOYEES

	No. of factories.			No. of Operatives employed.		
	Run by motive power.	Run by manual power.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1898	2,964	4,121	7,085	177,632	234,573	412,205
1899	2,305	4,394	6,699	158,793	264,378	423,171
1900	2,388	4,896	7,284	164,712	257,307	422,019
1901	2,764	4,485	7,349	167,904	265,909	433,813
1902	2,991	4,830	7,321	185,621	313,266	498,890
1903	3,741	4,533	8,274	182,404	301,435	483,839
1904	4,000	5,234	9,234	207,951	318,264	526,215
1905	4,335	5,441	9,776	240,288	347,563	587,851
1906	4,656	5,705	10,361	242,944	369,233	612,177
1907	5,207	5,731	10,938	257,356	385,936	643,292
1908	5,617	5,773	11,390	248,751	400,925	649,676

Note :—For 1908 kind of motive powers is as follows :—

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		No. of Engines.	No. of Horse power.
Steam		6,190	** 268,401
Gas		508	7,673
Petroleum		767	4,958
Water wheel	Turbines	88	31,433
	Pelton's	53	18,086
	Japanese	2,123	3,860
Dynamo		703	* 37,445
Motor		2,019	† 44,841

** Besides, there are 2090 Kilowatts and 1,177 pounds.
* Besides, there are 370 Amperes, 928 Volts, and 45,677 Kilowatts.
† Besides, there are 313 Amperes, 279,431 Kilowatts, 1,700 Volts, and 70 pounds.

KIND OF FACTORIES

Kind of Enterprises.	Factories run by motors.	Factories not by motors.	Employees (Daily average.)
Textile Industry.			
Filature	2,352	417	166,800
Spinning	171	30	80,065
Weaving	684	2,452	119,892
Braiding	46	104	5,024
Machinery.			
Machine making	288	44	25,441
Shipbuilding	20	21	11,796
Tools and Implements	173	118	10,927
Casting	75	68	3,664
Chemical.			
Ceramics	118	523	23,081
Paper-making	73	55	8,196
Dycing	55	119	6,550
Leather	3	11	300
Explosives	50	180	19,225
Artificial Manures	26	3	1,457
Drugs	58	55	4,567
Others	43	29	2,393
Food and Drinking.			
Brewing	136	629	16,381
Sugar-refining	9	3	1,250
Tobacco-manufacture	105	23	16,730
Tea-curing	30	7	3,168
Lemonade, Ice, Mineral waters	18	2	490
Cleaning of Grains and Flour	88	4	1,954

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Confectionery	22	25	1,121
Canning, etc.	21	20	1,043
Others	29	57	1,736
Miscellaneous.			
Printing	223	125	16,882
Paper Ware	10	57	2,812
Wood and Bamboo Ware	270	144	13,382
Leather goods	8	18	1,283
Feather Ware	8	17	2,459
Reeds and Straw-plait Ware ...	5	71	5,206
Stone Industry	9	10	615
Lacquer Ware	—	19	356
Others	65	222	10,832
Special Workshops.			
Electricity	29	1	1,343
Metallurgy	156	78	49,179
Coal	81	5	7,901
Gas	8	—	471
Total	5,617	5,773	649,676

LEADING INDUSTRIES

Spinning Industry

Spinning being the most important new industry of Japan deserves description at some length. The first cotton mill in Japan was established in 1862 at Kagoshima by Prince Seihin Shimadzu, but it was about 15 years later that, both the Government and people began to pay serious attention to this industry. It was time that they should, as cotton goods and yarns that arrived in Japan had constituted about that period nearly one-third of the total volume of imports. Cotton mills began to be started in quick succession, especially in and around the city of Osaka, until in 1889 about 215,000 spindles were registered, while at the end of 1908 the total number of spindles in actual operation stood at nearly 1½ million, and judging from the present indications 2,000,000 will be operating in a near future The production of yarns that was only 16,000 bales of 400 lbs. each in 1886 grew to 69,000 bales in 1889 and to 755,000 bales in 1899. The output in 1908 reached the unprecedented total of 983,000 bales. To give a general idea as to the earnings and financial condition of the industry, it may be mentioned that the total profit during the period of six years ending December 1908 (i.e. 1902-'08), with an average total capital of *Y.* 36,548,478, has been *Y.* 65,265,427, equal to nearly 3 % per annum. The total reserve and balance carried forward stood at the modest amount of *Y.* 3,000,000 only six years ago, and now they amount to *Y.* 26,000,000, showing a sound condition of the industry. Japanese yarns have in China a very promissing market, though with Indian yarns to compete the export to China has not recently made so striking a progress as might naturally be thought considering the various

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advantages which Japan possesses in the trade with China. The first export to China occurred in 1890, but it was mainly samples, the amount having only 31 bales. The figures been rose in 1899 to 340,000 bales, the highest water mark thus for recorded, for subsequently the amount has fallen to about 250,000 bales on an average.

Existing Condition

Raw cotton used comes from India, U.S.A. and China, the three varieties being suitably mixed. The use of this mixed material is considered peculiar for Japanese mills. Yarns produced are generally of coarser counts, those of Nos. 16 and 20 occupying about one-half of the total output. This predominance of coarser yarns is due to the relatively low standard of living in Japan and China, and because weaving in the two countries is still much depended on hand-looms. Of the total output about 70% are consumed at home and 30 exported to China and Korea. On the other hand the import now figures as an insignificant item of about five or six thousand bales of gassed yarns, and even this may disappear when the gassed yarn business which is lately demanding the attention of our spinners attains a proper progress. Apart from the coarseness of Japan made yarns, one serious defect of the production is lack of uniformity in quality, yarns of same count differing much in size of filament, etc. according to mills. The defect is attributed to lack of skill of operators and also to overworking of machineries. It is in view of this defect that Japanese cotton mills are obliged to combine spinning and weaving at the same time. Of the mills now numbering about 30, those that stand at the top are the Kanegafuchi, Fuji, Miye, Settsu, Osaka Gôdô, Osaka Boseki, Nippon Boseki, Nippon Seifu, and Tokyo Calico. There are several others which though smaller in scope, appear to rest on better financial basis. The Nippon Boseki is conspicuous as being the only mill as yet which produces finer yarns only. The Tokyo Calico devotes itself to producing calico and finer cotton stuff, the Nippon Seifu has cotton flannels as it sole business, the Osaka Gôdô produces yarns only. Other mills are at once spinners and weaves.

Silk Spinning

Silk spinning is carried on principally by such leading mills as the Kangegafuchi and Fuji, though the aggregate spindles still remain at the modest figures of about 30,000. Waste cocoons used as material are produced annually about *Y.* 10,000,000 worth, of which less than one half is utilized at home for spinning purpose, the rest going to France and other places. The silk spinned yarns produced at home do not yet exceed *Y.* 8,000,000, but this output is likely to be increased several fold in a near future, as several mills are adding the number of silk spindles. Mr. Wada's (of Fuji Mill) invention, only lately patented, for simplifying the process of spinning by dispensing with the tedious drying of cocoons, is expected to go a long way for pushing this spinning business. Silk spinned yarns are now largely exported to India and are encroaching upon the field previously occupied by European production.

Statistics

The development since 1893 may be seen from the following quinquennial returns.

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	Average daily working spindles.	Output bale.	Export bale.	Import bale.
1893	381,781	222,224	1,053	64,681
1898	1,027,817	698,885	229,445	53,099
1903	1,290,347	801,638	307,201	3,539
1908	1,416,841	801,491	167,842	4,552
1909	1,707,725	793,065	164,145	—

Capital, Reserves, Operatives etc.

Year.	Number of mills.	Capital invested. (Y. 1,000.)	Profit. (Y. 1000.)	Reserve. (Y. 1000.)	Daily average of working spindles. piece. (in 1,000.)	Daily average of male hands.	Daily average of female hands.	Working hours per day.
1903 ...	76	34,405	3,477	5,618	1,290	13,160	57,166	20
1904 ...	74	34,699	4,513	6,886	1,306	10,967	52,115	20
1905 ...	78	36,991	17,421	15,203	1,402	12,183	53,728	20
1906 ...	83	40,112	18,496	21,239	1,441	13,032	59,281	22
1907 ...	83	55,284	19,102	26,306	1,500	14,879	62,001	21
1908 ...	86	52,417	—	—	1,403	15,265	58,960	21

Leading Districts of Cotton Spinning. (1908)

	No. of Mill.	Capital invested. (1,000 *yen*).	Daily average of working spindles.	Operators. (Daily average).	Production of Yarn. *kwan.*
Aichi	7	156	114,158	6,472	3,756,256
Hyogo	6	1,817	136,803	6,528	5,154,880
Miye	4	5,877	67,843	3,440	2,327,648
Okayama ...	9	860	109,894	5,321	3,907,152
Osaka	20	14,625	462,390	22,118	13,877,841
Shizuoka ...	2	75	42,313	1,887	425,233
Tokyo	5	20,721	180,331	13,272	2,848,689

Leading Cotton Spinning Companies. (1910, 1st half.)

Name of Co.	Locality.	Paid-up Capital (in Y.1000).	No. of spindles (ring & mule M).	Reserves. (in *yen* 1,000).	No. of Looms.	Dividend (Per annum).
Amagasaki,	Osaka ...	... 950	67,000	1,800	200	30%
Fukushima,	do. ...	...1,200	—	360	—	14%
*Fuji Gassed,	Tokyo.	10,000	289,000	2,256	659	12%
*Kanegafuchi,	do.	...9,905	311,000	6,136	10,94	14%
*Kenshi,	Kyoto ...	...5,762	—	428	—	4%
Kishiwada, Osaka ('09, 11)	... ...	... 756	65,000	927	—	30%

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*Miye, Ise	5,877	250,000	3,510	4,272	12%
Naigwai, Osaka ...	1,562	—	1,741	—	12%
*Nippon, do.... ...	2,750	—	1,160	89	—
		10,000			
*Nippon Shirting, Kyoto.	3,298	—	766	—	—
		—			
*Nisshin, Tokyo ...	3,500	67,000	36	—	5%
*Osaka, Osaka	4,062	142,000	1,500	4,510	12%
*Osaka-Gōdō, Osaka	2,400	132,000	790	—	20%
Sakai, do.	450	—	334	—	14%
*Shimotsuke, Tochigi	1,500	—	60	—	17%
		—			
*Settsu, Osaka	1,735	150,000	2,600	—	20%
*Temma, do.	850	13, 00	165	756	85%
*Tokyo, Tokyo	741	107,000	163	250	7%
		—			
Wakayama, Kii	900	31,000	231	—	10%
*Wakayama Shirting do.	700	19,000	221	752	16%

Of the above those marked with a star (*) are encumbered with loans as follows. (at the and of I half year, 1910)

	Amount of Loan.		Amount of Loan.
Fuji Gassed	2,500,000	Osaka	2,000,000
Kanegafuchi	3,170,000	Osaka Godo	1,000,000
Kenshi	4,000,000	Shimotsuke	115,000
Miye	206,000	Settsu	700,000
Nippon	1,000,000	Temma	250,000
Nippon Shirting	3,726,000	Tokyo	1,845,000
Nisshin	230,000	Wakayama Shirting ...	550,000

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The high standard of progress to which the weaving industry, especially dyeing and embroidery, attained at one time during the peaceful period of Tokugawa regime, suffered temporary check, first by the enforcement of Puritanic sumptuary rules by the same government, then by the national disturbance before and after the Restoration, and also the civil war of 1877. The arrival of cheaper and finer-looking foreign fabrics from Europe did aggravate the already hard condition of Japanese weavers. With the restoration of tranquility and as new order of things began to settle itself, the weavers lost no time to adapt themselves to new surroundings. They began to produce on one hand fabrics suitable to foreign markets and on the other cotton flannel, shirtings and others for home consumption. This two-sided progress has been very active since the Japan-China and also the later wans.

According to the latest returns published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, there are over 507,000 weaving houses and establishments, 783,100 looms including 37,600 which are worked by machine, and 758,200 operators. The total production of fabrics is estimated at no less than 230,000,000 *yen*, as described below.

The same statistics state that the total value of silk fabrics manufactured per annum amounts to over 34,500,000 *yen*. Of these *habutae* is the most important fabric in export trade, oc-

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cupying one half of the whole textile exports, and deserves description at some length. *Kaiki, chirimen* (crape), *kohaku*, etc. are also exported more or less. Until several years ago 2,000,000 worth of *kaiki* was shipped abroad yearly, but since then owing to deterioration, the amount fell off to only about one tenth. *Chirimen* retains a steady market abroad, being exported to the amount of some 300,000 *yen* per year; *kohaku*, especially a lighter kind commonly called tafetta, has a bright future, and its export amounted to over 537,000 *yen* in 1908. As for other kinds of silk fabrics, they are mostly for domestic market, and generally produced by women by hand-machines as domestic work. The art has rather degraded, in comparison with what it was during the halcyon days of the Tokugawa regency, though in costly fabrics as satin, silk crape, brocade produced at Nishijin (Kyoto) Kiryu, Ashikaga and some others, a remarkable improvement has been attained during recent years.

Silk-Cotton Fabrics

Although they are of comparatively recent origin, demand has grown quite large owing to low price, the yearly production amounting to over 25,689,000 *yen* in value. They are chiefly intended for consumption at home. Of those exported, silk-and-cotton satin manufactured at Kyoto and Kiryu, is the most important.

Cotton Fabrics

The cotton goods business has, in contrast to silk industry, undergone a striking modification since the opening of the country for foreign trade, for reasons outlined before. It should be noted that this change required a similar change in cotton spinning, for coarse yarns which were formerly produced by hand machine were unfit for weaving finer cotton goods such as imported from abroad. The rise of cotton spinning industry and the appearance of large factories supplies a new chapter in the industrial history of Japan, this industry being in Japan the first innovation based on Western method. Those mills were soon able to supply home demand for common cotton fabrics, and next to export their production to Korea, China and South Sea islands. Though a majority of cotton mills combine spinning and weaving, this dual business is especially marked in the Osaka Boseki and Miye Boseki, etc. T-cloth, cotton flannel, shirtings, sheetings and cotton tissues produced by Japanese cotton reach to about 74,000,000 yards per annum. Foreign markets consume about *Y.* 16,000,000, increase of 5 or 6 times compared with what was ten years ago. On the other hand for finer and lighter sorts of cotton fabrics, Japan is still depended on foreign supply, some 18,000,000 *yen* worth of goods having been imported in 1908. Since the Russo-Japanese War, most cotton mills have begun to pay greater attention to producing finer yarns and finer cotton goods, as calico and so forth. It was with this object that in 1906 the Tokyo Calico Co. and the Nippon Seifu Co. expanded their scope: Cotton velvet is also being manufactured, though on a small scale, in Kyoto and Shiga prefectures. On the whole, the future of cotton industry in this country may be said as very promising.

Woolen Fabrics

The first woolen factory started in Japan was the present Sejnu factory, established about 1877 as an experimental work by the Government, and transferred in 1890 to the absolute control of the War Office. Soon after seve-

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ral woolen factories were erected by private capitalists at Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, etc. Inadequate supply of raw material and want of skill and experience hampered the progress of the new industry, and with import goods to compete, all these factories were reduced to a hard strait. Even at present the success of this industry is at best partial. The principal woolen goods produced in Japan are inferior cloths for soldiers, policemens and school boys' uniforms, blankets, flannels, shawls, and also mousseline-de-laine. Broadly stated, woolen factories in Japan may be classified into those producing mousseline-de-laine and others turning out coarse woolen fabrics. The factories under first category are a new feature of only a recent origin, created to supply the growing demand for printed mousse-de-laine. There are five principal companies, viz. Osaka Mous'ne Co., Tokyo, Toyo, Jomo, and Matsui, running 3,050 looms and capable to produce 305,000 pieces per month. There are some other Cos. which produce this fabric along with others, and also individual mousselaine weavers. Their looms total about 500. The annual consumption at home is estimated at about *Y.* 9,000,000 worth, so that when fully operated the 3,500 looms in Japan can produce more than enough to supply home demand. Export has very much fallen off and amounts to about *Y.*2,000,000 chiefly in bleached form, designed for other finer stuffs. For wool tops we are practically depended on foreign supply. the amount in 1909 being *Y.*6,044,683, chiefly from England and Germany.

Hemp Fabrics.

The first hemp spinning mill was established at Omi province in 1886, with the aid of the Government. Afterwards several factories of the kind were opened in Hokkaido, Osaka, etc., but all these, after some years of varied fortune, have been amalgamated into the present Imperial Hemp Industry Co., the sole establishment of the kind now in Japan. The company produces excellent coarse fabrics such as canvas, sackcloth, etc.; and also sheeting, napkin, linen etc.; but in the manufacture of finer stuffs used for handkerchiefs, etc., the company still lacks the necessary art and experience. It should be added that in the production of fabrics known from olden time as *Jofu*, etc., the demand is declining.

"Habutae"

The first export of *habutae* took place about half a century ago by a merchant of Kiryu. At that time Kiryu and Ashikaga were the only places producing *habutae* for export, but as the textile was not yet suited for foreign taste, the export was insignificant. With the increase of demand for this light stuff many other places began to produce it. Most of them have given up this particular industry, and at present it is principally produced at Fukui. Kawamata, Ishikawa, etc. Kawamata and Ishikawa are noted for lighter stuff and Fukui and others for heavier sort. The growth of export is something striking, for what was only about *Y.* 800,000 in 1890 jumped up to ten fold in 1895, to twenty-eight fold in 1900, and to no less than *Y.* 37,500,000 in 1904. This was the high water mark, brought about chiefly by excessive export in anticipation of the late war. Partly to this over-stocking, also to the complaint as to deterioration of quality, and especially in consequence of increase of duty lately in U. S. A. and France where the fabrics were largely shipped, the export has subsequently declined. In order to better meet the

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increasing demand, the business that was formerly a subsidiary work of farmers' family has began recently to be conducted on a regular factory basis. At present special types of power-looms are largely employed, and they have more than doubled the productive power, while lessening the expense by 20 per cent. According to the investigation made in March 1908, there were over 47,500 looms of which 4,890 were power-looms. With the invention of power-looms, factories were established one after another, and at present there are 109 of such establishments out of 8,378 houses engaged in weaving *habutae*. According to the investigation of the Japan Silk Export Guild in Yokohama, the amount of export during a few years past, classified by districts, are as follows:—

Value (in 1,000 *yen*)

	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08
Fukui	21,745	13,229	16,601	12,989	15,857
Ishikawa	13,355	9,651	11,744	11,232	11,346
Toyama	3,299	1,889	2,090	1,347	1,346
Nagano	155	110	125	130	140
Kiryu	1,420	774	630	422	650
Ashikaga	35	—	—	—	—
Kawamata	2,089	2,598	3,890	3,318	2,899
Fukushima	1,033	1,170	1,076	774	529
Uzen	663	552	828	806	916
Miyagi	—	—	305	281	301
Total	43,771	29,989	37,363	31,302	33,953

WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS' OPERATIVES AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS

	Weaving houses.	Looms.	Operators.	Value. (in *Y.*1,000).
1903	385,983	624,095	638,358	138,286
1904	397,912	620,845	621,723	130,196
1905	448,611	734,809	769,491	154,587
1906	463,165	736,828	792,491	210,355
1907	489,926	783,695	758,505	228,240
1908	507,451	783,155	758,279	230,135

LEADING WEAVING DISTRICTS (1)

Prefecture	Weaving houses.	Looms. Machine.	Looms. Hand.	Operatives.
Aichi	36,463	6,282	50,785	51,688
Ehime	56,646	522	65,316	67,331
Fukui	7,605	570	27,034	28,282
Fukuoka	8,925	26	31,175	31,438
Fukushima	8,248	1,205	12,486	14,855
Gifu	35,261	201	13,358	14,620
Gumma	4,910	336	40,022	45,083
Hyogo	—	3,917	7,457	10,663
Ishikawa	8,116	793	24,880	24,786
Kyoto	10,870	1,732	26,508	22,640

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Miye	5,706	1,434	7,807	8,678
Niigata	27,542	2,072	39,480	39,120
Okayama	16,918	642	20,747	21,818
Saitama...	35,409	617	50,041	54,415
Shiga	10 824	190	7,121	10,689
Shizuoka	4,476	2,390	8,306	10,611
Tochigi	21,847	153	35,675	—
Tokyo	5,433	738	9,338	12,896
Toyama	3,460	417	6,643	7,360
Wakayama	10,047	1,842	41,381	25,674
Yamanashi	10,833	57	14,717	15,073

Leading Weaving Districts (2)

Value (in *Y.* 1,000)

	Silk fabrics.	Silk & cotton mixed.	Cotton fabrics.	Hempen fabrics.	Woolen fabrics.
Aichi	740	3,139	13,503	2	221
Ehime	40	14,635	6,788	—	—
Fukui	19,036	156	275	229	—
Fukuoka	1,649	5	2921	—	—
Fukushima	4,147	2	353	3	8
Gifu	2,749	934	1,458	3	—
Gumma	11,311	4,415	935	—	221
Hyogo	52	113	3,000	114	1,445
Ishikawa	10,520	159	190	103	—
Kyoto	16,8 0	6,791	2,979	5	18
Miye	121	143	6,618	9	—
Niigata	6,056	439	1,909	129	—
Okayama	1	467	3,996	—	—
Osaka	96	10	13,619	113	3,698
Saitama	3,745	456	7,071	—	—
Shiga	1,581	04	700	1,358	—
Shizuoka	28	237	2,989	59	—
Tochigi	1,009	6,201	5,069	255	—
Toyama	1,277	97	1,488	359	—
Tokyo	7,127	600	2,489	6	5,569
Wakayama	—	—	9,677	—	—
Yamanashi	4,366	2	20	—	—

Production (Value)

(in *Y.* 1,000)

	Silk fabrics.	Silk & cotton mixed.	Cotton.	Hempen.	Woolen.
1903	36,710	13,459	45,945	2,134	4,280
1904	45,503	9,933	50,651	2,044	6,760
1905	60,384	15,371	72,844	3,528	10,047
1906	93,606	20,253	86,474	3,390	6,630
1907	94,564	24,101	103,590	3,242	19,851
1908	83,928	24,322	88,105	2,456	11,595

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MACHINE-CONSTRUCTION

The notable mechanical engineering enterprises started before the great Restoration of 1868 were a shipbuildingyard started at Ishikawajima (Tokyo) by the Lord of Mito, an iron foundry at Nagasaki and a dockyard at Yokosuka, both by the Tokugawa government. The Imperial Government has adopted a similar policy of establishing mechanical and industrial factories in order to furnish models and stimulate private enterprises, as briefly referred to in the introductory remark of this chapter. It was not long before people were able to conduct mechanical factories of their own, and to devise various ingenious inventions and implements. The enactment in 1885 of the regulations for protecting industrial property supplied an additional impetus to this tendency, and not a few inventions of which any nation may be proud have been devised by Japanese people. It must be admitted at the same time that in machine construction Japan is hampered by serious draw-backs, viz., insufficient supply of iron, lack of skilled laborers and unequalled competition with machine constructions in Europe and America. Nevertheless machines produced at home now represent represent respectable value, though the volume of imports is incomparably greater.

Export

The movement during the last few years is shown below, value Y. 1,000, the imports consisting of machines, nails, bar and rod irons, rails, other irons and steel, rolling-stock and steamships.

	1909	1908	1907	1906	1,905
Nails	2,686	3,122	3,548	2,620	2,609
Rails	1,542	5,071	3,828	2,216	942
Bars and Rods	3,8[illegible]8	6,425	8,119	5,729	7,197
Machines	20,301	34,271	37,699	18,705	20,923
Other Irons etc.	12,235	15,433	20,807	16,468	18,771
Rolling-stock	1,378	3,683	2,933	2,913	4,376
Steamships	270	2,347	3,024	1,742	7,660
Total	24,304	70,355	68,961	50,396	62,[illegible]82

N. B.—The items do not tally with the respective totals owing to omission of figures in the last three units.

The export list is far poorer and chiefly consists of telephone apparatus, printing machines, pumps, cotton gins, etc. the progress is nevertheless creditable, when it is remembered that before 1900 the average export did not much surpass *yen* 100,000, and it was only in 1889 that machines first appeared on custom returns with the paltry sum of only *yen* 3,449. Absence of export of steamships to China in 1909 is responsible for the sudden decrease in the volume of export.

	1909	1908	1907	1906	1906
Yen. . .	1,804,632	6,831,002	7,060,748	3,839,871	3,184,293

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Output and Demand of Machines

In view of absence of reliable statistics only approximate estimate can be made as to the demand of machines in Japan. The import of iron in various shapes is about *yen* 3,000,000 a year, while the home production of the same is about *yen* 10,000,000. It being roughly estimated by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce that about *yen* 25,000,000 worth of iron is required in architectural and ship-building purposes, the remaining *yen* 15,000,000 worth may be considered as wanted for machine construction. In finished shape the value may be estimated at between *yen* 20,000,000 and 30,000,000. Adding to the figures the amount of imports, the yearly requirement of machines may be put at between sixty and seventy millions, including exports. Japan may be said to be still in inception stage as to the use and construction of machines, and the future of this industry, especially in conjunction with the possible demand in neighboring countries, may be said as being exceedingly hopeful.

Machine Construction as it exists

Another serious drawback clogging the progress of this industry in Japan is the multiplicity of orders and difficulty of specializing work on the part of factories. Comparative high tariff on raw materials and low rate on machines is another thing militating against the prosperity of the industry. When this inequality is removed by the revision of Treaties to be effected, in 1911, a better day may be expected for machine construction.

Apart from Government arsenals and shipbuilding yards, Government and private, machine shops now in Japan are generally devoted to turning out railway locos and carriages, bridges and steam-engines, lather, electric motors and apparatus, weaving, printing, spinning and sewing machines etc.

The locomotive building is chiefly confined to Government railway works at Kobe and Omiya, and the first attempt was made in 1893. So far a little over 100 have been constructed, but the purchase of foreign locos being cheaper, the work has not made any particular progress. For carriages and parts there are the Nippon Rolling Stock Co. in Nagoya, Amano Iron Works in Tokyo, Osaka Carriage Co. and some others. Their annual output reaches about *yen* 3,000,000 but on the other hand they have to depend on foreign supply as regard sole bars, springs, buffers wheels, tyres and axles etc. In boilers and engines there are the Shibaura Engineering Works, Osaka and Niigata Iron works, and several shipyards, boilers amounting to about *yen* 2,500,000 and engines about *yen* 8,000,000. They are mostly of smaller capacity of about 10 h.p. Lathes are made by the Ikegami Iron Works in Tokyo and the Temma Iron Works in Osaka, and their production stands comparison with American make. Oil and electric engines electric motors etc. of smaller capacity are now made by the Shibaura Engineering Works, Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki, Nippon and Tokyo Electric Cos., and many other iron works, and have almost superseded foreign engines. Electric generators etc. are made to the extent of about *yen* 800,000, oil and gas engines about *yen* 600,000. For weaving machines the Kimoto Iron Works at Osaka, Matsuo and Sano Works at Tokyo, Toyoda Machine Works at Nagoya are noted, the output standing about *yen* 8,000,000. The machines are mostly of simpler type. In spinning and sewing machines Japan cannot yet turn out anything worth mentioning. Besides the factories mentioned above there are the Tokyo Kentetsu Iron Works

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for making cast iron pipes and similar goods, the Tokyo Machine Co. for agricultural tools and implements etc., the Tokyo Electric Co., for making electric lamps, etc., the Japan Steel foundry founded on joint account of the Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Co. and Vickers & Armstrong. Then there is the Government Steel Foundry.

As for our mechanics, they are clever enough at work, but they seem to have a tendency to become soon tired of one kind of work, and wish in 3 or 4 years to turn to another special line.

This is a most regrettable fact and such habit must be entirely broken down before Japan can boast of the first-rate mechanics of experience and skill.

Paper Industry

From olden times Japan has been manufacturing a peculiar paper from the fibres of certain shrubs, *mitsumata*, *gampi*, etc., and there were in 1908 about sixty thousand houses making paper of this kinds. These had 160,000 operators, producing an amount of *yen* 18,700,000 in value. This Japanese paper early attracted the attention of the Germans, who at once manufactured the imitations, and began to export them to this country. But the use of both the genuine Japanese paper and the German imitations being limited, the export of the former from, and import of the latter to, this country do not exceed *yen* 1,000,000 in value.

The manufacture of the European paper in this country dates from 1872, when the Oji Paper Mill was established at the promotion of Baron (then Mr.) Shibusawa, using rice-straws, rags, and waste paper for the material. Within 4 years factories were opened in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe, but as the press and publication was yet in a primary condition, the demand for European paper was very small. The South-western War in 1877, the Japan-China and the later wars marked an epock in the expansion of paper making industry. At the end of 1908 there were 26 factories (including the paper mill of the Priuting Burea) and their total capital was over 25,316,000 *yen*. Comparing these fignres with those of 10 years before, the number of mills has increased by ten, and the capital has more than doubled. The amount and value of papers produce in 1908 were as follows:—

Kind of paper.	Amount. (in 1,000 pounds)	Value. (in *yen* 1,000)
For Printing	95,927	6,454
Cardboard	62,834	2,022
For Cigarette	9,981	1,034
For Matches...	5,096	317
Others	54,034	3,861
Total	227,824	13,690

In the supply of pulp Japanese mills have to look to Sweden and Norway, despite of rather heavy duties. Import of foreign papers amount to no small figures as below.

The Mitsui have started a large pulp factory at Shira-oi, Hokkaido; the Fuji has also established its pulp factory in Hokkaido, while the Mitsubishi is about to do so in Formosa.

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	Paper. *yen.*	Pulp. *yen.*
1906	4,440,000	1,760,000
1907	5,870,000	1,640,000
1908	5,420,000	1,810,000

It may be seen from the above that the importation of paper in 1908 shows a decrease of *Y.* 450,000 as compared with the previous year, but it shows an increase of *Y.* 980,000 as compared with 1906, while the importation of pulp in 1908 shows a large increase over two preceding years. Amongst the exporting countries Germany heads the list with *Y.* 1,250,000, followed in order by Austria with *Y.* 1,300,000 and by England with *Y.* 1,010,000. When classified according to the description of paper, printing paper stands foremost, totalling about *Y.* 2,549,000, imitation Japanese paper comes next with *Y.* 861,000. The importation of foreign printing paper is owing to the comparatively high price of the home-made paper, due on the one hand to the use of costly machines, and pulp and other necessary chemicals, and on the other owing to the want of skill and experience of the operators. The mill owners have of late turning attention to make themselves self-depending as to pulp. The Takasago mill belonging to the Mitsubishi has established a pulp factory in Formosa, while the Fuji Mill has its mill in Hokkaido. The abundance of pulp-wood in Saghalien has very much reassured our millowners.

Statistic of Japanese Paper

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value (in *Y.* 1,000.)
1904	59,518	167,242	13,543
1905	61,641	169,821	13,722
1906	61,262	174,368	15,480
1907	59,300	174,114	19,506
1908	58,515	1 2,988	18,797

Leading Japanese Paper Districts (1908.)

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in *Y.* 1,000.)
Ehime	4,739	11,898	2,087
Fukuoka	1,915	4,650	1,650
Gifu	4,299	15,809	1,671
Hyogo	1,049	3,907	935
Kochi	5,203	20,040	3,538
Shizuoka	2,402	5,335	720
Tokyo	1,257	4,187	942
Yamaguchi	3,601	11,159	533

European Paper

	No. of factories.	Capital invested. (in *Y.* 1,000.)	No. of Machines.	Horse power.	Employees.	Output (in *Y.* 1,000.)
1904	19	8,127	92	16,212	4,378	10,434
1905	12	9,483	109	22,967	4,894	11,059
1906	22	11,645	118	14,363	5,552	13,645
1907	21	16,583	125	15,419	5,579	12,477
1908	26	25,316	164	20,493	6,009	13,690

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Leading European Paper Manufacturing Companies
(of above Y. 500,000 in 1908)

	Capital (in Y. 1,000.)	No. of Machine.	Average of Daily H.P.	Employees.	Value of Output. (in Y. 1,000.)
Printing Bureau	1,029	15	1,270	1,087	1,070
Oji Seishi Co.	6,000	7	2 000	340	745
Fuji Seishi Co.	10,000	10	1,426	1,015	2,324
Yokkaichi Seishi Co.	937	8	2,000	160	593
Mitsubishi Seishi Co.	500	12	3,090	448	1,798
Tokyo Itagami Co. ...	1,500	8	1,130	240	899
Nishinari Seishi Co.	350	6	450	145	504
Senju Seishi Co. ...	933	11	1,348	240	738
Kyushu Seishi Co. ...	865	11	720	497	1,105

Production and Import of European Paper (in Y. 1,000)

	Value of Product.	Total value of Import.
1902	7,150	3,715
1903	7.171	3,104
1904	10,434	3,057
1905	11,059	6,300
1906	13.645	6,787
1907	12,477	7,755
1908	13,690	5,713

FANCY MATTING

The fancy matting was first manufactured by a native of Bitchu province in 1878 for exporting purpose, but it was not until 3 years later that the export began to attract any public attention. The matting for foreign markets was known under the name of brocade pattern, but this matting was too costly as weaving was done by hand and by patented process. Besides there was further inconvenience of the sheet being irregular in size. It was after 1886 when loom for mat-weaving was invented, and with patterns shown equally on both sides, that a real progress began in export business. Further improvements made were the weaving of designed figure mats, and the application of Jacquard looms for mat weaving. By means of this improved weaving, it was now possible to produce goods at far cheaper price than before Naturally the foreign demand increased. Thus in 1891 the export amounted to Y. 650,000 in value, and 4 years later the amount rose to Y. 3,640,000. Till about this period the Japanese matting was on free list in U.S.A, the greatest consumers of our mats, but the imposition of heavy tariff in 1897 nearly put an end to the trade. By dint of various devices for minimizing cost, the trade could be kept up. The volume even increased, and in 1900 it amounted to about Y. 3,000,000 reaching in the following year the record figures, thus far, of Y. 5,000,000. After which the volume has somewhat fallen, owing to the tariff and the encroachment of Chinesemats. Though many important devices for cheapening cost of production have been effected, one grave draw-back still remains, i.e. the tedious labor required in preparing the warp consisting of rushes interlaced with yarns.

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The weaving of fancy matting is generally the by-work of farmers, who weave, by their own looms, the rushes produced from their own farm. Even in Okayama prefecture that boasts the greater half of the total output, there are only a few factories doing business on any large scale. For dyeing the rushes natural dyes alone were formerly used, but now artificial dyes are common. Then instead of dyeing by dipping the rush into the dye vats the printing of designs began to prevail from about 1901. Printed mats now constitute about one-tenth of the whole production. Nearly two-thirds of the output come from Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Kagawa, and Ishikawa prefectures. Until several years ago Oita prefecture supplied a good deal, but its mats have been displaced in foreign market by Chinese mats which are similar in quality and general appearance and much cheaper.

Nearly all the world is the customer of the fancy matting, including 35 countries. Of these, the U. S. A. stands at the head of the list, over 90 per cent. of the total export being destined to her; and Canada, Australia, England and Germany follow, though far behind. Fancy matting is now consumed in no small amount at home, owing to the increase of foreign style buildings in this country.

Conditioning

The Government mats conditioning house exists in Kobe to enforce inspection on mats intended for export. The inspection is carried out on weight, texture, raw material used, edging, dyeing, figures and measurement. Since the new strict system of conditioning was started in June 1910 the rate of rejection which stood at 16.1% in May fell to 14.3 in June and 6.9 in August.

Mats and Matting

	Families engaged.	Value of ordinary Mats for floor. (Y. 1,000)	Mats for export. (Y. 1,000)
1903	118,209	3,245	5,262
1904	111,309	2,847	4,135
1905	106,409	3,752	4,079
1906	110,002	5,630	4,548
1907	112,975	6,313	4,726
1908	117,087	6,137	4,933

Leading Export Mat Districts

	Families engaged.	Employes.	Looms.	Mats for Export. (Y. 1,000)
Fukuoka	10,202	13,429	15,270	424
Hiroshima	14,112	21,257	5,450	339
Okayama	10,161	32,133	20,351	3,775

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Straw and Chip Braids

The use of straw braids for the manufacture of toys and other articles made of straw and straw braid has been known from ancient times in the neighbourhood of Tokyo, but the hat-manufacturing with straw began to be undertaken at Omori, near Tokyo, in the early days of the Meiji epoch, at the suggestion of foreigners. The authorities encouraged the industry in other parts of the country by distributing printed matter and dispatching experts, and the result was that within a few years the industry spread in various parts of the country, especially in Okayama and Kagawa, which soon became the principal centres of the industry, the two places now supplying the bulk of the goods.

The manufacture of chip braid was first introduced into Japan in Omori and other places near Tokyo which had lost the straw braid. The business acquired an added impetus after the discovery that the wood of the populus tremula is best suitable for this kind of braid, the trees growing abundantly near Tokyo, and Kanagawa. For the chip braid, therefore, the two districts, and Yamaguchi are principal centres. This industry is more widespread than straw braid, though the output from such leading centres as Kagawa, Yamaguchi and Saitama did not exceed Y.100,0 0 each in 1907. The export stood at its height in 1904 and 1905, but owing to over-supply it has begun slowly to fall, until now in certain places it is almost extinct. Then in 1906 the manufacture was taken up largely in the neighbourhood of Kobe, but whereas in the north good material was produced, that made in the west was of very poor quality. The number of people through whose hands the braid passes before export has also contributed to render the industry unprofitable. The market has lately improved, owing to increased demand from Germany and England.

Besides these, straw and chip mixed braids are produced in Okayama and other straw districts. After all with Italian products to compete in foreign markets, Japanese straw and chip braids can by no means occupy an easy position.

Statistics on Straw and Chip Braids

	Workshops.	Employes.	Value. (Y. % 1,000)	Of which Chip.
1904	58,888	251,220	4,807	1,734
1905	77,877	282,271	5,426	2,080
1906	80,542	275,376	4,730	1,568
1907	78,158	256,784	4,224	858
1908	70,953	254,719	3,373	834

Leading Straw and Chip Braid Districts

	Workshops.	Employes.	Value (Y. 1,000).
Kagawa	27,087	62,501	894
Okayama...	31,361	83,664	1,210

Ceramics

Porcelains

Originally imported from China and further improved under Korean tutelage, the ceramic art of Japan attained a high standard of excellence under the warm patronage of feudal lords. After a temporary relapse following

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the discontinuation of feudalism, the first attempt towards reviving the industry by studying Western method was the arrival, in 1870 of the late Prof. Wagner, a German expert, to Arita at special invitation, and introduction of foreign style and pigments and next despatch to the Vienna Exhibition of '73 of a large number of experts. Wagner, professor at Tokyo Higher Technical School later on, himself originated a new style of porcelain. Potters of Kyoto, Mino, Aichi etc. began to emulate each other in the new movement and it was not long before Japanese procelains began to find their way to America, China etc. Mino and Aichi from the first supplied the bulk of commercial wares going abroad, and it is at their kilns that most of the cheap printed decoration porcelains are now produced. Of the total export U.S.A. takes more than one half, as shown below.

Leading Markets for Japanese Procelains

(Value Y. 1,000)

	1908.	1909.
U.S.A.	2,655	2,897
China...	397	302
Korea	452	368
England	276	314
Hongkong...	191	240
Canada	183	149
Total (including others) ...	5,078	5,257

The Morimura firm, Tokyo, is the largest exporter of porcelains.

Improvement

Wood as fuel, while being technically disadvantageous as compared with coal, increases the cost of production, about 25% being consumed by it, owing to rise of price of wood recently. Forests in porcelain districts, as in Seto, are almost denuded of wood. The authorities are encouraging the use of coal kilns in place of the old fashioned wasteful kilns, and besides conducting experiment at the Government industrial laboratory have granted small pecuniary aid to the potters' guilds in Seto and Arita. It is also on account of wood fire that Japanese porcelains have been deficient in hardness. The Nippon Porcelain Company at Nagoya (cap. Y. 200,000) is perhaps the pioneer factory where coal-fire was adopted, and it has also adopted various devices for shaping the body. This improvement has been carried still further by the Nippon Koshitsu Toki Kaisha (Japan Faience Co.) started in 1908 in Kanazawa, Kaga, capital Y. 200,000 paid up. The company aims to supply both domestic demand and also to export its wares abroad. At present it has 15 kilns, employs about 300 people, and turns out about 200,000 pieces per month. Machines are moved by waterwheels, 35 h.p., together with a small electric engine. On the whole the ceramic industry is now in the transition stage, and while factories as above mentioned are created the old small family establishments are disappearing. Other large factories are the Koran-sha at Arita, Kyoto Porcelain Company, the Kinkozan Works at Tajimi. Mino, etc

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"*Shippo*" (Enamel Ware).

The over-production during the last few years and especially the appearance of imitation cloisonne have wrought havoc on this special ceramic art industry of Japan. In Aichi prefecture, the centre of the industry, more than one-third of Shippo establishments have changed business, and only leading makers, as Ando, Hattori, and a few others, remain in the field. For this extraordinary depression Shippo makers and dealers have to blame themselves. Foreign customers, for whom this costly ware is chiefly intended, at first welcomed showy imitation cloisonne on account of cheapness, but this popularity was short lived, for the body of imitation ware is copper with a thin coating of silver and not solid silver as the real ware is. The reaction soon set in against the imitation, and in the meanwhile genuine Shippo makers, generally dealers at the sametime, who found the patronage transferred to the imitation goods, could not hold over their stock, and had to dispose of it at ruinous price. This occurred especially at the time of St. Louis exhibition. The false impression given to foreign customers is not easily to remove, while the economic depression in America and Europe lately made the matter worse. The situation, therefore, remains not much improved.

Statistics

(in *Y.* 1,000)

	Value of Production.	Value of Export.	Of which Shippo.
1903	6,075	3,169	220
1904	6,733	3,873	300
1905	8,811	5,324	240
1906	13,385	7,942	146
1907	12,940	7,216	95
1908	10,733	5,078	95

Leading Ceramic Districts. (1908.)

(Above *Y.* 250,000).

	Families engaged.	Employes.	Value (in *Y.* 1,000).
Aichi...	1,562	9,305	4,005
Gifu	969	3,109	1,436
Kyoto	280	1,421	1,100
Saga	241	1,689	837
Ehime	28	366	242
Nagasaki	142	1,060	190

Lacquer Ware

This industry has suffered decline both in output and export. The decreased export is chiefly sought in the use of inferior Chinese lacquer and the imperfect preparation of the wood, making the ware unfit for drier countries as America and Europe. To make the position worse, card board imitations, made in Germany, has proved a formidable rival to Japanese cheap lacquer wares. The outlook is sufficiently pessimistic. But the use of Chinese lacquer being unavoidable owing to the insufficient supply of the

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made home juice, for no small number of lacquer trees which had been placed under special protection during the feudal period were recklessly cut down some time after. At present about two-thirds of the juice consumed come from China, but being tapped from wild trees, and crudely refined, it is much inferior to the home article. At any rate, something must be done for the interest of this peculiar industry of Japan, or it is threatened with disappearance in foreign markets.

Production and its Export

(in Y. 1,000)

	Production.	Export.		Production.	Export.
1902	5,538	889	1906	9,809	1,721
1903	5,371	852	1907	7,561	1,653
1904	4,477	1,023	1908	7,665	957
1905	5,559	1,234			

Leading Lacquer Ware Districts

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value (in. Y. 1,000.)
Fukushima	374	1,642	512
Ishikawa	628	1,261	1,031
Kyoto	279	550	592
Kanagawa	189	518	303
Shizuoka	674	2,063	581
Wakaya	506	627	1,056

SUGAR INDUSTRY

IN JAPAN PROPER

The industy in Japan proper is practically limited to Okinawa (Luchu), Oshima and Sanuki. It dates from the beginning 1600 A. D. for Oshima and Okinawa and from 1730 for Sanuki Kagawa), till recently the principal centre of refining business. At present in Japan proper, the industry is prosperous only in Oshima and Okinawa, both of which are climatically suited for cane-growing. It may safely be predicted, however, that Formosa is destined to become in a near future the most important supplier of sugar for the homeland. The Formosa authorities propose to make the island a second Java and this ambition is likely to be realized in a near future judging from the result thus far obtained.

The sugar refining with up-to-date equipment did not appear in Japan until 1895. The Yayeyama refining Co. was followed a few months after by the Nippon refining (present Dai Nippon refining), then by similar refining in Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and few other places. These refineries generally used to get the supply of raw material from Java at almost nominal duty of 20.4 sen per 100 kin, and as no small rebate was granted in view of the low conventional tariff on refined sugar, they were in a highly favorable position.

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Formosan Sugar Industry

Sugar industry in the island dates from about 1523 when the Dutch temporaily occupied the island. The industry did not attain any great progress under the Chinese rule. Sugar, camphor, tea and rice constituted four staple exports when the island was ceded to Japan in 1894. The industry was found in a highly neglected state. After various experiments it was at last decided that compulsory measures enforced in Java should be adopted, and in 1905 the industry was placed under the absolute control of the Government. According to this method each mill erected under the official permission is assigned a special district for getting the supply of the cane from the farmers living therein, the mill is at the sametime allowed to lease an area of land free of rent and to open cane-planations, this land to be given gratis when it is cultivated, or to be surrendered on failure to do so. The erection of the now antiquated buffalo mill is forbidden, and it is expected that the mills of this old type which hamper the progrees of the industry will disappear in a few few years.

Consumption and Supply of Sugar

The total volume of consumption in Japan, excluding Korea, is between 460 to 480 million catties consisting of about 270 crude sugar and 200 refined sugar. Of the 270 million catties of crude sugar consumed about one half has come from Java and the other half has been supplied by producers in Japan proper and Formosa. The progress of the industry in Formosa has of late been so rapid that at present its production alone is sufficient to supply the total volume of consumption, as shown in the following table, figures being in unit of 1,000 *kin*.

	Japan Proper.			
	Main island.	Luchu, Oshima, Bonin.	Formosa.	Total.
1904	13,414	58,770	91,939	164,124
1905	24,610	45,101	83 116	152,827
1906	19,377	63,349	127,388	212,115
1907	19,077	64,056	106,461	189.605
1908	15,205	74,744	109,201	199,151
1909	20,000	60,000	200,000	280,000

In 1907-10 the output in Formosa was estimated at 270 millions and that in Japan proper 100 millions, the total of 370 millions exceeding the consumption in Japan proper at about 100, but as Formosa consumes about 20 the excess production stands at about 80. The output is estimated to increase to about 300 millions in 1911 and to 600 in 1912. The import of Java sugar will be practically stopped after 1911 with the raising of import duty, but even then the excess will remain quite enormous.

Export of Sugar

It is in view of this circumstance that Formosan sugar producers have began to perceive the necessity of finding an outlet in China and other markets lying near. They expect that the export of 2,000 million

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piculs to China, 100 to Korea and 150 to Manchuria, in all 2,250 will not be difficult thing. At present the Formosan authorities impose 45 *sen* export duty per 100 *kin* brown sugar and 56 *sen* on refined sugar, but it is believed this obstacle will be removed at an early date.

Protection and Bounty

The protection given to sugar producers in Japan proper is in the shape of drawback on sugars refined with imported crude sugars for which the duty is *Y.* 2.25 on the Java production. The drawback on the refined sugar being *Y.* 1.95 the duty dwindles to nominal of only 0.30 per 100 *kin*. The protection enjoyed by cane-producers and sugar refiners in Formosa is more liberal, this being *Y.* 1.00 per 1,000 *kin* of cane and *Y.* 1.95 per 1,000 *kin* of crude sugar, besides subsidizing cost of irrigation, drainage and manuring. The bounty on cane and sugar will be discontinued from the 1911-2 fiscal year when the new Tariff in which the import duty on sugar has been raised from 40 to 50% will come in force.

Sugars as Produced in Japan Proper and Formosa

Sugar produced in Formosa consists of crude sugar alone as against refined and crude sugars produced in Japan proper. The Formosan producers, however, out of their solicitude to find means of disposing of their excess production has lately begun experimental manufacture of crystallized sugar. This has given alarm to the refiners in Japan proper who in competing with the Formosan producers are much handicapped. It is understood that a complaint has been lodged with the Formosan authorities by the refiners in Japan proper and that the Formosan producers will be dissuaded by the authorities from realizing their scheme for the present. Regular arrangement exists between Formosa and Japan proper as to supply of cruder sugars by the former to the latter. In 1908-9 the contract was to supply 150,000 piculs at *Y.* 9.70 per picul, in 1909-10 450, 00 piculs at same rate and in 1910 11 1,000,000 bales (piculs) at *Y.* 6.65.

BREWING INDUSTRY

Production

Year.	*Output* *Sake.* *koku*	Beer. *koku*	Soy. *koku*
1902	3,309,312	91,045	1,767,366
1903	3,615,046	93,252	1,763,710
1904	3,153,402	95,243	1,859,165
1905	3,792,561	133,411	1,765,973
1906	4,168,060	159,368	1,932,492
1907	4,369,174	201,144	2,074,475
1908	4,135,258	163,396	2,114,054

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The brewing industry in Japan comprises *Sake*, beer and soy, wine being still insignificant and as yet enjoying the benefit of non-taxation. The two indigenous industries of *sake* and soy are as yet carried on according to the old primitive process, and not in strict accordance with the scientific method of chemical fermentation. Various new processes, several of them patented, have been tried, but as far they have failed.

Sake

For *sake*, the national liquor brewed from rice, the "Five villages of Nada," situated about midway between Osaka and Kobe, are the most noted centre of production in Japan. What is interesting is that the fame of "Nada *sake*" is generally attributed not to any improved process of brewing as to the peculiar quality of water in certain wells existing in the five villages. The general opinion is that certain bacilli found in the water possess the virtue of imparting peculiar agreeable flavor to the liquor. The wells yielding such water possess considerable value, and a lasting source of goodly income to the owners. One defect of the *sake* industry is the difficulty of keeping its quality unimpaired beyond a few months, and of brewing it all through the seasons, winter being now the principal season for brewing it. As disinfectant brewers have heretofore mixed salicylic acid, but the Government has ordered them to discontinue this practice from Sept. 1911. With the object of removing such defects Government started in 1904 an experimental laboratory at Oji, suburb of Tokyo. The result obtained has been quite satisfactory. Thus whereas, according to the old method, the liquor can be brewed during 4 cold months only, beginning with December, it can be done all the year round by the new process; that the artificially made hard water, as that in the wells of Nada, and also soft water are equally adopted for brewing; that the *moromi* (lees) can be produced with equal ease in 7 to 10 days instead of 2 to 3 weeks required in the old process, and so on. Students trained in the Laboratory totalled about 200 till the end of 1909. The *shochu*, a Japanese alcohol made from rice, and also small quantity of alcohol are produced.

Beer

Beer-brewing was introduced more than 30 years ago. The brewing was at first under the tutelage of German experts, and even barely used also came from the same country. The art has subsequently made a sufficient progress so that the service of foreign experts was dispensed with at all Japanese beer breweries a number of years ago. Barley, too, is now supplied at home, raised in Hokkaido, with seeds imported every year from Germany. At present there are three breweries, the Japan, *Kirin* and *Kabuto*, the first with capital of ¥.12,000,000 of which ¥.7,200,000 paid, up the second ¥.2,500,000 fully paid up, and the third ¥.3,000,000 of which 1,750,000 paid up. The Japan Brewery was formed in 1906 by the amalgamation of the three largest breweries then existing.

Soy

For soy the prefecture of Chiba, which is contiguous to Tokyo municipality, heads all other places on the list. Parched wheat mixed with salt and beans is a principal ingredient, The process is still far from scientific, requiring about 12 months before the liquid is ready for sale. It is also

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costly, as it does not admit so much labor-saving appliances. To obviate these advantages, several patented processes, notably that by Mr. Suzuki, have been tried, but they do not seem to have attained ideal perfection. It was on the strength of the Suzuki process that a company backed with *Y.*2,500,000 paid up was started, in 1907, and the "2-months" brewing, the chief merit of the invention, was started. It is to be regretted that this first machine-brewing has failed to produce the soy which can compare with the old process soy in taste and flavor, and that the company has been wound up.

FLOUR MILLING

It was only in resent years that this industry on a modern system acquired importance. The principle mills with their working capacity etc. are as below:—

	Paid-up capital.	Working capacity per 24 hrs. Barrel.	Sack.
Nippon	1,250,000	2,600	10,400
Masuda	(Private)	1,000	4,000
Nisshin	1,600,000	600	2,400
Toa	2,500,000	600	2.400
Dai Nippon	1,000,000	400	1,600
Kobe	—	300	1,200
Total		5,500	22,000

The yearly consumption of flour is roughly 15,000,000 sacks (50 lbs. each), and of these, about 10,000,000 sacks are made from Japanese wheat, and 700,000 sacks from imported wheat, the balance being flour imported from abroad. Now to manufacture 15,000,000 sacks of flour, about 3,750,000 *koku* of wheat is required, but the annual output of wheat in Japan is about *koku* 4,000,000, of which 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 are used for soy brewing, so that the quantity available for flour is only from 2 to 2½ million *koku*. Consequently, the equivalent of about half a million *koku* of wheat must be imported, either as raw material or as flour. This deficit comes from U.S.A., Canada and Australia.

The industry is suffering from the common cause which has occasioned the present industrial depression, namely economic difficulties consequent to the temporary *postbellum* boom and decreased demand. The difficulty has been accelerated by the economic depression in America, and the arrival of cheap flour from that country. The tariff on flour, was raised to *Y.*0.54 from *Y.*0.17 approximately per sack between '98 and 1906, but this is about one half compared with the tariff in Germany or France, and is regarded insufficient by our mill-owners to enable to them to compete with foreign producers.

Milling districts in 1908 (*by Machine*)

	No. of Factories.	Employees.	Output. 1,000 *kin.*	Value. 1,000 *yen.*
Aichi	300	546	9,482	749
Gumma	3,121	3,323	22,155	1,391
Hyogo	220	801	55,778	3,365
Kagawa	329	559	9,594	514

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Kumamoto	1,148	2,096	7,764	561
Oita	2,544	3,908	8,557	613
Osaka	22	115	6,874	506
Saga	632	1,290	9,559	510
Saitama	232	472	19,663	1,275
Tochigi	1,153	1,401	8,130	474
Total with other districts	12,721	19,143	277,697	17,583

Import of Flour

	Sacks.	Value.		Sacks.	Value.
	1,000.	*Y.*1,000.		1,000.	*Y.*1,000.
1902	1,948	3,278	1906	4,095	8,150
1903	5,652	10,324	1007	3,105	6,212
1904	5,173	9,625	1908	1,410	2,829
1905	4,977	9,951	1909	689	1,431

GLASSWARE

The output of this new industry totalled in 1908 about *Y.* 3,500,000 of which about *Y.* 1,500,000 worth is exported, chiefly to China, being lamps, mirrors, bottles etc. Osaka is the centre of the industry, and has the Temma Factory established in 97 for manufacturing ordinary glass-wares and the Asahi Factory at Amagasaki for producing sheet glass, both concerns being run by the Mitsubishi Firm. The estimated output of sheet at Amagasaki is about 100,000 cases. glass Regular operation was started in 1910, but the quality of the product is not yet as high as the Belgian glass. About 250 operatives are on duty, under tutorage and supervision of seven or eight Belgian experts. The Daimotsu Bottle Factory at Amagasaki, is an interesting innovation, it being practically a foreign enterprise, and the only establishment which turns out bottles by machinery. It may be noted that the Oriental Glass Mfg. Co. organized a few years ago at Osaka by Japanese and foreign capitalists for manufacturing plate glass has been wound up.

BRUSHES

Hair-brushes, finger-brushes and tooth-brushes are produced principally in Osaka and vicinity. Of the output estimated at *Y.* 3,528,464 in 1908 *Y.* 3,368,174 came frome those places. Export amounted to a little over *Y.* 1,000,000 in 1908 and '9, that to U.S.A. reaching *Y.* 831,173 and to Canada *Y.* 101,754 in 1909. Raw materials, with exception of some kinds of wood used as inferior sockets, come from abroad, bristles from China, Germany, Australia, bones for sockets from America and Australia, and hard wood from Siam. For tooth-brushes foreign raw materials alone are used, and it is on the strength of cheaper wages that the Japanese production can compete with the German in foreign markets. There are four brush companies in Osaka, one being run by foreigners. Operatives employed in Osaka total in all about 2,500.

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KNITTINGS

The total output is estimated at about *Y.* 7,000,000 of which about one half goes abroad, chiefly to India which took *Y.* 2,664,334 in 09, while China had *Y.* 341,838 and the Strait Settlements, Dutch India and Philippines *Y.* 374,632. The export to India has apparently secured a firm footing, it having during the last five years steadily advanced while that from Germany and Italy has gone on decreasing. The Chinese market has also been secured by the Japanese goods. India takes cheaper line while China prefers to buy somewhat superior goods. Osaka towers all other places as manufacturing centre, and produced *Y.* 5,063,643 in 08.

LEATHERS AND FURS

The output of leathers that stood under *Y.* 4,000,000 before the late war suddenly jumped up to about *Y.* 19,000,000 in '04 and about *Y.* 17,000,000 in '05. The output fell to about *Y.* 9,000,000 and *Y.* 7,000,000 in the succeeding two years. Of the total in 1908 cow and calf leathers amounted to over *Y.* 6,500,000, and horse and other leathers the remaining *Y.* 660,000. The principal centres are Osaka, over *Y.* 3,500,000 in 08, and Tokyo and Hyogo, totalling about *Y.* 3,000,000. Four companies exist, in Osaka and Tokyo. Leather wares in the shape of trunks, bags, boxes etc. are in larger part consumed at home. Furs, comprising seals, sea-otters, weasels etc. are more exported than consumed at home, the amount standing at about *Y.* 1,000,000 worth both in 1908 and 9. England principally and Germany next are the best consumers of Japanese furs. Leather goods are exported about *Y.* 300,000 worth a year, principally to England. "White" leathers produced at Himeji are much in demand as material for making suspenders, corsets, etc.

ALKARINES

Though the manufacture of soda and potash was started about 1884, the industry still remains backward, there being at present only two companies engaged in this line, and they are by no means realizing a success. The cause is to be sought in the comparatively high cost of salt since it was converted into State Monopoly in 1905. The price is reduced for the grade used in alkarine manufacture and even then it stands at *Y.* 70 per 100 *kin.* The output of alkarines at home, both in refined form and ashes, does not, therefore, reach *Y.* 500,000 as against the import reaching about *Y.* 2,000,000, practically from England.

BUTTONS

The output of buttons is estimated at about 2,000,000 grosses, of which Osaka and Hyogo supply the bulk. Export amounted to *Y.* 893,692 in 1909, consisting of *Y.* 703,032 in shell buttons and the rest in metal and horn buttons. England, Germany and France are principal customers for the former, the respective figures being 207,207 and 155,233 and 106,754. Other buttons are practically purchased by China which took *Y.* 109,685 worth in 1909. The shells used as raw material at first came from southern Japan, but the supply having become scarce they are now imported from South Sea. Two small companies in Osaka are engaged in collecting the shells, but as the market has risen with increased demand for them, manufacturers of buttons are experiencing great embarrassment.

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UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas maintain a steady demand abroad, they having stood at about *Y.* 1,600,000 a year during the five years ending 1909. The bulk, cotton umbrellas, goes to China. The output is estimated at about *Y.* 4,000,000, of which Osaka supplies about *Y.* 2,500,000. The industry was started there as early as 1872, and at present there exist 157 workshops employing 771 females and 431 males. The only weaving shop for producing silk stuff for umbrellas is in Tokyo. Sticks and handles used for umbrella-making find an outlet abroad by about *Y.* 120,000 worth.

TOYS

Toys are produced to the extent of about *Y.* 4,000,000 a year, of which Tokyo and Osaka supply the bulk, in almost equal proportion. Export stands at a little short of *Y.* 1,000,000 of which U. S. takes about *Y.* 300,000 and England a third of the amount. Goods exported to U. S. were formerly confined to those intended for Easter, but in 1909 those for Christmas were first tried, with good success.

MATCHES

	Production.		Exports.		
	Quantity. 1,000 gross.	Value. *Y.* 1,000.	Quantity. 1,000 gross.	Value. *Y.* 1,000.	Price per gross *Y.*
1903	32,392	9,872	28,628	8,473	295.9
1904	35,301	11,745	33,290	9,763	293.2
1905	38,842	12,219	37,706	10,360	274.9
1906	54,802	15,516	38,618	10,915	282.6
1907	57,125	15,078	33,572	9,446	281.8
1908	39,397	10 741	33,873	9,468	279.2
1909	—	—	41,407	11,625	280.7

LEADING MATCH DISTRICTS (1908).

	Families engaged.	Employes.	Value (in *Y.* 1,000.)
Aichi...	29	1,292	663
Hyogo	71	9,460	5,778
Osaka	36	3,555	3,326

Technically Japanese matches need improvement in many respects, the box and splints being weak and liable to break, while the friction surface is easily affected by dampness. It is chiefly on the strength of relative cheapness that Japanese matches can complete with foreign productions, Japanese matches being quoted in Chinese and near Asiatic markets about 45% less than their rivals. The Chinese market is practically monopolized by Japanese matches, for though China has lately started this industry with splints imported from Japan the output is still insignificant. In India, Java and Strait Settlements, Japan has experience a severe competition of the European, especially Swedish, productions, and what is noteworthy, is in danger of being perceptibly encroached upon by those rivals. At home match manufactures have been complaining for some years past of hard times, chiefly because the rise of cost of production due to rise of wages and of raw materials has not been accompanied by rise of market price. The reverse has been the case. How to remove this chronic trouble has lately drawn the attention of all parties interested.

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GAS INDUSTRY

Gas companies or works number 34 at present with nominal capital totalling *Y.* 73,990,000 of which *Y.* 27,795,000 is paid up. Twenty-five new companies representing *Y.*15 millions approximately are now projected. The invested sum of *Y.*27,000,000 is distributed as follows:—

Immovables 10%; plant 30%; pipes 25%; tubes, metres and apparatus, 25%; working fund, 10%.

Tools and apparatus produced at home are still insignificant, both in quantity and quality, most of them coming from England, U.S., and Germany. To supply the gap a Gas Machine and Apparatus Co. was established about June of 1910 backed with a capital of *Y.* 1,000,000.

ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

Just as in other countries the development of electric enterprises constitutes one of the most notable features in the industrial activities of Japan. The volume of kilowatt in operation has increased threefold during the last six years, as below:—

	Motive force.		Total.
	Water.	Steam.	K. W.
1904 ...	16,409	42,563	58,972
1905 ...	18,547	55,827	74,374
1906 ...	25,195	66,101	91,296
1907 ...	38,622	78,359	116,981
1908 ...	62,946	94,801	157,747
1909 ...	76,652	115,262	191,914

The projects for which official sanction was not yet given represent 646,945 k. w. for the 3 years ending 1909 inclusive. Water power available in Japan for purposes of motor force is not yet accurately known, but it is estimated by the experts to be about 5,000,000 h.p. which requires about 600 million *yen* worth of coal, supposing the power is to be generated in that way. In order to carry out thorough investigations as to availble water power, the Department of Communications created the Hydro-electric Investigation Office in April 1910, the work to be completed in five years. Electric industry classified as to object and motor force employed for generation, the following table is obtained for 1908:—

Utilized for.	K.W. in operation.	K.W. not in op'tion.	Total.	Hydro.	Steam.	Others.
Supplying motor. ..	77,797	136,651	214,448	171,938	39,688	8,822
Rlys etc.	1,905	14,307	16,212	1,200	14,345	667
Above 2 combined..	24,455	20,300	44,755	4,715	40,040	—
Own use	50,852	39,838	90,690	40,939	47,562	2,189
Gov. work	2,738	5,170	7,908	795	6,910	203
Total	157,747	216,266	374,013	219,587	148,545	5,881

As to financial aspects of the industry we have 115 establishments with nominal investment of *Y.* 89,969,943 of which 65,557,601 paid up; capital consolidated *Y.* 49,634,599; debentures *Y.* 7,434,500; loans, *Y.* 6,026,0.9; legal reserves, *Y.* 3,560,521; special reserves *Y.* 1,613,783. As existing at present the largest hydro-electric plant now working is that of the Tokyo Electric Lighting Co. which has the Katsuragawa station Yamanashi (about 50 miles) with 15,000 H.P. Principal undertakings

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now in course of progress are the Ujigawa power with 48,600 H.P., the Oji Paper Mill in Hokkaido of 17,000 K.W., the Nagoya works of 10,000 K. W. etc. The contemplated Anglo-Japanese Kinugawa scheme having ended in failure, it has been decided to use Japanese capital alone by reducing the scope to one-tenth of what was contempled at first. Another scheme is to utilized Lake Inawashiro in Fukushima-ken and to develop about 65,000 H.P. capital *Y.* 17½ mil. and the work to be completed by '12.

CEMENT

The total output of this material is estimated at about *yen* 8,000,000 of which about 12 to 13% goes abroad, i.e. *yen* 950,000 in 1908 and *yen* 1,000,000 in 1909, both in round numbers. The Onoda and the Asano Factories supply the bulk of the export which chiefly goes to China, about *yen* 700,000, and Korea about *yen* 400,000. The two factories, the former in Yamaguchi-ken and the latter in Tokyo, are the largest establishments in Japan. The Onoda produced in '08 about *yen* 950,000, and the Asano about *yen* 600,000.

FISH-OIL AND WHALE-OIL

Fish-oil, chiefly exported to Germany, Belgium and England amounted to about *yen* 2,000,000 in 1909. Hokkaido and Kochi are the centre of this industry. Fish-oil (whale, herring and sardine) goes more to foreign market than consumed at home, where it is chiefly used for cooking. Refining art is still primitive in Japan, for whereas foreign refiners, get 12 *sho* of superior oil out of 10 *kan* of whale meat the Japanese cannot get more than one half of the quantity. Recently a fish-oil factory has been established in Tokyo.

CLOCKS

The output of clocks in 1908 was estimated at *yen* 1,180,000 practically supplied by Tokyo and Nagoya. Exports of clocks, both hanging and standing, amounted to *yen* 554,263 in 1909 showing an increase of *yen* 144,000 as against the proceeding year. China and Hongkong are principal customers, taking about *yen* 287,000 and *yen* 133,000 respectively and it is expected that with the development of facilities of communication and diffusion of education in China the demand for the instruments may easily grow several fold. The Seikosha, established in 1892, is an only clock manufactory in Tokyo, and produced in 1908 *yen* 844,761 as against *yen* 613,078 in '07. The goods turned out at Nagoya are of cheaper grades.

VALUE OF WAX AND REFINED-WAX

	Families engaged.	Wax (in *Y.* 1,000.)	Refined wax. (in *Y.* 1,000).	Total. (in *Y.* 1,000.)
1903	2,094	4,301	2,722	7,024
1904	1,926	3,166	1,810	7,977
1905	2,030	4,635	2,728	7,363
1906	1,929	4,027	3,343	7,370
1907	1,852	3,151	1,357	4,509
1908	1,800	2,695	1,355	3,050

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LEADING WAX DISTRICTS (1908)

	Families engaged.	Employes.	Value. (in Y. 1,000.)
Ehime	343	798	788
Fukuoka	392	986	1,575
Hyogo	12	33	302
Saga	200	395	272

VEGETABLE OILS

	Families engaged.	Employes.	Value. (in Y. 1,000.)
1903	7,918	14,382	8,078
1 04	9,377	13,930	7,266
1905	10,808	18,933	8,899
1906	9,002	17,002	11,613
1907	9,6 0	15,083	10,943
1908	10,585	15,495	10,359

LEADING VEGETABLE OILS DISTRICTS
(Places which produced above Y. 500,000 in 1908)

	Families engaged.	Employes.	Value. (in Y. 1,000.)
Aichi	68	382	648
Fukuoka	533	742	797
Kagoshima	371	741	927
Miye	153	556	749
Osaka	133	910	2,398
Shiga	171	398	501

INDIGO (Japanese.)

	Families engaged.	Employes.	Value (in Y. 1,000.)
1903	7,105	16,322	3,539
1904	9,125	15,382	2,179
*1906	12,426	17,073	2,285
*1907	12,972	17,263	2,609
*1908	11,228	15,243	2,055
1909	10,750	14,067	1,779

* Year ending June.

The production in 1908-9 was mostly from Tokushima as follow:—

	Families engaged.	Employes.	Value. Y.
Tokushima-ken	1,280	2,702	800,000

PEPPERMINT

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value of peppermint. (in Y. 1,000.) Crude.	Menthol crystal.	Oil.
1903	1,392	1,680	—	361	757
1904	2,794	3,242	1,324	545	439
1905	3,317	5,035	1,165	648	369

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1906	4,053	4,383	1,071	766	467
1907	3,155	5,989	711	296	315
1908	1,336	2,675	230	216	187

The production of Peppermint in 1908 was mostly from Kanagawa-ken as follows:—

	Factories.	Employes.	Menthol. *yen*	Oil. *yen*
Kanagawa	8	9	50,670	64,700
Hyogo	2	16	145,810	108,898

LEATHERS

	Families engaged.	Employes.	Value. *yen.*
1903	1,653	4,925	3,921,849
1904	1,320	4,580	18,879,337
1905	1,433	5,800	16,725,844
1906	1,182	5,669	10,882,984
1907	1,162	5,494	8,968,946
1908	1,096	3,954	7,171,733

Leading Leather Districts in 1908
(Places producing above *Y.* 300,000)

			Value (*Y.* 1,000)			
	Families engaged.	Employes.	Of cows and calves.	of horses.	Others.	Total.
Hyogo	201	911	420	84	1	506
Osaka	58	971	3,235	212	97	3,544
Tokyo	102	491	2,319	27	25	2,373

BRICKS AND TILES IN 1908

A. Bricks

	No. of Factories.	Employes.	Value. (*Y.* 1,000) Fire proof.	Ordinary.	Total.
Aichi	42	573	24	315	340
Fukushima	25	467	238	38	277
Okayama	22	440	245	25	270
Osaka	25	1,158	470	1,011	1,481
Saitama	16	780	—	487	487
Tokyo	37	941	414	455	870
Total (1908) ...	703	10,985	1,504	4,623	6,127
1907	687	11,816	1,937	4,908	6,846

B. Tiles

Aichi	716	1,930	1,119
Ehime	513	1,371	378
Fukuoka	665	2,336	695
Hyogo	875	2,830	735
Kyoto	311	802	303
Shizuoka	369	917	348
Total (1908)...	10,634	34,281	8,940
1907	9,979	32,492	8,093

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CANNED ARTICLES

	No. of Factories.	Employes.	(in Y. 1,000) Beef.	Fish.	Fruit.	Others.
Aichi	53	259	—	63	1	24
Hiroshima ...	13	332	728	48	12	48
Tokyo	33	152	—	15	3	152
Total (1908) ...	680	4,392	857	1,265	362	633
1907	599	4,277	534	1,088	421	701

LEADING SILK HANDKERCHIEF DISTRICTS (1908)

	No. of Workshops.	Employes.	Value (in Y. 1,000.)
Fukui	62	362	151
Kanagawa	50	5,150	3,811
Shizuoka	2	35	5

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES (in 1908)

	Workshops	Employes	(in Y. 1.000.)
Bamboo Wares	19,110	31,967	2,870
Fans and Round Fans ...	906	6,500	1,845
Cement	23	3,848	8,277
Umbrella Ribs...	28	246	281
Felt-hats	39	854	867
Match-sticks*	129	3,329	2,287
Paper Napkin	18	250	107
Shippo †	32	194	120

Chiefly produced (*) in Hokkaido and (†) in Aichi.

FACTORIES CONDUCTED BY GOVERNMENT (1908)

		Engines.	Horse Power.	Coal Consumed. Metric Tow.
Printing Bureau	Printing	8	314	3,158
	Type Foundry.	2	140	1,256
	Paper Mill ...	20	1,797	18,367
Mint		17	326	4,595
Tobacco Manufacture Works ...		55	1,248	5,348
Tokyo Arsenal		220	20,328	69,815
Osaka Arsenal...		592	27,717	53,142
Senju Woolen Factory		13	735	27,423
Provisions, Fodders etc		6	287	2,394
Cloth in Stock...		24	533	1,786
Surveying and Map-drawing		5	34	4
Yokosuka Shipyard	Dockyard ...	17	1,449	1,483
	Arsenal ...	24	4,675	17,905
Kure Shipyard	Shipbuilding ...	30	2,966	3,047
	Ship-Engine ...	11	1,360	135
	Arsenal	34	1,957	29,400
	Steel Works ...	85	21,855	57,767
Sasebo Shipyard	Shipbuilding ...	21	9,165	5,660
	Ship-Engine ...	15	1,886	7,113
	Arsenal	1	110	1,271

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Maizuru Shipyard	Shipbuilding ..	8	490	632
	Ship Engine ...	8	1,954	6,105
	Arsenal	10	76	1,203
Naval Arsenal		7	284	2,371
Shimose Powder Works		1	62	1,461
Ominato Dockyard...		6	250	761
Steel Works		34	33,506	163,479
Telegraph and Light-house Stores.		4	67	42
Railway Works	Shimbashi Works ...	28	737	7,981
	Kobe Works	6	167	5,440
	Omiya Works	42	1,444	4,398
	Iwamizawa Works ...	11	839	1,799

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS

Industrial Laboratory

The Central Laboratory in Tokyo is under the control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. It has five sections, (1) mineral, (2) technological, (3) ceramic and machine-making, (4) dyeing and (5) electric. The first section undertakes analysis of ores and raw materials used in manufacture, the second consists at present of experiments on lacquer-wares, with the object of finding proper materials for bodies of lacquering, soas to prevent cracking of the wares in Europe and America where climate is far drier than in Japan; next coloured-lacquers, paper and match manufacture, and refining of fish oils and oils contained in the pupa of silkworms. The third is carrying on experiments with the object of encouraging the use of machines to Japanese ceramists who do not yet emerge from the stage of family industry, and, in regard to machine-construction, contrivance of machines adapted to the condition of Japan. In the fourth section experiments are being made on foreign artificial indigo which has recently begun to encroach upon native indigo, and on anizarine dyestuffs; also the bleaching of wild cocoon fabrics and softening of *habutaye* tissues. The last section completed its equipments and preliminary arragements only in 1910.

Students Dispatched Abroad for Practical Training

The Department of Agriculture Commerce has been sending abroad every year since 1896 a number of young men as students to acquire practical knowledge and inquire into various manufacturing, technical and commercial affairs in China, Europe and America (both Northern and Southern). By the end of 1909 the students sent totalled 307 and at that date 110 students were staying abroad. In 1910 out of 107 applicants 22 were taken, of whom 8 were destined to U.S.A. 4 to China, 3 to Germany, two to England, and 1 each to Austria, Argentine, France, Russia and Switzerland. The yearly allowance is about *Y.* 750 to students in Europe and America, being intended to supply part of the expenses.

THE ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION COMMISSION

The Economic Investigation Commission was created in 1910 in compliance with the representation in the Diet, and has for its object the investigation of all matters of importance relative to promotion of industry and commerce. The Commission consists of 70 members including M.P.s, Government officials and professors and leading men in manufacture and trade. It is under control of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

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CHAPTER XIX

SOCIAL POLITICS AND LABOR PROBLEMS

Trade-Union

It was not until 1897, and after the Japan-China War of '94–'95, when the industrial Japan entered upon a new era of activity, that the trade-union first made its appearance in Japan. With the creation of numerous factories throughout the empire, laborers working at those factories soon multiplied in number, and the question that a definite system for protecting their interest should be provided forced itself upon a section of social reformers. The first-trade-union was organized in '97, and comprised about 2,000 workmen, chiefly consisting of iron-workers and mechanics of Tokyo, Yokohama and Yokosuka. Mr. Sen Katayama, one of the pioneer socialists in Japan, was its guiding spirit. The organization was dyed with socialistic hue, and assumed an attitude of opposition to employers. The time was perhaps premature and the union soon disappeared without leaving any practical effect, it being now represented by a small body consisting of earnest well-wishers for the cause. Again in 1898, a greater part of mechanics and fire-men of the Nippon Rly. Co. (subsequently nationalized) went on a strike with the view of raising their wages. They partially succeeded in their object, and then the organization soon collapsed with no stimulus to substain it. Next, a typesetters union in Tokyo, with the watch-word of "Social Reform," appeared and made comparatively sound progress under the guidance of Mr. Saburo Shimada. This also disappeared in the course of a few years, and the successor now existing is a faint shadow of the original.

Generally speaking, the trade-union of Japan, though nearly identical with its occidental prototype in nature, is far on a smaller scale than the others. Perhaps it should be said that the trade-union movement in Japan has not even reached the inception stage, so that any development which it may attain will be entirely a thing of the future. It may be added that while the former Nippon Rly. Co.'s movement was somewhat socialistic in character, the typesetters union aimed to promote the interest of both employes and employers.

Factory Legislation

The sudden industrial activity subsequent to the Japan-China, 1894–5, was, in one sense, not an unmixed good, for merely intent to expand the business and increase the output, some of the employers did not scruple to exact excess work from their employes, whether young or old. The question began to attract such wide attention that in '98 the Government framed a draft of factory legislation, had it discussed by the Supreme Council of Industry, Agriculture and Commerce, but somehow was not sent in to the Diet. In 1900

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the Dept. of Agr. and Com. once more drew up the measure upon the original of two years before, but it did not emerge from the pigeon-hole of the Departmental archives. When the Bureau of Commerce and Industry was splitted up in 09 and a separate Bureau of Industry created, the question was revived and after mature deliberation a draft was placed before the 26th session, but it was withdrawn. Another draft was drawn up and made public in Oct. 10, as shown elsewhere. It may be noted in this connection, that the condition of factory work people has been considerably improved compared to what it was before, and in some large factories workmen are treated even with paternal kindness. Generally speaking, however, the condition of factory laborers at large demands improvement, and public opinion is almost unanimous for urging the necessity of enacting factory legislation.

Social Politic Society

The Society was organized in 1895 by a body of university professors of Tokyo and others interested in the work of social reform. The first meeting was held in '97 when the question of factory legislation was discussed. In the second meeting held the following year the question discussed was "Labor-problems and customs duty." As an instance showing how active a share the Society plays in practical affairs, it may be mentioned that when, in '99, the question of municipalization of the Tokyo Electric Rly. Co. began to draw public attention, the opinion of the Society was referred, and it approved the municipalization. The Society is rendering to the Dept. of Agr. and Com. advisory help concerning factory legislation scheme. The society is composed of about 150 members, mostly men of learning, high officials in the Central Government service and leading business men. Profs. En Kanai and Kumazo Kuwada, Tokyo Imperial University, are managers.

Socialism

The first Socialist association that was formed in 1889 was academic, and included both Socialists and non-Socialists. It was in the spring of 1901 that the first active movement took place. The Social Democrat's party was formed by Sen Katayama, Denjiro Kotoku, Naoyê Kinoshita, Isoh Abê and some others. A declaration was published, but on the very day of its organization the authorities ordered dissolution.

Anti-War Agitation

From principle of universal brotherhood, these Socialists strongly denounced the late War, and even sent their resolution to the International Congress of Socialists held at Amsterdam in Aug. 1904, urging the necessity to bring it to a speedy close. Sen Katayama who was travelling through Europe attended the Congress and was elected a Vice-President. The anti-war preaching which these Socialists made through their weekly organ *Heimin* made them unpopular to the public and also to the Government who repeatedly suspended its publication, fined and imprisoned its editors, and finally confiscated the printing-press in Nov. 1905. A weekly started soon after failed to secure public support on account of its denunciation of the war, and it went out of its own accord. The Socialists have ceased, outwardly, to conduct any active agitation since then, except an abortive attempt of boycotting the electric trains in Tokyo when the Company raised the fare in the spring of 1906.

Anarchic Designs and Wholesale Arrests

Incident of graver description was in store. In May 1910 the Metropolitan police arrested Kotoku and several others, including a woman, on the charge of some heinous attempt, sedition or treason. A

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similar arrest was afterward made at Osaka and elsewhere, the total arrests made numbering 26. The specially constituted court of the Court of Cassation gave its decision in Nov. declaring that the actions of the accused came under the *lesse majestie* clause of heinous nature.

Socialists of the Day

The Socialists are at present divided into two classes, one composed by Christians who aim to diffuse their principle by means of education and the other by non-Christians who advocate more active method.

Socialist Literature

The Socialists literature published in Japan both original and translation, number about 50 some of which are novels. Since the arrest in May the authorities have become especially severe in dealing with publications treating Socialist principle, and they have also seized a number of books, some of which were published seven or eight years ago.

Co-operative Societies

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1900, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial, etc. capital at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The rate is generally 10 to 15%, but when it is remembered that for a loan on credit the interest is as high as 20 or even more, the benefit which small producers derive from this system must be said very great. Co-operative societies are juridical person and are classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productiv Societies. These different lines may be combined in one society, so that there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed 50 *yen*, while to prevent aggrandisement one member must not own more than ten such shares. Special privilges are afforded to co-operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, while the Peoples' banks are permitted to advance funds without security by a system of periodical redemption for five years. Though less than a decade has elapsed since the advent of this system, the societies already number 6,730 as reported in June, 1910. Of that number those that have over 100 societies are as follows: – Credit 2,108 Sales 210, Purchase 762, Sales and Purchase 471, Produce & Sales 129, Purchase, Sales and Produce 211, Credit and Purchase 1,103, Credit, Purchase and Sales 915, Credit Produce, Purchase and Sales 335. At the end of June of that year members numbered 415,092 of which about 80% were farmers; the average capital per capital was *Y.* 10,084 and the annual turnover reached ever *Y.* 40 millions.

The Hotokukai

The Hotokukai (Ninomiya Society) and its popular organization Hotoku-sha (Ninomiya co-operation) are Japanese creation corresponding to the work of Raiffeisen (1818–'88) and Schulze-Delitsch (1808–'83), of Germany. The aim of the Society and Co-operation is to propagate the merit of thrift and diligence based on the example set by the peasant reformer "Sontoku" Ninomiya (1787–1856), who by indefatigable exertions and unremitted perseverance improved his paternal estate, and afterward undertook for villages and daimyos' dominions, brought to desolation through long neglect and maladministration, similar service of improvement and of restoring prosperity. The Hotoku-sha as communal co-operation was organized more than decades ago in Shizuoka-ken and other places where the fame of this practical economist and social reformer spread. The Hotoku-sha is, however, regarded to be too

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much wedded to negative policy, and not unfrequently working at variance to progressive measure which the new order of society demands. It was to counteract this undesirable tendency that in 1906, the year after the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the death of the peasant reformer, the Society was organized by officials of the Department of Home Affairs, Agriculture and Commerce, and Education, and a number of public men interested in the local betterment cause. Propagandism is the principal aim of this Society, and by means of a monthly magazine, holding of ambulatory lectures, and other suitable methods. Time does not yet allow to give any definite data as to the result of the work, though this much may be said that the landowners' conversaziones established recently at many places to promote friendly relation between them and tenants, and also young mens' and womens' societies for promoting the good citizenship, womanhood, and such praiseworthy ends may be said directly or indirectly attributable to this secular propagandism.

Laborers and Strikes

Outbreak of laborers into strike is not rare. The year 1907 was especially memorable and even places noted for liberal treatment of employes, as the Nagasaki Dockyard were not free. The movement was epidemic throughout the country. In several cases the outbreak was so serious as even required the help of troops for restoring order. In these conflicts between labor and capital, the latter came out victorious in almost all cases, and the labor men, without any particular backing both in fund and organization, had to submit to the dictate of their employers. In rare cases where the employes succeeded either wholly or in part in realizing their object and got the wages increased, this success was mainly due to the magnimity of their masters. As yet there is little hope of labor movement, as it is understood in the West, attaining any particular development in this country.

Insurance of Workmen

In almost all Government or private corporations on a large scale the insurance system is in force for mutual relief of members or their families. The following gives a brief description of the mutual relief arrangement which is in force in the Government railways.

The system is in the form of the Mutual Relief Society started in May, 1907, all the servants on duty at the Government Railways being under obligation to become members of the Society. These members are bound to pay every month to the fund 3% of the salaries or wages they draw. The State grants every year to the fund an aid amounting to 2% of the aggregate salaries and wages of the members. These two items constitute the stock fund of the Society and from it relief is granted, according to finely graded standard to the members of the Society or after their death, to their families. The conditions and rate of grant are as follows:—

a. In case of injury sustained while in discharge of duty.
   1. The grant varies in amount from six months to 2½ year's salaries when the injury ends in death or is incurable.
   2. Cost of medical treatment.

b. In case of death not directly originating from the discharge of duty. The grant varies according to age, salary and length

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of service at the Government Railways of the deceased. For one of 20 years old drawing *yen* 10 a month at the time of demise, the minimum rate is *yen* 193.

c. In case the age of 55 is reached while in the service. In this case, the rate varies according to the age when the recipient was enroled on the list of the Society, and his salary at the time the grant is made. Thus for one who entered the Railway service at 20 and is drawing the salary of *yen* 30, the grant amounts to *yen* 900, approximately.

Data at end of March '09

		yen
Fund from beginning ...	State aid	423,309
	Members' contribution	638,004
	Interest on deposit	27,118
	Donation	503
	Total	1,089,134
Payment from beginning.	For wounded	157,539
	For deceased	160,152
	Medical expenses	143,832
	Repayment	26,835
	Total	488,358

TREATMENT OF MINE-WORKERS

The following resume of treatment of mineworkers in Japan is based on the report compiled by the Department of Agriculture & Commerce.

1. Number.—According to the returns at end of June, 1906, there were 187,437 workers in all the mines in the Empire. Of these 48 metal, 50 coal and 2 petroleum mines employed over 500 hands. Mike heads the list with 8,951; followed by Ashio with 8,373; Yubari No. 1. 5,585; Shin-niu 5,198; Ohkura 2,855; Mitsui Tagawa 4,009; Meiji 3,255; Ani 3,169, etc. The ratio of unmarried workers in metal-mines is 30%, and 24% in coal-mines.

2. Change. — Average change per 100 workers per month is in metal-mines 5.1 outgoing and 5.6 incoming; in coal-mines 11.5 outgoing and 11.8 incoming. Change of bachelors would appear to be far more than that of the married, but in reality no great difference is seen. In mines with bachelors amounting to over 40 %, monthly change per 100 is 9.2 incoming and 8.2 outgoing; while in those with bachelors below 15 %, it is 8.7 incoming and 8.3 outgoing. Mines employing local laborers have little change, the average being 5.6 per cent per month. The rate of change is also comparatively small in mines where long service is duly encouraged. At Aita which doubles workers' savings accumulating at the end of 5 years' service, the change is only 1 % per annum. Of outgoing mineworkers over 51 % apply for discharge from the service, 30 % abscond, 13 % are dismissed for disorderly conduct and 5 % for illness. Below is the percentage of workers according to the length of their service.

	Below 1 year	Below 3 years.	Below 5 years.	Below 10 years.	Below 15 years.	Below 20 years.	Below 25 years.
In Metal-mines	17.00	16.00	16.90	6.90	5.44	.17	.07
In Coal-mines	44.97	17.50	8.7	4.00	1.75	.37	.06

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Among others, at Ani 9.5% of the whole workers have been in the service over 10 years, 6.5% over 15 years and 3.1% over 20 years.

3. Engagement.—In practice two methods are in vogue: (1) mine officials directly undertake it, (2) the mine leaves the matter to the mess-house boss. In either case intending workers may apply at the office or to agents sent out for the purpose. After inquiry into past careers and physical condition, they are engaged, wages being fixed after a few days' trial. As to the supply of their travelling expenses, mining implements or daily necessaries, there is no settled rule. For example at the Kano mine the mess-house boss advances 5 *yen* to a married man and 3 *yen* to a bachelor, while Yubari No. 1 advances not more than 8 *yen* to the one and 5 *yen* to the other, pays the travelling expenses, and also on their arrival, advances 2.50 or 1.50 *yen* for their immediate requirement, together with mining implements.

4. Days and hours of work.—According to the class of mine-workers the number of days and hours of work are different as shown below.

		Miners.	Dressers.	Smelters.	Mechanics.	Wagon-hands.
Days of works per month...	Metal-mines.	24	26	27	27	—
	Coal-mines.	21	25	—	27	25
Hours of works per day ...	Metal-mines.	8	11	11	11	—
	Coal-mines	9	11	—	11	11

With regard to the days of work, there seems to be no remarkable difference between bachelors and married men; for between the average days of work in mines employing bachelors over 40% and those in mines employing bachelors below 15%, there is no perceptible difference. Almost all mines give from 1 to 4 public holidays per month, and from 4 to 14 extra holidays per year.

5. Wages and payment.—Mine-workers are divided into two classes with regard to wages. The one receive their wages according to the number of hours of their work, and the other according to the amount of their labor. But the rate of wages differs between metal and coal-mines or according to the nature of the ground. Below is the average wages per day in big mines during 1906.

Name of mines.	Mines. Y.	Dresser. Y.	Smelter. Y.	Wagon-hand. Y.	Mechanic. Y.
Ani	.449	.231	.400	.402	.419
Yubari No. 1	1.343	.486	.486	.877	—
Onoura	.630	.390	—	.440	—
Miike	.566	.220	—	.368	.493
Kosaka...	1.017	—	.480	1.049	.503
Sado	.466	.256	.232	.364	.403

Days and methods of payment vary with mines. At some the officials pay the wages, while in others the mess-house boss does. Again in some the payment is made at the beginning of next month and in others at the end, and so on there being no regular custom. All the mines do not pay for holidays, except Yamagano, Serigano, and a few others where the whole or half a day's wages are given.

6. Supply of daily necessaries.—In mines at inconvenient places or where things are dear, the owners or men specially appointed for the purpose set up a place of supply and attend to workers' want or make advances to those unable to buy with cash. These necessaries are paid either in cash or by tickets, (the sum of which is substracted

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from the wages). The quantity of rice, *sake*, coal, etc. to be supplied per man is generally restricted more or less and at more or less reduced price. For instance, at Osaruzawa the quantity of rice is 8 "go" for adult men, 6 "go" for women and boys, and 4 "go" for old men and girls. The price is 12 sen per "sho" for workers and 14 sen for their families.

7. Accommodations.—Except those having their own houses in the neighbourhood, mine-workers mostly live in the cottages provided by the employers. They are rent gratis, or at the rate of 2 to 10 sen per mat. A house is rent to a man with family, while single men live in boarding houses, domitories or joint lodgings. The average area of building per worker is 2.25 "tsubo" in metal-mines and 2.15 in coal-mines, but as most workers have a family of 2 or 3 non-workers, the actual average is very small. Some mines provide free baths for the men and families. In others either several men jointly provide a bath at their own expense or go to public baths in the vicinity. A few mines have a nursery where workers' children below 6 years of age are looked after during day time, gratis or otherwise.

8. Amusement.—No noteworthy preparations are made except in a few mines. In most big mines what afford most pleasure to workers are the yearly festival of "God of Mine," New year's Day, "Bon" (in July) and occasional religious service for the dead workers, when either *sake* is served and wrestling or theatrical entertainments are given at the employers' expenses.

9. Encouragement.—Though diverse are the methods, all the mines give encouragement to the employes to promote their diligence and skill in the work. Thus money, rice or woven textile is rewarded to those who work more than others. As an encouragement of long service, most mines give monetary rewards according to the years of service of workers. And also in some, when workers die, leave, or retire on account of illness or old age, some allowance is made to them in proportion to the length of their service. At Yamagano from the 3rd year, and at Yubari No. 1, Horonai, Ikushumbetsu, Sorachi mines from the 4th year of their service, houses are rent to them free of charge. Good conduct is also encouraged in a few mines by granting monetary prize to model laborers.

10. Savings.—Some mines provide saving regulations and compulsorily make the employes save some thing out of their earnings. The sum is kept by the employers at goodly interest, under promise not to draw it until after the expiration of the term of engagement or some other justificable cause. In other mines saving is left to the free will of the men. In coal-mines in northern Kyushu postal savings are being encouraged, with very promising result. Savings at a few mines are shown below.

	Akaike	Meiji	Yoshiya	Junai
No. of those saving	1,689	2,075	1,253	2,075
Average sum (*yen*)	12.50	6.85	7.10	6.85

11. Education of Children.—According to the investigation made as to 91 mines, 20 per cent have their own primary schools with over 7,500 students. The number of workers' children attending public primary schools (some of which have the buildings provided at the expense of miners) is grossly estimated at 13,000. The number of teachers and students, and expenditure per annum of the private primary schools are:—

Names of Mines.	No. of teachers.	No. of children.	Yearly expenditure.	Average exp. per child.
Ashio	40	1,845	13,850	7.49
Besshi	28	985	12,295	12.48

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Onoura 10	792	4,992	6.30
Kamaishi 5	391	1,750	4.85
Ikuno 1	76	492	6.47

As for the education of mechanics, 80 percent of the mines have no special provision, while in others they are taught during the night or at special institutions. Sorachi, Sado, and Arakawa mines send some of the best pupils to the Koshu-gakko in Tokyo. The Miike coal mine is establishing a technical school at the cost of 150,000 *yen*. It is said that two workers at Kishima are sending their sons to the Imperial University.

12. Medical Affairs.—With exception of 1 or 2, all mines have their hospitals or physicians. As to payment of the fee for treatment and medicine, each mine has its own way, but it may be generally classified as follows:—The expenses are entirely borne (1) by the employer, (2) by the employer for workers only, but not for their family, (3) all by workers' relief union, (4) by relief union for workers only, but not for their family, (5) by the contributions from fellow workers, (6) all by patients. Price of medicine for a day ranges from 3 to 8 *sen*.

13. Relief.—(1) In cases of casualties or illness arising while on duty, the employer is bound by law to render necessary relief to the unfortunates, (2) in other cases, the employer gives relief but rarely, and it is done by the workers' relief union. As an example coming under (1) the Kosaka mine allows for a dead *Y.* 20 as funeral fund, a sum equivalent to his 150 days' wages as alimony, the whole wages during his forced idleness and exempt him from medical expenses; as for the injured, a sum equivalent to their 100 or 120 days' wages as alimony and from 50 to 80 per cent. of their wages during their retirement, according to the nature. (2) The Relief Union is the most important institution for workers and in most mines all the workmen are bound to be its members and pay from 5 to 10 *sen* per month towards its funds. Mine officials also make some contributions towards it. The union attends to all cases of need arising from death, illness, injury, fire, flood or birth, marriage, etc. At the Kano mine the union also enforces certain rules in regard to members' conduct, and encourages industry and thrift.

14. Supervision.—The work is divided into two, one in and the other out of the pit. Within the pit superintendents, mostly promoted from mines, give directions and supervise the workers, by taking turns, night and day. They are in turn under the superintendence of higher inspectors. Outside the pit, some superintendents, under the directions of the chiefs of respective departments, see over the workmen at work, while others chiefly look to the discipline, sanitation, accommodation, etc. Besides these most mines have some police men, who take the census or look to the discipline of the men or sanitary affairs.

Relief of Mechanics at the Mitsubishi Dockyards

The Mitsubishi Dockyards both at Nagasaki and Kobe, possess a special reserve fund for the relief of those mechanics injured, killed or taken ill due to their work, and not a *sen* is demanded from the employees. Respecting the relief, the mechanics are divided into seven ranks according to their service and wages. When a mechanic is killed or disabled while at work, a sum over *Y.*50 and below *Y.*2,500; when injured, a daily sum over *Y.* .15 and below 1.50 is granted to him or his family according to his work. To a

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long Sufferer duly certified by a specified hospital, a sum ranging from 8 to 75 *sen* is given from the 8th day of his illness for 2 months. When he needs further help after the 2 months, he may be given a lesser sum for some longer period in consideration of his past service. In case an employee who has served over 5 years, dies or is allowed to retire on account of old age or failing health or is dismissed at the convenience of the yard, it grants him an allowance according to his rank and length of his service as below.

SERVICE OVER.

Rank.	5 years.	10 years.	20 years.	30 years.	40 years.	50 years.
1st ...yen...	150	350	998	2,170	4,303	8,183
2nd ... „ ...	91	214	604	1,312	2,602	4,948
3rd ... „ ...	63	148	418	908	1,801	3,425
4th ... „ ...	46	107	302	656	1,301	2,474
5th ... „ ...	32	74	209	454	901	1,713
6th ... „ ...	23	54	153	333	660	1,256
7th ... „ ...	10	20	56	121	240	456

Besides, an additional sum between 5 and 25% of the sum stated in the list may be given to those who leave the service, in order to specially recognize the service they have done. In case a mechanic in the service below 5 years dies, a sum not exceeding *Y.* 50 is granted to his bereaved family as funeral expenses. When a temporary mechanic or laborer directly engaged by the firm is killed or disabled on duty, a sum from *Y.* 50 to 100 is given to a mechanic, and from *Y.* 25 to 50 to a laborer. When injured, a daily sum of 30 *sen* to a mechanic, and 18 *sen* to a laborer is given as medical expenses.

KANEGAFUCHI COTTON MILL'S TREATMENT OF OPERATIVES.

As the model mill in the Far East in general equipment, quality of work etc., the treatment which it accords to its operatives is also quite exemplary. Thus a special school for operatives has been established in the premises of the Hiogo Mills, every mill under the Company's control is provided with a fully equipped infirmary or hospital, where a corps of experienced physicians and nurses attend to the sick and incapacitated gratis.

Many other arrangements prepared for the benefit of the employes and operatives are now nearly completed—a general idea of which may be had from the following Funds, specially set aside for them and rapidly increasing in amount :—

Pension Fund for the Employes	*Y.* 285,206
Fund for Promoting the Operatives' Welfare ...	„ 217,070
Sanitary Fund for Operatives	„ 53,364
Relief Fund for Operatives	„ 25,099

These funds are being liberally expended for the respective purposes as indicated by the titles. In addition there are two societies by the names of "Kanebo-Kyusai Kumiai" (Kanegafuchi Mutual Relief League) and "Kanebo-Doshi Kai" (Kanegafuchi Union Society). Both of these societies are organised by the employes and operatives under the special auspices of

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the Company. The former has for its main object the relief of the indisposed or incapacitated operatives. On the death of an operative, it takes charge of the funeral arrangements at its own expense and attends to the support of the bereaved family. The average annual expense for those purposes amounts to nearly *Y.* 70,0 0 but the yearly income of the society more than meets the above expenses, being something over *Y.* 100,000 and consisting of the members' fees, and the subsidy from the Company and other contributions. The present balance of the available fund of the society stands at *Y.* 82,899, which is rapidly increasing year after year.

The object of the latter society, the Kanebo-Doshi-Kai, is to exclusively devote its attention to furthering the prosperity of the Company and to promote the general interest of the members, the Funds of the Society now reaching the handsome total of *Y.* 200,000. Recreation Halls for the comfort and entertainment of the operatives are being built at all of the Company's mills, several of which have already been completed, and so far *Y.* 130,000 has been expensed for this purpose.

The Company has also in contemplation the construction at Takasago, a pleasant, healthy sea-side resort of scenic fame, of a commodious Sanatorium, where convalescent operatives and those whose health has broken down will be taken care of.

The Type-Setters Union

Though numerically a small body the Union deserves a brief notice, it being the first attempt brought to success in Japan of the understanding between employers and employes. The convention agreed upon by the representatives of the two classes stipulates that employers should employ only members of the Union, that employers promise to grant a sum of money (at the rate of 20 *sen* per month) to an employe who is discharged after the contract service of not less than 3 years, that the Union undertakes to supply required hands to employers starting a printing shop for the first time, etc. The Union is organized by compositors of Tokyo and Yokohama who are engaged in foreign type-setting.

Question of Educated Unemployed

The greater difficulty of getting employment in inverse ratio to the better spread of education has recently begun to be felt with increasing intensity. The matter has become worse since the reaction that set in economic circles after the short period of boom subsequent to the War. In the early part of the present reign the ambition of young men was directed toward securing some posts in Government service, and there was room enough to satisfy their desire, for the Government, bent in introducing Western methods in all affairs of activity, was in need of young men equipped with Western learning. From about the close of the Japan-China war onward this tendency underwent a change and the object of aspiring young graduates of university was to enter banks or companies. The two fields of employment have all but been closed recently, the official places from necessity of administrative adjustment which entailed elimination of large number of officials and the non-official places from economic depression. Tens of thousand of young men who are turned out by higher institutions every year with diplomas find themselves in sad predicament, and it is to be feared that the sentiments of discontent or even despair which these unemployed youths of education naturally experience may in time develop into some alarming socialistic troubles. It is impossible, for lack of reliable data, to explain the situation of unemployed with any accuracy, but the series of articles which Mr. K. Uematsu, editor of the

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Toyo Keizai, has written on the subject, though necessarily academic, may deserve quoting here. He estimates roughly at 900,000 the number of Government officials, officials of companies and other who attend to work requiring brain labor as distinguished from that which is chiefly manual, and judging from the actual example in officialism the relative number of higher officials, clerks and employes, that total of 900,000 is subdivided as follows:—

			Mortality 5%.
1.	High officials or equivalents	45,000	2,250
2.	Clerks or equivalents	135,000	6,750
3.	Employes or equivalents	720,000	36,000
	Total	900,000	45,000

Turning now to the number of young men who finish every year their schooling, secondary or higher grade, we get these figures for 1908:—

Graduates of Schools equal in status to Middle Schools... ...	40,351
„ „ Normal Schools	6,611
„ „ Gov. higher institutions	4,608
„ „ Private higher institutions	2,309
„ „ Middle Schools not entering higher institutions.	8,374
Total	62,253

Thus against the vacancies of 45,000 there are 62,253 candidates who compete for the posts, leaving 17,253 to shift for themselves one way or another. As this surplus goes on increasing at geometrical ratio, the outlook must be considered sufficiently serious.

Condition of Japanese Laborers

In view of marked rise of prices of commodities and other necessary items of living, the conditions of Japanese laborers are sufficiently hard, especially as increase of wages is necessarily backward. It must also be borne in mind that in Japan practically nothing has yet been done by the State for the protection of laborers. The price of daily necessities is much cheaper in America and Europe. In U.S.A., for instance, *yen* 1 can fetch lb. 6.66 of beef or lb. 20 of sugar or 8.82 *sho* of milk or lb. 16 of flour. In Japan the corresponding quantities are lb. 2, lb. 5, 2 *sho*, lb. 10 respectively. In England and Germany 10% of income generally suffices for rent, but in Japan the rate is about 15%. The following estimate of cost of living of a mechanic's family consisting of a husband and wife, two children of 9 and 7 years old and an old mother of 60 is considered typical for high class mechanics, the husband earning 75 *sen* and wife 25 *sen* a day, i.e., *yen* 30 per month.

	yen
Rent	3.00
Rice	8.00
Fuel and oil	2.65½
Fish and vegetable	3.25
Sugar, soy, salt, tea, etc. ...	1.85½
Liquor and Tobacco	2.70
Schooling expense	1.20
Children's allowance ...	1.20
Bath, water-work, etc. ...	.74
Hair-dressing	.52
Clogs	.48
Newspaper	.25
Paper, match	.19
Contingency	1.60
Saving	2.00

The rent is comparatively small, but then the quarter the family is living in consists of only two rooms, one of 6 mats and the other 2, one mat measuring 3 by 6 ft.

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Female Workers at Factories

Percentage of Female Labor

Female labor constitutes a main part in the factory economy of Japan. In 10,502 factories employing not less than ten operatives each male labor amounts to 37% and female labor 73%. Of the total number of child workers under 14 years of age 23% are boys and 77 are girls. The result of the inquiries carried out by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at the end of Sept. 1909 into the condition of factory labor at 25 prefectures, is embodied in the following table:—

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.
Under 10	105	479	584	2
„ 12	643	3,876	4,519	12
„ 14	3,099	24,762	27,861	75
„ 16	6,001	49,890	55,891	150
„ 20	13,717	93,975	107,692	289
20 or over	58,933	116,547	175,480	472
Total	82,498	289,529	372,027	1,000

Child Operatives

The largest percentage of child operatives under 16 is employed in the following factories:—

	Under 10. %	10-12. %	12–14.	14–16.	Total.
Match	1.4	5.1	12.4	14.9	33.8
Glass	.8	6.0	13.8	17.8	38.4
Filature	.8	5 6	7.6	17.0	31.0
Spinning	.5	1.2	7.1	14.4	23.2
Weaving	.0	1.6	8.5	16.2	26 3
Printing	.0	1.4	5.2	13.5	20.3

It will be observed that girl workers of 13 to 20 years old, when their growth is most vigorous, occupy more than 50% of the total numerical force of the working hands, and most likely the real percentage must be over 60%, for factory girls are generally in the habit of overstating their age. When it is remembered that girl operatives are greater in spinning mills where they are put to night-work, the question of enforcing suitable restraint for the protection of their heath becomes more imperative. Mill-owners are opposed to the discontinuation of night-work arrangement on the ground that that would diminish the present rate of output by one-third.

Working Hours and Days

The data for the private factories in 25 prefectures in Sept. 1909 are shown below:—

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Kind.	Working hours.			Rest hours.			Monthly holidays.			Yearly Working Days.
	Ordinar.	Mx'm.	Mim.	O'ry.	Mx'm.	Mi'm.	O'ry.	Mx'm.	Mi'm.	
Filature ...	13.00	15.00	11.30	1.00	1 30	1.00	3	5	2	257
Spinning ...	12.00	12.00	11.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4	5	3	320
Weaving ...	12.30	15.00	11.30	1 30	2.30	1.00	3	5	2	308
Match ...	10.00	12.00	7.00	1.00	2.00	0.30	3	6	2	317
Printing ...	10.00	13.30	9.00	1.00	2 00	0 30	2	4	2	331
Paper... ...	11.30	12.30	10.30	1.00	1.30	1 00	3	4	2	312

The working hours do not include time of rest which, however, includes meal time, while the distinction of "Ordinary, Maximum and Minimum" in regard to working hours, days etc. are the average of the similar distinction made in all the factories represented.

Filatures and Cotton Mills

In filatures only 5% makes some allowance for child laborers, but very rarely they give it to female workers as distinguished from the male. This remark applies generally to all other kinds of factories. In cotton mills where the machines are run both day and night, it is not uncommon, when business is brisk, to put operatives to 18 hours' work, and in such cases monthly holidays are given only fortnightly or are entirely withheld. The filatures in Nagano-ken, the leading silk center in Japan, generally put their operatives to 14 or 16 hours' work, and in only a small portion the hours are 13. The grant of holidays is often made nominal, as also rest and meal hours, at the height of the season. At weaving factories working hours seldom fall below 12, but generally range between 13 and 16. The case is slightly better at power loom factories.

Treatment of Operatives at Government Factories

The treatment is much better at Government factories. In 178 Government works employing roughly 123,000 operatives at the end of 1907, female operative occupied about 19%. At the tobacco factories which employ relatively the largest number of child workers, the rate they bear to the total number was follows at the end of 1907.

11–12... 1.9% 12–14...15.1%
14–16...25.2 „ Total . 42.2 „

The returns at the end of Sept. at the factories employing the largest number of minors are shown below.

Age Distinction of Operatives at Government Factories

Factory.	No.	under 10.	under 12.		under 14.		under 16.		under 20.		over 20.		Total.		Grand total.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Army cloth ..	4	—	—	—	20	46	42	170	82	406	390	453	535	1,076	1,611
Woolen	1	—	—	1	—	10	2	33	11	59	522	428	535	531	1,066
Tobacco ...108		—	17	432	225	3,210	399	5,400	433	3,257	3,403	5,981	4,477	18,280	22,757
Paper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	51	135	512	234	563	422	985
Printing ...	2	—	—	—	2	19	30	153	136	294	786	493	954	959	1,913
Total... ...116		—	18	434	247	3,285	473	5,779	713	4,151	5,613	7,619	7,064	21,268	28,332
Total of M. & F.		—	452		3,532		6,252		4,864		13,232		28,332		—

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At Government factories working hours are 10 on an average, and seldom exceed 12. Rest interval is 45 minutes to 1 hour and monthly holidays are 4 or 5, seldom falling below 2, as below.

		Work hours.			Rest hours.			Monthly holidays.			Yearly Work Days.
		O'ry.	Mx'm.	Mi'm.	O'ry.	Mx'm.	Mi'm.	O'ry.	Mx'm.	Mi'm.	
Army cloth...	M.	9.45	10.00	9.00	1.00	1.00	.45	5	7	4	296
	F.	9.45	10.00	9.00	1.00	1.10	.45	5	7	4	296
	Ch.	9.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	5	—	—	296
Woolen ...	M.	12.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	4	9	2	323
	F.	12.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	4	9	2	323
	Ch.	12.00	—		1.00	—	—	4	9	2	323
Tobacco ...	M.	10.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	5	5	4	300
	F.	10.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	5	5	4	300
	Ch.	10.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	5	5	4	300
Paper	M.	9.30	12.00	—	0.45	1.00	—	4	—	—	317
	F.	9.30	—	—	0.45	—	—	4	—	—	317
	Ch.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing ...	M.	9.30	12.00	—	0.45	1.00	—	5	—	—	305
	F.	9.30	12.00	—	0.45	1.00	—	5	—	—	305
	Ch.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DRAFT OF PROPOSED FACTORY LAW

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce made public in Oct. 10 a new Draft of Factory Law and referred it to the deliberations of all parties concerned, both Government and private. The legal provisions are itemised under the following heads ("Japan Chronicles" translation):—

The legal provisions are itemised under the following heads:—Sphere of application of the Law; those under the age of 12 shall not be allowed to work as factory hands; young persons and femals shall be allowed to work only 12 hours a day; Operatives shall be allowed to rest at certain intervals. Regulation of holidays for working hands; protection of females and persons; protection of invalids; suspension of work; responsibility of factory proprietors; responsibility of managers of factories; fines and punishments.

Restrictions are proposed with regard to (1) the employment of male and female children under 14 years of age, (2) the employment of many persons of both sexes between 14 and 18 years of age, and (3) the employment of females generally. The employment of children under 12 years of age is prohibited on principle, but those factories in which children between 10 and 12 years of age are already employed are to be allowed to continue to do so, with the prosion that when any new juvenile hands are employed, easy tasks must be selected for them, and their hours of labour reduced. The hours of labour for young persons and females are not to exceed 12 hours, because longer hours injure their health. As to night work, the Department are of opinion that it cannot be abolished at once because of the loss falling upon owners of factories, but it is to be absolutely prohibited after 15 earsy from the promulgation of the Law.

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CAUSES OF POVERTY

In the "Monthly Report of the Tokyo Municipal Poor Asylum" some interesting figures appear as to the causes of poverty in the capital. The investigations cover the period between April 1902 and March 1909, during which time 3,224 men in the asylum, all over 41 years of age were examined. The result was as follows:—

Cause of Poverty.	Number.
Intemperance	324
Gambling	117
Imprudent sexual relations	201
Despair from various motives	179
Indolence	125
Prodigality	277
Lack of self-confidence	109
Tired of occupation	237
Boastfulness	198
Habitual criminality	46
Confirmed wanderers	392
Speculation	79
Chronic illness or hereditary weakness	461
Maimed or physically defective	73
Natural misfortune	121
Failure in business	106
Lack of demand in the trade learnt	179
Total	3,224

WAGES OF LABORERS

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES (*yen*)

For Clothing etc.

	'95.	'99.	'01.	'03.	'06.	'08.
Weaver { male	.18	.31	.29	.33	.42	.44
Weaver { female	.11	.18	.19	.19	.21	.24
Tailor (For Japanese dress)	.25	.37	.45	.47	.50	.54
Tailor (for European dress)	.38	.53	.62	.57	.68	.77
Shoe-maker	.31	.45	.50	.53	.58	.63

For Food, Drink, etc.

Confectioner	.20	.29	.31	.35	.33	.39
Tobacco-cutter	.24	.39	.47	.53	.54	.58
Sake-brewer, monthly	6.29	11.34	9.62	9.30	11.83	14.90

For House Building, etc.

Carpenter	.31	.50	.59	.58	.65	.81
Plasterer	.31	.49	.59	.60	.65	.84

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Stone cutter	.35	.57	.67	.68	.73	.96
Sawer	.30	.48	.58	.57	.64	.78
Tile-roofer	.32	.54	.64	.65	.73	.97
Brick-layer	—	—	.68	.74	.82	1.06
Ship-builder	.32	.50	.62	.61	.76	.83
For Instruments, etc.						
Cabinet-maker	.29	.46	.55	.53	.59	.71
Cart-maker	.27	.43	.49	.48	.52	.67
Harness-maker	.29	.38	.50	.60	.63	.68
Lacquerer	.27	.43	.50	.40	.55	.64
Jeweller	.29	.42	.44	.49	.53	.62
Blacksmith	.28	.45	.48	.52	.57	.68
Potter	.21	.36	.42	.41	.54	.56
For Agriculture, etc.						
Silk-spinner, female...	.13	.21	.20	.19	.23	.25
Gardener	.29	.48	.56	.55	.59	.69
Fishermen	.23	.34	.33	.37	.40	.51
Farm laborer	.18	.26	.32	.31	.34	.39
Farm laborer, a year (Male)	21.93	31.09	31.75	37.98	37.33	46.22
Miscellaneous						
Oil-presser	.25	.36	.35	.40	.42	.52
Paper-maker	.18	.33	.30	.34	.35	.44
Printer	.23	.31	.38	.36	.39	.47
Day-laborer	.22	.34	.39	.40	.42	.53
Male-servant, monthly.	1.71	2.59	2.72	2.97	3.30	4.04
Maid-servant (Do)	.93	1.77	1.56	1.70	2.02	2.83

LATEST RETURN OF WAGES

Average Wages in Tokyo

	Carpenter.	Sawer.	Tile-roofer.	Type-setter.	Tailor.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
1906 (March) ...	.95	.82	.85	.80	.80
1907 (Do.) ...	1.00	.85	.85	.90	1.00
1908 (Do.) ...	1.10	.90	.80	1.10	1.25
1909 (Do.) ...	1.05	.90	.75	.65	1.20

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Operatives Classified According to Employment (1908)

Employment	Operatives			Average Daily Wages			
				Above 14 years of age		Under 14 years of age	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
				Sen	*Sen*	*Sen*	*Sen*
Textile Factories	43,264	330,020	373,284	—	—	—	—
Raw Silk	8,641	158,159	166,800	57	28	20	18
Spinning	17,028	63,077	80,065	—	—	—	—
Weaving	15,573	104,319	119,892	—	—	—	—
Knitting & Braiding	1,581	3,443	5,024	—	—	—	—
Machine & Iron Factories	51,745	2,279	54,024	—	—	—	—
Machine-making	25,045	396	25,441	60	30	68	15
Ship-building	11,685	111	11,796	74	22	19	—
Tool-making	9,478	1,449	10,927	—	—	—	—
Founding	3,358	306	3,664	—	—	—	—
Chemical	42,306	23,463	65,769	—	—	—	—
Ceramic	19,522	3,559	23,081	—	—	—	—
Paper	5,497	2,699	8,196	—	—	—	—
Dyeing	4,133	2,417	6,550	—	—	—	—
Leather	298	2	300	46	29	—	—
Explosives	6,691	12,534	19,225	—	—	—	—
Artificial Manures	1,309	148	1,455	48	25	24	16
Medicines, Chemicals, etc.	3,148	1,419	4,567	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	1,708	685	2,393	—	—	—	—
Food & Drink Factories	26,714	17,164	43,878	—	—	—	—

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Brewery	15,796	585	16,381	—	—	—	—
Sugar	1,112	138	1,250	51	25	—	—
Tobacco	3,895	12,835	16,730	53	18	13	13
Tea	1,379	1,789	3,168	56	28	15	15
Grain-cleaning & Milling	1,810	144	1,954	37	26	21	18
Lemonade, Ice & Mineral Waters	273	217	490	47	22	10	10
Confectionary	797	324	1,121	43	23	15	12
Canning & Bottling	399	649	1,048	52	23	19	13
Miscellaneous	1,253	483	1,736	44	25	15	12
Miscellaneous Factories	34,710	19,117	53,827	—	—	—	—
Printing & publishing	14,324	2,558	16,882	43	22	14	11
Paper-ware	1,347	1,465	2,812	—	—	—	—
Wood & Bamboo ware	9,624	3,758	13,382	—	—	—	—
Leather-ware	1,151	132	1,283	60	23	20	—
Feather-ware	883	1,576	2,459	46	27	19	13
Matting & Straw-braids	1,282	3,924	5,206	39	22	15	12
Stone-ware	507	108	615	72	21	15	14
Lacquer-ware	339	17	356	47	28	22	—
Miscellaneous	5,253	5,579	10,832	—	—	—	—
Special Factories	50,012	8,882	58,894	—	—	—	—
Electric	1,331	12	1,343	55	20	—	—
Gas	470	1	471	48	22	20	—
Metal-refineries	41,001	8,178	40,139	53	24	19	12
Coal	7,210	691	7,901	62	31	27	18
Total	257,356	385,936	643,292	—	—	—	—

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LABORERS IN VARIOUS GOVERNMENT FACTORIES. (End of 1908)

Factries.	Operatives and Apprentices.			Laborers.			Wages per day.		No. of Working days.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Tobacco Manufactories, Monopoly Bureau.	4,654	18,531	23,185	374	21	395	45	21	343
Tokyo Military Arsenal	14,831	2,245	17,076	—	—	—	76	33	316
Osaka „ „	10,207	679	10,886	141	66	207	64	27	313
Yokosuka Naval Yard { Ship-build. Dep't.	4,978	—	4,978	—	—	—	68	—	337
Yokosuka Naval Yard { Machine Dep't ...	3,068	—	3,068	—	—	—	67	—	337
Yokosuka Naval Yard { Arms Dep't	3,338	30	3,363	—	—	—	55	30	346
Kure Naval Yard { Ship-build. Dep't.	3,455	—	3,455	—	—	—	65	—	303
Kure Naval Yard { Machine Dep't ...	2,438	—	2,438	—	—	—	67	—	350
Kure Naval Yard { Arms Dep't	9,393	—	9,393	—	—	—	52	—	818
Kure Naval Yard { Steel Works Dep't.	4,152	—	4,152	1,313	—	1,313	56	—	310
Saseho Naval Yard { Ship-build. Dep't.	2,583	—	2,583	15	—	15	63	—	320
Saseho Naval Yard { Arms Dep't	2,142	—	2,583	15	—	15	61	—	320
Saseho Naval Yard { Machine Dep't ...	1,444	70	2,142	—	—	—	61	24	395
Steel Foundry	7,483	36	7,519	1,271	470	2,196	53	26	307
Shimbashi Railway Works...	2,005	6	2,011	73	—	73	70	28	311

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CHAPTER XX

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND UTILITY MODELS.

PATENTS.

The Laws of Patents, Designs etc were first elaborated in regular form in 1889, and were thoroughly revised in 1909.

Japan being a member of the international convention for the Protection of Industrial Property procedures as to grant of letters patent, registration of trade-marks and designs are practically identical to those in vogue in other countries joining the Convention. The Patent Law grants a patent to any person whether a J'nese subject or an alien.

Not patentable.—The following are not patentable:—

1.—Articles of food or drink or taste (Genuss-mittel);
2.—Medicines or methods of compounding them;
3.—Articles which are prejudical to public order moral or health.

Not New.—The following are not "new"—

1.—Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor;
2.—Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can easily be put into practice.

Term.—The term for a patent is fifteen years, counting from the data of its registry on the Patent Register, and a supplementary expires with its original.

Patent Fee.—The fee is 20 *yen* payable once for the first three years, 10 per annum next three years, *Y.* 15.20 and 25 yearly other three years. Fee for extention is:—

1. 1st year to 3rd year, at one time ... ... *Y.* 150
2. From 4th year to 6th year, inclusive, annually ... „ 70
3. From 7th year to 10th year, inclusive, annually ... „ 100

Use of other's patent.—When a patented invention cannot be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another person a trial may be requested, in case the person refuses, without proper reasons. This use of a patented invention can not be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right.

Patentees in Remote places.—In the case of persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communication is difficult, the Director of the Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in compliance with request, extend periods prescribed for procedure to be taken *vis-à-vis* the Patent Office.

Duration of a Patent Right.—The period of duration of a patent right is fifteen years. However, when a patent right has been divided or when a right of patent of addition has become an independent patent right, the period of duration thereof is reckoned from the

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day following that on which the orig nal patent right came into existence.

Inventors without Means.—For an inventor or his heir, who is deemed to be without means to pay the fee the payment may be deferred for a period not exceeding two years or may be reduced or remitted.

Revocation.—A patent may be revoked when the patentee does not work exploit his invention in the Empire within three years from the date of his letters-patent, or when he discontinues it for more than three years. A protest may be lodged against such revocation.

Appeal.—A person who objects to a judgment in a trial, a decision regarding the determination of rights, or a decision on re-examination, may request, within sixty days from the date on which he has received delivery of such judgment or decision, a trial on appeal. Further he may objects to a judgment in a trial on appeal and bring action in the Supreme Court within sixty days from the date on which he has received delivery of the judgment, only in cases where the reason is that the judgment has contravened laws, ordinances or orders.

Punitive rules.—A person who has infringed the patent right of another person or imported articles which may infringe the patent right of another person is liable to penal servitude not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding one thousand *yen*.

DESIGNS.

Any author of a design or his assignee or successor may have the design registered and enjoy exclusive right to use it.

Subject Matters.—Any new forms, patterns, colors, or their combinations, which are applicable to articles of industry, may be registered, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

Secrecy of Designs.—Design may be kept secret pending the application and for a period not exceeding three years from its registration.

Term.—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the day of its registry, and that for a similar design expires with the original.

Fees.—The fee is at the rate of three *yen* at one time for first three years, two *yen* yearly from the fourth to the tenth year, in all *yen* 17. To register a similar design fee is one *yen*.

TRADE-MARK LAW.

Object of Trade-mark.—A trade-mark may be registered in order to indicate that goods are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold as a business. A trade-mark to be registrable must consist of letters, devices or signs, or their combinations, and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colors may be registered.

Not registrable.—The following cannot be registered as trade-marks:—

1.—Those identical with, or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest

2.—Those which are identical with, or similar to, the national flag, etc.

3.—Those injurious to public order or morality, or calculated to deceive the public;

4.—Those identical with, or similar to the Red Cross, a prize medal, diploma of honor etc.

5.—Those identical with, or similar to, marks already registered by another, or when intended to be applied to identical goods, to marks that have lost validity not more than one year before;

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6.—Those containing a likeness, personal name etc. of another person; title of a juridical person.

7.—The effect of a trade-mark right does not extend to persons who indicate by commonly used methods their personal or firm names, or the titles of their juridical persons or partnerships; or the common names, places of production, grades, qualities, merits, uses, methods of manufacture, dates, quantities, forms or prices of their goods. This provision is not applicable when after registration of a trade-mark it is used in bad faith in association with the same personal name etc.

When transferable.—A trade-mark right may be transferred only in case it is transferred together with the business; it may also be transferred by division according to the goods on which the mark is used.

Cancelled.—It may be cancelled when, without proper reasons, the owner of trade-mark right has failed to use his trade-mark within the Empire for more than one year from the date of registration, or has discontinued the use thereof for more than three years. Registered trade-marks of foreign countries are exception.

Term.—The term of the exclusive use of a trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark, already registered in another State, co-extends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years.

Fee.—The fee is 20 *yen* for each trade-mark or for renewal, and 10 *yen* for associated trade-mark.

DESIGNS OF UTILITY MODELS

By the regulations enforced in July '05 a novel design of utility models in regard to shape, construction or combination may be registered on application as an industrial article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those with the registration of ordinary designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a design is three years. If any person desires to continue the exclusive use of his design after the expiration of the term, he is to send in beforehand an application for renewal together with the former certificate of registration.

The fee is at the rate of 15 *yen* per one article for which the registered design is to be applied. This rate is to be doubled when the renewal of the exclusive use is applied for.

STATISTICS

The number of application filed at the Patent Office by Japanese and foreigners, for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks, and utility models, number of patents granted and of registrated effected since 1902 are as follows:—

		Patents.		Designs.		Trade-marks.		Utility Models.	
		No. of Applications.	No. of Patent granted.	No. of Applications.	No. of Registrations.	No. of Applications.	No. of Registrations.	No. of Applications.	No. of Registrations.
1902	Japanese	2,781	668	929	251	3,399	1,941	—	—
	Foreigners	314	203	1	—	130	75	—	—
1903	"	2,923	720	1,173	359	3,427	2,069	—	—
	"	330	304	8	3	316	165	—	—

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1904	Japanese	2,274	881	1,377	561	2,783	1,619	—	—
	Foreigners	344	372	1	1	322	304	—	—
1905	"	2,340	1,115	1,562	764	3,519	2,193	2,010	984
	"	557	539	—	—	291	299	1	1
1906	"	3,384	1,107	1,404	614	4,859	2,668	7,014	3,155
	"	721	487	3	—	608	460	4	2
1907	"	3,979	1,341	1,489	750	5,168	2,908	8,739	3,572
	"	779	648	26	1	773	600	5	5
1908	"	4,570	1,343	1,573	641	4,953	2,339	10,500	3,581
	"	668	662	10	—	717	720	10	2
1909	"	5,276	1,425	1,662	518	6,098	3,653	13,917	4,479
	"	755	538	3	1	733	711	15	9

No. of Actions for Trials, in 1908

	No. of Actions.	Actions Upheld.	Rejected or Withdrawn.	Total.
Patents	74	30	54	84
Models	95	26	46	72
Designs	3	1	1	2
Trade-marks	79	39	35	74
Grand Total ...	251	96	136	232
1907	174	54	100	154
1908	143	35	76	111

TRANSFER, HYPOTHECATION, EXPLOITATION

	Patents.	Models.	Designs.	Trade-marks.	Total.
1907... ...	354	333	34	831	1,552
1908	386	422	42	638	1,488

The bulk of the above figures consists of transfer or admission of other persons to joint ownership.

During 1908 patent rights hypothecated or transferred at not less than *Y.* 1,000 numbered 31, and utility models similarly treated 8. The maximum amount of hypothecation or transfer in patents was that of a new method of casting aluminium wares, *Y.* 20,000. In utility models *Y.* 15,000 for an incandescent oil lamp was the highest sum obtained by hypothecation.

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CHAPTER XXI

PUBLIC WORKS.

RIVER CONTROL.

During about 1,300 years from 556 A. D. down to 1866 as many as 426 floods are recorded, i.e., one floods every 3 years. Such being the fact, partial repairs of embankments or dredging of water-courses were being made from olden times, though not on so great a scale as now. After the Restoration, too, a year scarcely passed without innundation somewhere, and so a greater effort was brought to bear upon hydraulic engineering with the aid of efficient machines. In 1896 was promulgated the River Control Law, which provides that the local government should look to rivers under its rule, but in case this is impossible owing to the divided interests of a river or the estimated cost being too big to be borne by one local treasury, the Central Government should undertake the work. Since then 21 main rivers, 27 tributaries and 13 others have been dealt with in accordance with the law, the average sum annually expended on rivers is 2,871,006 *yen* by the Central Government and 10,101,382 *yen* by prefectures, the total being 12,972,388 *yen*. The cost of works undertaken by different agencies is as follows:—

By.	1902. *yen*	1903. *yen*	1904. *yen*	1905. *yen*	1906. *yen*
Central Govt.	3,936,384	2,884,009	1,613,579	1,407,455	1,994,136
Prefectures	5,093 358	7,584,196	5,078,439	4,793,656	5,965,373
Districts	265,576	302,872	177,517	137,010	308,701
Cities	344,728	428,463	375,166	261,408	437,309
Towns and Villages ...	1,186,246	1,832,773	1,186,577	1,264,540	1,098,053
Irrigation Union.....	525,333	587,844	327,354	467,932	435,283
Local Councils.....	148,549	168,359	171,366	159,556	162,037
Individuals	146,312	41,017	19,553	25,711	1,552
Total	11,646,486	13,829,533	8,944,551	8,517,268	10,402,444

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads are divided into three classes, viz., (national roads), "kokudo," (provincial roads), "ken-do" and (village roads) "ri-do." The first are those leading from Tokyo to the open ports, the great shrine at Ise, headquarters of Army Divisions, Naval Stations and prefectural offices, and those connecting them with one another. The breadth for "kokudo" is over 3 "ken" (18

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ft.) or over 7 "ken" including bank. The "kendo" are those leading from the prefectural office to district offices, or those connecting towns and busy local seaports. The breadth is 4 or 5 "ken." The "rido" are those connecting smaller section of a district or leading to local shrines, temples, etc. There is no limit in breadth. According to the present usage the expenses needed on "koku-do" and "ken-do" are borne by the prefectural treasury, and those of "ri-do" by the respective cities towns or villages, though, according to circumstance, particular roads are repaired or laid out at the expense the national treasury. The mileage of these roads is: "koku-do" 2,149 ri; "ken-do" 9,033 ri; "ri-do" 94,704 ri. And there are on these roads 32,777 bridges, of which 119 are of iron, 61,836 stone, 131,841 wood and 108,981 earth bridges and pontoon, etc. The average expenditure per annum for the last 10 years was 10,304,307 *yen* on roads and 3,297,846 *yen* on the bridges; 10 per cent. being spent on "koku-do," 30.4 per cent. on "ken-do," and 57.3 on "ri-do." The expenses are as follow:—

By	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
National Treasury ...	1,077,610	1,150,883	493,534	213,419	557,597
Prefectures	9,206,637	9,336,214	5,933,726	5,593,126	5,939,665
Districts	994,567	1,025,165	403,636	443,095	714,582
Cities	2,311,838	1,877,433	1,325,744	1,566,163	2,954,596
Towns and Villages ...	2,360,042	2,280,867	1,066,331	1,353,004	1,850,653
Irrigation Unions ...	3,127	19,865	2,365	13,646	26,273
Local Councils	413,552	361,834	334,548	345,915	384,708
Individuals	9,380	50,274	19,309	7,511	11,731
Contributions	879,222	1,043,798	573,597	714,509	1,176,010
Total	17,255,975	17,110,333	10,151,650	10,250,788	13,616,215

PRINCIPAL HARBOR-WORKS

There are over 1,000 harbours that are visited by merchantmen, but in the days prior to the opening of ports for foreign trade, only scores of these ports were utilized, and they remained in their natural state. It was about 1878-9 that improvements of these harbours were first projected, and since then many of them have been improved by constructing harbour works or dredging. Among them leading ones are given below.

Name.	Works.	Date of beginning.	Date of completion.	Expenditure (1,000 *yen.*)
Nagasaki ...	Dred., rec'tion, etc.	...July 1897	Sept. 1904	3,100
Miike	Break-water, etc.	...Nov. 1902	Nov. 1907	3,000
Nagoya ...	Pier, dred., etc.	.. Aug. 1896	April 1907	2,383

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Yokohama ...	Pier, traing wall, etc.	... Sept.	1889	May	1896	2,346
Otaru.....	Break-water,	... May	1897	May	1903	2,183
Kagoshima ...	Dred, break-water, etc.	... April	1900	March	1909	843
Hakodate ...	Break-water, dredging, etc.	... June	1896	April	1899	602
Takamatsu ...	do	... July	1397	Sept.	1904	328
Ujina	Dredging, emb'ment.	... Sept.	1884	April	1890	300
Nagasaki.....	Canal, river work, etc.	... Jan.	1882	March	1890	292
Sakai	Piers.	... May	1878	Nov.	1882	228
Misumi.....	Rec'tion, Pier.	... May	1883	June	1882	107

Classified by their nature, there are 4 Naval ports, 2 fortified ports and 39 open ports, and over 580 ports are regularly visited by coasting steamers.

In exceptional cases when it is defrayed out of the national treasury as for Yokohama and Kobe, the expenditure needed in the improvement or maintenance of these ports generally comes from the local public work fund, though at times the sum comes from private persons, as in the case of Miike, constructed by the Mitsui family, Tsuruga, connecting port with Siberia, will be reconstructed by 1912, at an outlay of ¥800,000.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND OSAKA HARBOR WORKS.

Yokohama.

The first plan completed '05 having proved inadequate, the second programme has been started, to be completed in 1913. Cost is estimated at 10,520,000 *yen* of which Yokohama contributes 2,700,000 *yen*. Dredging was at the same time started at an annual outlay of 170,000 *yen*, to be finished in 1914. The dredging will be made 35 ft. below mean water level. By the first 1237 acres of safe moorage inside the newly made breakwaters and a foreshore reclamation of 39 acres were completed. A number of quay-walls aggregating 3,102 ft. and admitting 5 vessels with 23,500 tons were obtained. The second programme to be completed by Sept. 1910, proposes to construct by reclaiming about 55 acres additional quary-walls aggregating 3,702 ft. to admit along side 13 vessels of 54,500 tons.

Landing-stages measured 942 ft. in the first programme and 570 in the second. The new programme proposes to construct or instal in the Custom House premises 12 iron sheds, over 381,200 sq. ft., 2 wooden sheds, 71,680 sq. ft. and 4 warehouses of 3 stories high, 110,250 sq. ft. several electric cranes, 30 tons capacity, basin will be made to maintain a depth of about 35 ft. below the low trade level.

Kobe.

Beginning naturally a comparatively good anchorage Kobe has thus far confined itself to minor

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affairs as construction of piers etc., the work spread over six years having been completed in 1903 at the expense of about 4,000,000 *yen*. The steady expansion of the trade made it necessary to carry out regular harbor-works, and in Sept. '07 the work was inaugurated, to be completed in ten years, at the estimated outlay of 16,740,000 *yen* of which Kobe has to contribute 4,370,000 *yen*. The work comprises the reclamation of foreshore of total area of 66 acres with the height of 11 ft. above the mean low water. Quay-walls will aggregate in all 8,418 ft. to admit along-side 19 steamers of about 134,000 tons. A breakwater over 2,100 ft. long will be projected from the eastern extremity of the reclaimed ground, and its one side will be used as quay. Sheds to be built on the quays will be 19 iron and 3 wooden structures covering in all 630,800 sq. ft. 59 cranes are to be installed, and over 50 capstans will be in operation. Both in Yokohama and Kobe railway connections with the sheds will be made complete.

Osaka

The work was started and completed in 1905, but in practice the work was only half complete owing to faulty plan, but when the railway connection to the piers is completed the harbor will become more useful than own. The work as concluded comprises 1,223 acres reclaimed, two breakwaters and an iron-pier.

CIVIL ENGINEERING EXPENSES

Civil Engineering expenses include items on account of improvement or reconstruction of rivers, roads and bridges, ports and harbours, sea coast, water supply and drainage, etc. They are to be borne by respective localities, excepting repairs of water courses under the direct control of the Government or disastrous floods, etc., when extraordinary aids are granted. During these 20 years the national treasury has spent yearly several million *yen*, on account of new works started one after another and also in consequence of frequent floods. The average sum yearly spent for civil engineering purpose during the 10 years ending 1905 amounted to 35,152,086 *yen*, of which 17 per cent. was disbursed by the Government. Below shows the classification of these expenses for the last five years.

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
Rivers	11,646,486	13,829,533	8,944,551	8,517,268	10,402,444
Roads and bridges.	17,255,975	17,110,333	10,151,690	10,250,788	13,656,215
Ports and harbours.	3,276,341	3,526,947	3,000,982	1,685,683	2,858,212
Sea coast	483,087	659,477	402 665	321,288	396,845
Water supply and dainage	6,812,233	5,011,279	4,772,776	4,821,466	5,531,937
Others	2,159,530	2,121,346	1,834,235	1,746,496	2,105,656
Total	41,633,652	42,258,915	29,106,899	27,342,989	34,951,309

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DAMAGE FROM FLOODS AND OTHER CALAMITIES

The damage caused by floods during the four years ending 1907 and the average of six years ending same are shown below. During the 33 years ending 1907 the flood of 1896 devastated more than 785,500 *cho*, and caused damage estimated at 137,694,802 *yen*. In 1897 damage reached 44,341,758 *yen*; 58,590,465 *yen* in '98; 36,769,008 *yen* '99; and the flood that devasted the vicinities of Tokyo and places further north in 1910 did not fall much below that of 1896, as described below. The loss of human life is also fearful, having totalled, both in killed and injured, 23,495 during the 33 years in question, or an average of 712 a year. Tidal waves also inflict heavy disasters, the average during the last ten years being 531,840 *yen*. The damage from typhoons is also serious. The average yearly damage from the three natural agencies of flood, tidal waves and typhoons is shown in the following table.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	ave. '02–7.
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
Rivers	4,640,909	4,885,118	4,729,217	14,808,821	6,847,165
Roads	1,128,845	910,617	722,923	2,897,728	1,350,025
Bridges	1,045,960	665,436	440,462	2,109,693	993,044
Ports etc.	51,142	37,544	7,543	—	42,111
Water supply and drainage	402,158	560,242	236,247	833,266	51[illegible],216
Total	7,269,014	7,059,957	6,136,392	20,708,432	9,748,561
Farms and crop ...	9,073,868	18,294,590	12,353,724	33,698,316	3,515,180
Dwelling land, etc.	263,823	160,774	234,765	953,167	16,603,686
Buildings	542,624	344,112	490,739	3,538,549	1,107,333
Ships	21,178	21,503	6,054	10,902	23,206
Others	762,315	622,422	425,922	3,581,230	1,136,758
Total	10,663,808	14,413,402	14,511,204	41,782,164	19,240,449
Grand Total...	17,932,822	21,473,359	20,647,596	62,490,596	28,989,010
Total of three agencies ...	18,320,853	21,857,241	20,955,693	63,944 406	32,678,346

THE FLOOD IN 1910

The year 1910 is memorable for inundations the most disastrous experienced for many years. Between August and September three outbreaks occurred and devastated 29 prefectures of Tokyo, Yamanashi, Saitama, Gumma and others adjoining to and north-east from Tokyo.

Damage on Life and Properties

The final report issued by the Home and Financial Departments as to damage on life and properties stood as follows:—Killed 1,349; Wounded 703; Missing 60; Houses destroyed 3,212; Houses partly destroyed 4,213; Houses washed away 4,856; Houses flooded 538,093; Farms run to waste 31,262 *cho*; Farms with crop destroyed 143,702 *cho*.

Repair Work

The cost of riparian work occasioned by the floods is estimated at about 20,000,000 *yen* of which 7,000,000 *yen* is to come from the Treasury, 4,000,000 *yen* from the Calamity Fund, 7,000,000 *yen* from Local Loans to be supplied from the Deposit Account at easy terms and 2,000,000 *yen* from Local taxation.

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PERMANENT RIPARIAN WORK

Warned by the heavy damage occasioned repeatedly in recent years the Government has decided to adopt more thorough measure of riparian work and in a more expeditious way than was contemplated in original programme. The decision of the Special committee appointed for the purpose is to undertake permanent riparian work for 65 rivers, of which 20 are to be completed by 1928–9 year and the rest to be taken in hand as 2nd program afterward. The fund is to consist of 10,000,000 *yen* to be set apart every year over and above the 3,000,000 *yen* yearly devoted since 87. Another 10,000,000 *yen* on account of landslip work spread over 20 years has been voted. A project of forestry law with special object of feeding and regulating head-waters is to be elaborated.

SANITARY WORKS

WATER-WORKS

In places where drinking water was scarce, water-works, though of simple style, were laid out from olden times. For instance in Yedo, now Tokyo, drinking water was supplied from the river Tamagawa, over 10 miles off, about 300 years ago. But in those days water was not filtered and was, therefore, far from being pure from the view of sanitation. In 1885 the city of Yokohama began to construct her water-works on the plan elaborated by the late Gen. Palmer, English retired officer. This was the pioneer of water-works constructed after the Western fashion. Hakodate and Nagasaki soon followed. In 1890 Water-works Regulations were published. At present 18 cities and 3 villages are supplied water from water-works. Below are most remarkable ones.

Name of cities.	Cost of construction. 1,000 *yen*	Extension of Pipe. ft.	Water supplied per day. cubic ft.	No. of houses supplied. No.	Quantity per day. cubic ft.
Yokohama ...	3,186	442,624	777,575	78,136	2.89
Hakodate ...	458	173,399	350,566	20,463	2.57
Nagasaki ...	1,576	203,036	359,877	24,196	3.01
Osaka	14,304	1,525,975	2,156,339	278,776	3.00
Hiroshima ...	1,075	351,460	386,920	40,952	2.50
Kobe	2,937	571,856	845,349	96,539	3.00
Tokyo	9,004	2,481,324	4,893,922	542,090	3.93

The rate of charges is different. At Yokohama 6 *yen* and at Tokyo 5 *yen* per year, at Nagasaki 75 *sen* and at Kobe 55 *sen* per month, per house of 5 persons, but when a family exceeds the number or keeps a horse or provides a bath, some extra charges are made.

DRAINAGE AND SEWER

This provision still remains neglected, and indeed it is in Nagoya and Hiroshima, both of which commenced their works in 1907, with the aid from National treasury, that a proper drainage system may be said to exist. It is absent in other cities.

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CHAPTER XXII

COMMUNICATIONS

Post

The origin of the postal service in this country is entirely wrapped up in obscurity and nothing can be clearly known, as there are no reliable data to shed light on this subject. Of course, as in the case of many Western countries, the Government very early maintained, even in a remote antiquity, a messenger service exclusively for its own official use, either in the despatch of administrative instructions or for the carrying of military messages. It was not till later period that the ancient carrier system came to assume a great importance as a neccessary factor in the social life, to be freely and beneficially utilized by the general public. With the advent of the new régime, the Government, taking into consideration divers defects of the antiquated system of relay-carriers and street-carriers, elaborated a postal regulation, (1868) on the model of Western countries; and in December of the same year, a regular service was opened between Tokyo and Kyoto. This was, indeed, the beginning of the postal system, as such, in this country. In March 1870, the system was extended, so that Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Yokohama came to be connected between themselves. Also the postage stamps were issued at the same time. In March, next year, a new postal system was organized and put under the sole and exclusive supervision of the Ekiteikyoku (the ci-devant Board of Communications.) Subsequently the service was further extended to Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate, and the kinds of maileable articles were also greatly widened. But still the charges were calculated according to the distance to be covered. In March, 1873, the postal regulations were recast, and private individuals were forbidden to undertake the letter carrying business. By the new rules, the rates were fixed all uniform for all the places throughout the country. In June, 1877, Japan became a member of the Universal Postal Union, and gradually the service has been carried to the state of high efficiency, as it is to-day, both in internal and international relation. At first several European countries established and maintained their own post-offices in Yokohama, just as our country now establishes and maintains her own post-offices at several treaty posts of China. The British Government maintained its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

As existing at the end of March 1909 the postal offices included 18 1st class offices established in principal centers, 147 2nd class at rural towns, and 6689 3rd class at villages and different sections in rural and urban towns. The last named are interesting as being run under contract system by local people of good standing and appointed by the Minister of Communications.

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RÉSUMÉ OF THE RULES IN OPERATION.

Domestic Postage Rates.

According to the Postal Law the mail matters are classified into :—

1st class.—Letters :—For each 4 *monme* or fraction therof, 3 *sen*.

2nd class.— { Letter-cards :—3 *sen*. Post-cards :—single, 1½ *sen* ; with reply paid, 3 *sen*.

3rd class.—Newspapers and Periodicals (published at least once in a month.) (When registered at the post office concerned as the third class—mail matter.):—

For each 20 *monme* or fraction thereof, ½ *sen*.

4th class.—Books, Printed matters, Photographs, Commercial papers, Pictures, Specimens, Written Documents, Maps, Samples or Specimens of Natural History :—For each 30 *monme* or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*.

5th class.—Seeds of Agricultural products :—For each 30 *monme* or fraction thereof, 1 *sen*.

Any articles not falling under either of these classes, or those which are sealed, so that the inspection of the contents is impossible, are considered as firstclass mail matters and charged accordingly.

Any of the following special treatments may be applied for in respect of mail matters.

1. Express delivery (only for registered articles and articles with declared value) a special fee 20 *sen* is charged for an article addressed to a place on land within the radius of 2 *ri* of the post office concerned. Outside of the said radius, 15 *sen* is further charged for every 1 *ri* or fraction. If a mail matter is addressed to a person living on the water, as in a ship, the expenses actually incurred for boat-hire will be collected either from the address or from the sender, as the case may be.
2. Advice of "poste restante," a special fee of 3 *sen* is chaged per article.
3. The time of acceptance, at the post office, of the mail matters, 15 *sen* is charged per article.
4. Certificate of delivery, fee of 3 *sen* is charged.
5. Registration (for ordinary mail matters', fee is 7 *sen* per article.
6. Insurance (all mail matters containing valuable articles such as currency, gold and silver, jewels and precious stones, etc, must be "insured." Articles already registered are not allowed to be made "value declared") charge of 15 *sen* is payable for a declared value not exceeding 10 *yen*; beyond 10 *yen*, 5 *sen* is futher charged for every ten *yen* or fraction thereof.
7. Collection of Trade Charges, fee of 5 *sen* is charged per request. Besides this a special fee is charged for forwarding the collected sum to the sender of the original mail matter.
8. Collection of bills and drafts, fee of 5 *sen* is payable per request. Besides this, the same fee as for the articles marked with trade charge, is charged for forwarding the collected sum.

"Mail matters under contract.

This is a method specially established for expediting the despatch, in a great bulk at one time, of newspapers, magazines and other kinds of periodical publications and books. For this sort of mail matters, the postage is not required to be prepaid in postage stamps, instead the aggre-

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gate sum of all postage for all the mail matters sent during the relative period is to be paid in cash to the post office at the end of a certain period. Thus this system is specially intended for the convenience of newspaper offices, etc. Special arrangement is required with the 1st class post office concerned for availing of this system. At the same time, a certain sum of money, either in cash or in paper-values, is to be deposited with the post office.

After the conclusion of the agreement, the senders, before mailing, have to impress, with a regulation stamp their mail matter.

"Advertisement post"

This includes all sorts of printed matters intended as advertisements, such as hand bills, posters, etc., and destined to no particular addresses, but to be distributed, by some means thought convenient, within the postal district of the post office specially designated by the senders of such mail matters. The rates of postage are; within the locality under one and the same post office, 20 *sen* per 100 pieces or fraction: outside of such locality, 30 *sen* per same number. The weight of an "advertisement" mail matter is not allowed to exceed 2 *monme* a piece. The rates are fixed: 20 *sen* per 100 pieces or fractional number thereof, for distribution within one and the same postal district; 30 *sen* for those beyond the said district.

Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matter

The number of delivery is 12 times per day in Tokyo, 10 in Osaka and Kyoto, the average for all the 1st class offices being 8 times. The corresponding figures are 6 for 2nd class offices and 3 for 3rd class offices situated in villages. In Tokyo each post-man has to undertake in a day either five deliveries or six collections. It may be added the maximum limit of sorting of ordinary mail matters is 60 per minute.

Parcel Post

Weight:—A postal parcel sent from one place to another in Japan proper may weight up to 1,600 *monme* while for that exchanged between a place in Japan proper, and Formosa and Saghalien, and between themselves, the weight is reduced to 1,500 *monme*.

Dimensions:—Not to exceed 2 *shaku* in length, breadth and depth. If both the breadth and the depth do not exceed 5 *sun*, the length is allowed up to 3 *shaku*.

Rates of Postage:—

(1) Domestic parcel post charges:—

Within a locality under the control of one and the same post office:—

Registered parcel, 8 *sen*.
Ordinary parcel, 4 *sen*:

To a locality under the control of a different post office:—

Up to	Ordinary parcel.	Registered parcel.
200 *monme*	8 *sen*	12 *sen*
400 „	12 „	18 „
600 „	16 „	24 „
800 „	20 „	30 „

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Up to	Ordinary parcel.	Registered parcel.
1,000 *monme*	24 *sen*	36 *sen*
1,200 „	28 „	42 „
1,500 „	32 „	48 „
1,600 „	36 „	54 „

(2) Charges for postal parcels* exchanged between Japan proper Formosa and Saghalien, and China and Korea.

Up to	Ordinary parcel.	Registered parcel.
200 *monme*	20 *sen*	30 *sen*
400 „	30 „	40 „
600 „	35 „	45 „
800 „	40 „	50 „
1,000 „	45 „	55 „
1,200 „	50 „	60 „
1,400 „	55 „	65 „
1,500 „	60 „	70 „

* All postal parcels (except those marked "Declared Value") exchanged, between those places are treated as registered.

The latest improvement in this service is distribution of parcels as often as ordinary mails are delivered in one day and at the charge of only 4 *sen*. The innovation has been adopted only for Tokyo for the present.

MONEY ORDERS

Postal Money Orders:—Maximum, 5 *yen*; Fee, 3 *sen*.

Ordinary Money Orders:—Maximum, 100 *yen*.

Fees:—

6 *sen* for a sum not exceeding 10 *yen*;

For every additional 10 *yen* or fraction thereof above the first 10 *yen* 5 *sen* is added. With approval of the 1st class post office previously obtained, the maximum sum of single remittance may be increased.

(A fractional sum less than 1 *rin* cannot be added).

Telegraphic Money Orders:—Maximum, 100 *yen*.

Fees:—

30 *sen* for a sum not exceeding 10 *yen*;

For every additional 10 *yen* or fraction thereof above the first 10 *yen*, 5 *sen* is to be added.

(A fractional sum less than 1 *yen* cannot be added).

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FOREIGN MAILS.

Postage Rates and Fees.

Letters: 10 *sen* for the first 20 grammes or fraction; for every additional 20 grammes or fraction, 6 *sen*. Post-cards: single, 4 *sen*; with reply paid, 8 *sen*. Printed matters: with single address per 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*. Commercial Papers; for the first 250 grammes or fraction, 10 *sen*; each additional 50 grammes or fraction, 2 *sen*, Samples of Merchandaise for the first 100 grammes or fraction, 4 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes 2 *sen*.

Registration, 10 *sen*. Acknowledgment of receipt 5 *sen*. The same fee will be charged for enquiry, made after posting, as to the disposal of a registered or an insured ordinary mail matter. Express delivery: 12 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter; 20 *sen*, a postal parcel.

Collection of trade charges: 4 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter (this fee is not to be prepaid, but is to be deducted afterwards from the sum collected from the addressee); for a postal parcel, 8 *sen* for 8 *yen* or fraction, of the collected sum.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions.

Printed Matters and Commercial Papers:—Weight, 2 kilogrammes; Dimensions, 45 centimetres in any one direction. Packets in the form of a roll may, however, be 75 centimeters in length, and 10 centimetres in diameter.

Samples of Merchandise:—Weight, 350 grammes; Dimensions, 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetres in breadth, 10 centimetres in depth. Packets in the form of a roll, 30 centimetres in length and 15 centimentres in diameter.

FOREIGN PARCELS.

In the following list, only the cheapest-rate routes are given.

Germany.

	Max. rate. (5 kilogr.) *yen*
Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat	up to 1 kil. 0.90 up to 5 kil. 1.30

Austria and Hungary.

Via Egypt.—Japan, Japanese or German boat, Egypt, Austrian boat	up to 1 kil. 1.30 up to 5 kil. 1.50

France.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat	up to 1 kil. 0.90 up to 5 kil. 1.30

British India.
(Including Aden.)

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat	up to 1 kil. 1.20 up to 5 kil. 1.20

Dutch East Indies.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat	up to 1 kil. 1.20 up to 5 kil. 1.20

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SIAM.

Via Hongkong.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat... up to 3 lbs. 0.94; up to 7 lbs. 1.78; up to 11 lbs. 2.62

SWITZERLAND.

Via France.—Japan, French boat, France ... ... up to 1 kil. 1.10; up to 5 kil. 1.50

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Direct Exchange.—(Canadian line) ... ... up to 3 lbs. 0.90; up to 7 lbs. 1.50; up to 11 lbs. 2.10

BELGIUM.

Via France.—Japan, Japanese or French boat, France ... up to 1 kil. 1.10; up to 5 kil. 1.50

DENMARK.

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany ... ... up to 1 kil. 1.10; up to 5 kil. 1.50

SPAIN.

Via France.—Japan, Japanese or French boat, France ... up to 1 kil. 1.20; up to 5 kil. 1.60

HOLLAND.

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany ... ... up to 1 kil. 1.10; up to 5 kil. 1.50

ITALY.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat ... ... up to 1 kil. 1.00; up to 5 kil. 1.40

CANADA.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Canadian boat ... ...0.40 per every 1 lb.

HONGKONG.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, mail boat ... ... up to 3 lbs. 0.50; up to 7 lbs. 0.90; up to 11 lbs. 1.30

Includes Amoy, Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Direct Exchange :—(Including Hawaii, Port Rico, Alaska, the Philippines, the Samoa islands and Guam.) (Japanese or U. S. boats.) For each 120 *momme* (1 lb.) or fraction thereof, 40 *sen*—525 *momme* (4 lbs. 6 ozs.) being the maximum weight.

RUSSIA, IN EUROPE.

Via Siberia ... ... up to 1 kil. 1.50; up to 5 kil. 1.50

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RUSSIA IN ASIA.

Direct Exchange	up to 1 kil. 1.00 up to 1 kil. 1.00

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money orders.

A résumé list of principal countries on which money orders may be drawn together with the maximum amounts, fees, the kinds of money in which to express the amount to be sent, etc. is given below.

	maximum.	Ordinary money order fee.	Fee for express delivery.	Fee for Notice of payment.
Asia.				
Kiaochow* Wihsien*	800 marks.	10 *sen* for each 40 m. or fraction	not adm.	5 *sen*
Hongkong* Wei-hai-wei*	400 Mex. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	do.	not adm.
Siam*	400 *yen*	10 *sen* for each 10 *yen* or fraction	12 *sen*	5 *sen*
British India* Ceylon, Birma	400 Mex. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	not adm.	not adm.
Russia in Asia*	£ 30	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	do.	5 *sen*
French Ind. China	1,000 fr.	10 sen per 50 fr.	—	—
Oceania.				
Hawaii Philippines*	100 Amer. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	do.	not adm.
Dutch East Indies*	480 Florins	10 *sen* for each 25 Florins or fraction	do.	5 *sen*
Europe.				
Great Britain*	£ 40	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	do.	5 *sen*
Germany	800 marks	10 *sen* for each 40 m. or fraction	12 *sen*	do.
France	1000 francs	10 *sen* for each 50 frcs. or fraction	not adm.	do.
Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Luxemburg	do.	do.	12 *sen*	do.
Austria	1000 kronen	10 *sen* for each 50 kron. or fraction	do.	do.
Hungary	1000 corona	10 *sen* for each 50 cor. or fraction	do.	do.
Denmark	720 kroner	10 *sen* for each 36 kron. or fraction	do.	do.

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Europe.				
Netherlands	480 florins	10 *sen* for each 25 flor. or fraction	12 *sen*	5 *sen*
Russia*	£ 30	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	not adm.	do.
America.				
U.S.A.*	$ 100	10 *sen* for each $ 10 or fraction	do.	not adm.
Canada*	do.	10 *sen* for each $ 5 or fraction	do.	do.
Brazil*	1,000 francs	10 *sen* for each 50 frcs. or fraction	do.	5 *sen*
Argentina*	do.	do.	12 *sen*	do.
Africa.				
Egypt	do.	do.	do.	do.

The telegraphic money orders are not drawable upon those countries marked with an asterik *.

STATISTICS RELATING TO POSTAL AFFAIRS

Number of Post and Telegraph Offices

At end of fiscal year.	Total number.	Average area per 1 office. sq. *Ri.*	Average area per 1 office. sq. *Ri.*
1902	5,518	4.52	8,345
1903	5,946	4.21	7,855
1904	6,160	4.08	7,777
1905	6,237	3.99	7,705
1906	6,449	3.86	7,550
1907	6,709	3.71	7,357
1908	6,924	3.84	7,605

Number of Post and Telegraph Offices in Korea and China

At end of fiscal year.	Total number.	At end of fiscal year.	Total number.
1903 (in China and Korea) ...	27	1906 (in China)	18
1904 (in China)	32	1907 („)	24
1905 („)	17	1908 („)	24

Returns Relating to Postal Matters

(in 1,000)

		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Domestic (Desp'ched)	O'ry Mail ...	1,064,596	1,221,080	1,187,873	1,330,655	1,409,311
	Parcel Post ...	11,723	13,384	14,436	17,108	18,784
	Total	1,076,319	1,234,464	1,207,309	1,347,763	1,428,095

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Foreign (Desp'ched)	O'ry Mail ...	10,569	15,246	24,985	26,792	29,304
	Parcel Post ...	142	312	493	569	618
	Total	10,711	15,558	25,478	27,361	29,922
Foreign (Arrived)	O'ry Mail ...	11,972	12,454	21,285	24,552	26,393
	Parcel Post ...	23	98	120	141	156
	Total	11,995	12,552	21,405	24,693	26,549
Grand Total (Despatched)...		1,087,030	1,250,022	1,227,787	1,375,124	1,453,017
Increase or *Decrease... ...		1.88	1.50	*0.18	1.20	0.60
Average per Capita		23.0	26.1	25.3	28.0	28.3

PARCEL POST

Fiscal year.	Despatched.	Percentage.	Delivered.	Increase.
1904	11,865,185	25	11,719,677	1.44
1905	13,695,646	29	13,295,826	1.34
1906	14,929,200	31	14,311,283	.76
1907	15,676,745	36	16,567,155	.58
1908	19,401,868	37	18,143,845	.95

CLASSIFICATION OF ORDINARY MAIL MATTERS

Fiscal year.	Sealed letters.	Cards.	Return cards.
1904	599,120	399,880	3,930
1905	659,030	429,680	4,500
1906	709,160	434,243	7,394
1907	656,565	474,335	7,505
1908	719,512	512,360	10,108

ORDINARY FOREIGN MAIL MATTERS DEALT WITH

Fiscal year.	Transmitted.	Arrived.	Increase.
1903	8,139,331	7,847,107	1.59
1904	10,568,859	11,972,410	4.10
1905	15,246,015	12,454,093	2.29
1906	24,985,304	21,084,738	6.70
1907	26,792,383	24,552,409	1.10
1908	29,304,008	26,393,333	.84

CLASSIFICATION OF ORDINARY MAIL MATTERS IN 1908 FISCAL YEAR

Kind.		Increase.
Letters	325,119,085	15,407,303
Cards	826,099,079	49,195,449
Magazines	166,901,883	87,273
Books	32,613,653	9,676,333
Samples	3,767,188	352,644
Total (with others) ...	1,438,614,977	81,167,783

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Mail Matters Exchanged with Principal Countries in 1908 Fiscal Year

	Transmitted.	Arrived.
China	4,894,107	2,900,623
Korea	17,866,230	11,972,985
British India	110,683	94,315
Italy	36,288	43,442
Great Britain	478,832	1,051,974
Germany	310,902	631,228
France	165,452	237,539
Russia	51,195	78,079
U. S.	2,958,779	2,888,600
Canada	265,921	273,027

Postal Savings Deposits at Home

Marked increase in the amount and number of depositors after the outbreak of the late War should be noted.

At end of fiscal year.	No. of Depositors.	Amount. *yen.*	Per 1 depositor.	Depositors per 100 pop.
1904	4,929,189	41,801,386	8.48	10.4
1905	5,848,498	54,218,775	9.28	12.2
1906	7,282,497	77,589,718	10.65	15.0
1907	7,886,279	92,934,620	11.78	16.0
1908	8,661,207	106,460,503	12.29	15.9
Jan. 10	10,368,660	137,108,465	13.23	—

Savings Deposits at Offices Stationed in China

At end of fiscal year.	No. of depositors.	Amount. *yen.*	Amount per 1 depositor. *yen.*
1904	4,891	258,988	52.95
1905	6,062	505,321	83.31
1906	8,064	793,064	98.35
1907	13,680	630,951	46.12
1908	12, 13	499,171	40.21

TELEGRAPH

Domestic Rates

(1) *Kana telegrams.*

Fee for telegrams composed of Japanese *Kana*—10 *sen* for first 15 *Kana* and 5 *sen* for each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction (for telegrams within the same city (*shi*) ward, (*ku*) street (*cho*) or village (*son*), the rate is reduced to 10 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively.) In both cases the address is free, but that of the sender is charged regulary.

(2) *Roman-Letter telegrams.*

Fee for telegrams composed of Roman letters:—for first 5 word or less, 25 *sen*; for each additional word,

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5 *sen* (for telegrams within the same *shi*, *ku*, *cho*, or *son*, the rate is reduced to 15 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively).

In plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word.

Groups of Arabic figures are reckoned in the letter category of telegrams at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as a word.

In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at 10 characters.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code language) as assimilated to the code words, and each counted at the rate of ten characters to one word, any excess being counted as one word.

Urgent telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other ordinary telegrams of same rank, are charged three times the rate for ordinary telegrams.

Words combined or abbreviated against the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling usage.

Telegrams for places beyond the direct delivery radius of a telegraph station may be despatched from the office by registered post or by special messenger, as may be directed, and paid for by the sender: the fee for the former, 7 *sen* per telegram; for the latter 20 *sen* within a radius of 3 *ri* from the office of destination; outside of that radius, 25 *sen* for each 2 *ri*.

The sender of an "express" telegram is to prepay, at the time of despatch, the minimum charge for delivery. In case the place of destination is beyond 3 *ri* from the office of delivery, the sender is allowed to provisionally prepay the "express fee for a distance exceeding 3 *ri*. If, in this case, prepaid free is found insufficient to cover the cost actually required, the insufficient sum is to be collected from the addressee.

Cables to Korea and Formosa.

The cable between Nagasaki and Fusan via Tsushima was laid in 1882 by the Great Northern Telegraph Company under charter for 30 years. The line between Nagasaki and Hizen was purchased by Japan in 1891 for *Y.* 85,000. The purchase of the remaining portion between Tsushima and Fusan having been judged necessary with the annexation of Korea, the negotiation was opened and successfully concluded, the transfer being effected in October '10 for *Y.* 160,000. About the sametime the work of laying an additional cable between Japan proper and Formosa was completed. In consequence the authorities reduced the fees between Japan proper and Formosa and Korea, the new schedule put into effect on Nov. 10th of the same year.

Rate to Formosa, Korea etc.

Fees for telegrams exchanged between Formosa, Manchuria, Chefu (China) the Bonins, Saghalien and Korea and the offices in Japan proper are as follows:—

(1) *Kana telegrams.*

For each 15 *Kana* or fraction	30 *sen*
For each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction	50 *sen*

(2) *Roman-letter telegram.*

(Between Japan proper and Formosa)

For each 5 words	40 *sen*
For each additional word.	5 *sen*

INTERNATIONAL RATES

The rates for telegrams to places abroad are as follows (subject to frequent alteration):—

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Asia

	Via Shanghai. Telegrams Ordinary.	Press Telegrams.
	yen	*yen*
Annam, Tonking (via C. St. James) ...	2.100	.670
Canton, Macao	1.040	.430
Ceylon	2.066	.798
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin...	.960	.360
Hongkong	.940	.380
India, Penang...	2.020	.780
Shanghai...	.480	.180
Siam...	2.040	.730
Siberia (Russia in Asia)	.720	(Vladivostock.)

Europe

	Via Vladivostook.	Via Shanghai.
All offices in Europe (ex't Russia) ...	2.420	2.420
Press Telegrams:—*yen* 0.792, via Shanghai only.		
Russia in Europe	1.400	2.420

North America

	Via Bonin or Manila. Ordinary,	Press.
	yen	*yen*
Boston, Min'polis, New York, Phil'phia, Wash'on (city)...	2.660	.912
California (ex't Cisco), Seattle, Portland, Tacoma	2.500	.832
Canada, Montreol	2.700	.952
Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul	2.600	.882
Mexico, (city)...	2.900	—
San Francisco...	2.420	.792
Vancouver	2.580	.872

Oceania

	Via Shanghai. Ordinary.	Press.
Brisbane, New S. W, Queensland, Victoria	2.070	.806
Honolulu (Bonin)	1.920	.940
Java	2.180	.820
Manila	1.560	.580
New Zealand	2.230	.886

South America

	Via Bonin or Manila.
Argentine, Chili, Lima, R. d. Janeiro...	4.500

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"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams of the same class are charged three time the rates of ordinary telegrams.

Combinations or alterations of words against the usage of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word in plain language is limited to fifteen letters per word, any excess being charged for as an additional word.

In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters each.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

Words is plain language in the text of a mixed telegram – i. e., composed of words in plain language and words in code language, are each counted as one word up to ten letters, any excess being counted as one word.

STATISTICS RELATING TO TELEGRAPHIC AFFAIRS

Extension of Telegraph

At end of fiscal year	Length of subterranean Cabls.	Length of Aerial Wires.	Length of submarine Cables.
1904	302	34,712	2,934
1905	343	35,383	3,006
1906	403	35,706	4,539
1907	511	37,287	4,613
1908	605	38,146	4,455

Number of Domestic Telegrams Transacted

Fiscal year.	Domestic No. of Telegram.	Foreign. Transmitted.	Foreign. Arrived.	Increase in Domestic Telegrams.
1904...	19,865,629	373,519	422,153	0.78
1905...	22,098,141	491,742	569,593	1.12
1906...	23,030,150	633,758	750,057	0.42
1907	26,197,057	698,450	866,251	1.38
1908...	26,282,493	672,532	815,904	0.03

Foreign Telegrams in 1908

	Transmitted.	Arrived.
Korea and S. Manchuria...	423,108	491,728
China	44,663	59,992
Great Britain	28,175	29,749
U. S. A.	22,105	23,977
Germany	11,685	9,946
British India	7,792	8,727
France...	4,745	3,900
Switzerland	2,047	1,503
Russia	1,118	1,490
Canada...	1,093	1,128
Italy	863	778

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WIRESS TELEGRAPH.

Japan despatched delegates to the 1st International Wireless Conferences held at Berlin in 1906 and 1908 and after the conclusion of the Convention, became a member of the International Wireless Union. The Convention was ratified, and promulgated by an Imperial Ordinance on the 22nd June, 1908.

International Wireless Telegrams.

For regulating the exchange of "wireless" between the Japanese coast stations and foreign steamers, or between the Japanese steamers and the coast stations in foreign countries, a regulation was drawn up, on the principle of the International radio-telegraph convention of Berlin, and put into operation on the 23rd June, 1908, under the title "Foreign Wireless Telegraph Regulations" put into effect from July, 1909.

Foreign wireless telegrams are subject to the following charge for every transmission made by a coast station or by a ship station of the Government (Art. 4):—

The Coast Charge :—

(1) For messages emanating from or destined to, Japan through the intermediary of a coast station of the Government :—

For the first 5 words or less	30 gold cents.
For every additional word after the first 5 words.	.6 gold cents.

(2) For other messages :—

Per word	12 gold cents.

The ship charge :—

Per word	8 gold cents.

The land line charge for foreign wireless telegrams emanating from or destined to the Empire through the intermediary of a coast station of the Government, is fixed as follows (Art 5):—

(1) For ordinary messages emanating from or destined to Japan proper through the intermediary of a coast station in Japan proper :—

For the first 5 words	12½ gold cents.
For every additional word after the first 5 words.	2½ gold cents.

(2) For messages emanating from or destined to the Bonins, Japanese part of Saghalien, and Formosa, through the intermediary of a coast station in Japan proper :—

Government telegrams :—

For the first 5 words	12½ gold cents.
For every additional word after the first 5 words.	2½ gold cents.

Private telegrams :—

For the first 5 words	25 gold cents.
For every additional word after the first 5 words.	5 gold cents.

Below are given the names of steamers on which the wireless apparatus is installed, and which are ready to operate the exchange of "wireless" messages.

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(1) On the N.Y.K.'S steamers.—On the Seattle line:—Tango-maru, Kaga-maru, Aki-maru, Shinano-maru.

(2) On the T.K.K.'S steamers.—On the Seattle:—San Francisco line.—Tenyo-maru, Nippon-maru, Chiyo-maru, Hongkong-maru.

(3) Mr. Oaki's steamer. On the Japan-sea line. Kayo-maru.

Domestic Wireless telegrams.

In order to prepare the way for the exchange of messages by radio-telegraph, a domestic wireless telegraph regulation was promulgated on the 1st May 1908, by which wireless communication was to be conducted between Japanese coast stations and ship stations for the messages destined to a place within the Japanese telegraphic system. At present there are in all five coast stations in the country, for the particulars of which the readers are referred to the following list. The authorities are contemplating to further increase the number in near future.

Place.	Location.			
Choshi (Shimoosa)	140°	51′	12″	E
	35°	44′	08″	N
Osezaki (Oshima)	126°	37′	08″	E
	32°	37′	20″	N
Shiomisaki (Kii)	135°	46′	08″	E
	33°	25′	32″	N
Tsunoshima (Nagato)	130°	50′	00″	E
	34°	21′	00″	N
O'chishi (Nemuro)	145°	30′	20″	E
	43°	10′	17″	N

On the 27th May, 1908, at 8 p.m., the first exchange of wireless communication was made between the *Tango-maru* and the Choshi station, which was the first station to be opened (May 16) to the general traffic. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamer *Tenyo-maru* was the first ship to have a ship station established thereon.

Our country adopts the standard wave-length of 300 metres, while the radius of the communication range is generally 120 nautical miles. Only for the O'chishi station, however, this radius is extended to 1000 metres. The authorities are now contemplating to widen the range of wireless communication for all other coast stations.

The fee of a domestic "wireless" comprises, as that of international "wireless":—(1) the ship charge; (2) the coast charge; (3) the ordinary land charge. The rates of the former two are fixed as follows (they are made quite the same):—

For *Kana* messages,

For each 15 kana or fraction,—20 *sen.*
For each additional 5 kana,—5 *sen.*

For Roman letter message,

For each 5 words or fraction,—25 *sen.*
For each additional 5 words,—5 *sen.*

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POST AND TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS

(in *Y.* 1,000)

Fiscal year.	Ordinary mail.	Parcels.	Money orders.	Savings deposits.	Telegrams.	Telephone.	Total.
1901	10,677	1,540	687	2	5,660	1,810	20,379
1902	11,609	1,684	816	3	5,678	2,263	22,055
1903	12,127	1,774	883	4	6,732	2,671	24,193
1904	13,997	1,995	1,030	22	8,431	2,913	28,391
1905	16,285	2,430	1,216	31	8,783	3,111	31,859
1906	15,156	2,556	1,321	116	8,486	3,347	30,985
1907	17,127	2,808	1,352	198	8,883	4,233	34,605
1908	18,357	3,103	1,219	124	8,153	5,262	36,223

POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE EXPENSES

(in *Y.* 1,000)

Fiscal year.	Ordinary mail.	Parcels.	Money orders.	Savings deposits.	Telegrams.	Telephone.	Total.
1901	7,289	1,800	826	515	5,988	1,175	17,592
1902	7,840	1,690	837	549	5,848	1,278	18,045
1903	8,001	1,853	883	561	5,816	1,882	18,999
1904	7,738	1,801	862	635	6,205	1,477	18,721
1905	7,767	2,090	673	849	5,985	1,179	18,545
1906	7,962	2,402	672	959	5,801	1,319	19,118
1907	8,586	2,139	691	1,178	5,956	1,583	20,135
1908	9,052	2,691	634	1,120	5,830	1,835	21,165

TELEPHONE

NUMBER OF TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS

1901	24,884	1906	43,266
1902	29,941	1907	58,562
1903	35,013	1908	78,485
1904	35,528	1910 (March)	86,066
1905	35,664		

NUMBER OF TELEPHONE APPARATUS

At end of fiscal year.	Exchange apparatus.	Others.	
		Ordinary subscribers' apparatus and desk telephone.	Automatic apparatus.
1903	341	34,403	151
1904	349	35,052	154
1905	374	37,160	160
1906	466	44,533	188
1907	754	61,726	239
1908	828	73,056	427

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The number of applications for telephone connection is far in excess over the number of instalation which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal. Thus, as computed at the end of March 1910, the outstanding applications throughout the country numbered 42,931. With each application *Y.* 15 must be deposited, so that the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reaches about *Y.* 650,000. The Government's project is to instal 58,000 by '12-13, at the estimated outlay of *Y.* 20,000,000. The excess demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. At one time the transfer of the privilege of instalation commanded the price of as high as *Y.* 800 or more. In 1909 the authorities undertook the instalation of 5,800 connections for those who offered the cost of *Y.* 150–185 according to places and this had the effect of pushing down the "market price" of the transfer to about *Y.* 200, though this rose very much soon after. In 1910–11 the authorities intend to similarly instal 4,400. The yearly charge for telephone connection varies between the maximum of *Y.* 60 and the minimum of *Y.* 40, according to places.

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CHAPTER XXIII.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

The appearance of the Yubin Kisen Mitsubishi Kaisha (Mitsubishi Mail Steamship Company) in 1877 followed by that of Kyodo Unyu Kaisha (Union Shipping Company) and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Merchant Steamship Company) in 1882 and 1884 respectively, marks important events in the history of Japan's carrying business. The amalgamation in 1885, after the desperate competition, of the Mitsubishi Kisen Kaisha and the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha under the title of Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), constituted a new era in the shipping trade of Japan. The Government policy to encourage the development of mercantile marine enterprise by granting subsidies and aids was further expanded in 1896 when the Navigation Encouragement Law was promulgated to encourage open sea navigation and the Shipbuilding Encouragement Law to encourage ship-building of larger crafts of above 700 tons.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VESSELS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TONNAGE.

At the end of		20–500 tons.	500–1,000 tons.	1,000–2,000 tons.	2,000–5,000 tons.	Above 5,000 tons.	Total number.	Gross tonnage.
1904	Steamers	895	88	97	121	23	1,224	798,240
	Sailers	3,520	3	1	—	—	3,523	329,125
1905	„	980	118	22	146	24	1,390	939,749
	„	3,696	3	—	—	—	3,699	336,571
1906	„	1,037	134	131	163	27	1,492	1,041,569
	„	4,042	102	—	—	—	4,044	354,356
1907	„	1,095	140	131	181	27	1,574	1,116,945
	„	4,208	24	—	—	—	4,210	366,950
1908	„	1,141	140	129	176	32	1,618	1,152,575
	„	4,513	2	—	—	—	4,515	384,481

REGISTERED STEAMERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE. (End, Dec. '08.)

	Steel or Steel & Iron.		Iron.		Wood.		Total inc'ding others.	Gross tonnage.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.		
Under 5 years...	108	149,979	—	—	247	26,158	355	176,137
5—10 „ ...	98	149,412	1	691	277	29,661	380	180,930
10—15 „ ...	79	182,388	1	161	239	24,696	319	207,253
15—20 „ ...	60	119,293	9	5,800	138	15,787	208	140,917
20—25 „ ...	41	104,455	28	33,409	54	6,721	127	144,698
25—30 „ ...	18	33,226	66	123,999	32	4,000	119	161,386
Over 30 „ ...	—	—	33	49,575	10	1,814	49	54,814
Unknown	30	65,123	13	18,310	16	1,035	61	86,440
Total	437	803,876	151	231,953	1,013	109,872	1,618	1,152,575

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REGISTERED STEAMERS OF OVER 1,000 TONS CLASSIFIED BY MATERIALS. (Dec. '08.)

		Steel.	Iron.	Iron & Steel.	Wood & Steel.	Wood.	Total.
1,000—3,000	No.	139	93	2	—	—	236
	Tonnage	269,536	182,508	4,318	—	—	459,894
3,000—5,000	No.	62	6	1	—	—	69
	Tonnage	228,964	21,263	3,364	—	—	253,591
5,000—7,000	No.	26	—	—	—	—	26
	Tonnage	156,941	—	—	—	—	156,941
Over 7,000	No.	6	—	—	—	—	6
	Tonnage	59,886	—	—	—	—	59,886
Total No. (with others)		429	151	8	4	10,13	1,618
Gross tonnage („)		792,269	231,953	11,607	1,166	109,872	1,152,575

STEAMERS CLASSIFIED BY SPEED. (Dec. '08.)

Speed.	No.	Tonnage.	Speed.	No.	Tonnage.
Up to 10 knots... ...	1,090	212,438	15—16 knots	15	73,101
10—11 „	210	252,761	16—17 „	5	29,754
11—12 „	138	220,509	17—18 „	3	17,901
12—13 „	63	131,217	Above 18 „	6	39,427
13—14 „	22	58,652	Unknown „	41	14,130
14—15 „	25	102,685	Total	1,618	1,152,575

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

The Navigation and Shipbuilding Encouragement Laws were amended with the consent of the 1908–9 session of the Diet, the new laws came in force from January 1910. In the old system there were two kinds of subsidies, that is a fixed bounty granted on specified routes and a general subsidy open to all steamers in conformity with the provisions of the law. In the new system the fixed bounty was abolished and the subsidy it made open to all. However the subsidized open-sea navigation routes are limited to four, namely (1) European route, (2) North American route, (3) South American route, (4) Australian route.

The vessels to be used in the subsidized navigation must be home-built steel steams of over 3,000 tons (gross), not less than 15 years old and having a speed exceeding twelve nautical miles per hour.

The subsidy is granted to vessels having a speed of twelve nautical miles per hour, at a rate less than fifty *sen* per ton (gross) of the vessel used, for evey one thousand nautical miles, with extra ten per cent. of the above sum per additional speed of one nautical mile per hour, according to the conditions of the route. The subsidy is reduced for the vessels whose age exceeds five years, in a graduating scale of five per cent. each year, disappearing when the 15th year is reached.

For foreign-built vessels under 5 years old and put on service with the sanction of the authorities, one-half of the subsidy is to be granted.

Then for vessels built according to special plans approved by competent authorities an extra twenty-five per cent. of the shipping subsidy to be granted.

The ocean-going steamers that are receiving the subsidy under the abolished may continue to do so up to Sept., 1914.

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Estimate of Subsidy Under the New Law.

	Europe.	N. America.	S. America.	Australia.
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1910–1	3,218,193	3 442,977	601,978	425,782

State aids to services China and near East, to coasting services etc. amounted to *Y.* 2,128,024.

The services run under the law are as follows :—

Steamers used on the lines.

European	11, of 6000 to 9000 tons,	14–16 knots, 26 times a year.
Seattle	3, of 6000 to 6500 tons,	13–14 knots, 13 times a year.
Tacoma	6, of 6000 to 6500 tons,	13–14 knots, 26 times a year.
San Francisco ...	3, of 13000 to 14000 tons,	18–20 knots, 15 times a year.
South America ...	3, of 5,000 to 9,300 tons,	12–17 knots, 6 times a year.
Australia	3, of 3,500 to 6000 tons,	15–17 knots, 13 times a year.

Tramp-Boats in the Carrying Trade.

According to the investigation of Mr. Nishikawa, of the Japan Tramp-boats association, there are, exclusive of mail steamers, liners and ships below 1,000 tons, tramp-boats of over 500,000 tons plying between ports in the Far East. The distribution of goods by means of these tramp-boats is roughly as follows :—

Goods.	Ports.	Tons.
Coal	Imported to North China, Korea, Java, etc.	300,000
Japanese coal	Imported to Singapore	300,000
Foreign coal	„ „ „	400,000
Coal	Used in the interior of Japan	3,500,000
Rice	Imported to Japan	350,000
Rice	Exported from Saigon (to Japan and Europe excepted)	700,000
Sugar	Imported to Japan	200,000
Sugar	Imported to Hongkong and China	250,000
Bean cakes etc.	Exported from Newchwang	250,000
„ „	„ „ Dairen (Dalny)	150,000
Lumber	„ „ Hokkaido	300,000

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SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

The putting in force in 1896 of the Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding gave a powerful impetus to the development of this industry. The construction in 1898 of the *Hitachi Maru*, 6,000 tons, by the Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki for the Yusen Kaisha was the first large steamer built in Japan. The same yard has built, besides many others, two steamships, *Tenyo Maru*, and *Chiyo Maru*, of over 13,000 tons, for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Shipbuilding Subsidy.

The law was simultaneously amended with the sister law mentioned above. The new arrangement, came in force from January, 1910, grades ships, for purpose of differentiating the grant, first into two classes, A. and B., and further subsivides each into four grades. Class A. comprises vessels possessing not less than fifty berths of 1st or 2nd class, or one cabin or 2nd class berth for every 100 gross tons or fraction thereof. Class B. comprises all other types of vessels, 1st grade covers ocean going vessels, 2nd near sea vessels, 3rd coasting vessels, and 4th smooth water vessels. The rate of subsidy is differentiated thus:—

	Class A.	Class B.
1st grade.....	*yen* 22	*yen* 19
2nd „	„ 21	„ 18
3rd „	„ 19	„ 16
4th „	„ 14	„ 11

The number of merchant vessels built up to 1908 at all the Shipyards in Japan totalled 137 with 246,764 tons. The share of the four leading yards is shown below.

Mitsubishi Works	146,643 tons
Kawasaki Dockyards...	53,345 „
Osaka Iron Works	29,758 „
Ishikawajima Co.	3,392 „

Principal Docks and Yards.

Docks and slips at present existing number over 214 including those of minor scope. Of that number the leading ones are as follows:—

The Mitsubishi Shipyard at Nagasaki.

This is the oldest and foremost shipyard in Japan, and in equipment etc stands comparison with leading ship-building works in the world.

The works have a water frontage of about one and a half miles, and cover nearly 115 acres. There are three dry docks, lengths 350 and 510 and 714 feet respectively; a patent slip, 750 feet long on the rail; and also seven building berths, ranging from 185 to 700 feet. Most of the machine and tools in the works are driven by electricity, and for that purpose the firm has a large power house with turbo-generators and dynamos of 2,200 k.w. in total, and also many electric wharf and shop cranes. Besides a 150-tons electric hammer crane was now lately erected. It employs about 8,500 men at present, and has turned out in the last ten years two 13,500 tons Transpacific liners, 2 intermediate steamers of 8,700 tons each, 7 steamers of above 6,000 tons, 2 steamers of 5,000 to 6,000 tons, 5 steamers of 2,500 to 3,000 tons, 17 vessels of 1,000 to 2,000 tons, and a large number of smaller vessels, besides a despatch vessel and 8 torpedo craft for the Japanese Navy. The firm holds the licence for building Parsons turbines. They have already built one set of marine turbines of about 9,000 i.h.p. for the Japanese Volunteer Fleet, and are now building two more sets of about 9,000 and 17,000 h.-p. respectively.

The Mitsubishi Company possess a new shipyard at Kobe with two floating docks of 7,000 and 12,000 tons lifting capacity respectively, the latter having been launched in 1908. At present the work is almost confined to docking and repairing business and only a few launches and yachts have been built.

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The Kawasaki Dockyards

The yards cover about 40 acres of land with a water frontage of about one mile. Until a few years ago the company devoted their attention chiefly to building medium-sized steamers and torpedo craft, but now the works can build ships of any size up to about 10,000 tons gross. They have four building berths ranging in length from 400 to 600 feet, and smaller berths for torpedo-boats and other work of minor dimensions. Since the incorporation of the present company about 90 steel vessels, varying from 100 to 8,600 gross tons, have been constructed, amongst them 10 river gunboats of 650 tons diplacement for the Chinese Government and 12 torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers for the Japanese and foreign Governments. They launched in 1908 two 8,600 tons intermediate steamers for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and a 6,000 tons cargo steamer for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The works are equipped with a large electric-driven floating crane of 100 tons lifting capacity. The graving dock is 377 feet long on the keel blocks, and is built on permeable sand with a concrete bed 12 feet thick, supported by 8,400 piles underneath. They have also two slip docks 600 and 394 feet long on the rail respectively, giving facilities for the repairing of ships up to about 4,000 tons gross. Their steel foundry at Hyogo was started about three years ago. It is provided with a 20 tons Siemens furnace, and can turn out very fine steel castings.

The Osaka Iron Works

The works were started by Mr. E. H. Hunter in 1880, and having made successive extensions to meet the steadily increasing business, the works now consist of engine department shipyard and repairing works kept apart. The shipyard covers nearly 16 acres, with a water frontage of more than 1,000 feet and have four building berths ranging in length from 200 to 300 feet. The river at the spot where the shipyard lies is about 14 feet deep at the lowest tides, thus restricting the size of ships which can be built. Consequently the attention of the firm has been directed more to the building of smaller types, and a speciality has been made of the construction of dredgers, shallow draught steamers, and also lately of trawlers and steam whalers. They have built a large number of bucket and stand-pump dredgers, capacity varying from 100 to 400 tons per hour, and a few shallow draught steamers 12 to 20 inches in draught. The total number of vessels built since 1891 is about 300 of which about 150 were of steel, and the largest ship built in this works is the Bujun Maru of 1,800 tons gross, for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. They have three dry docks, 275, 250, and 180 feet long on base respectively, with a larger dock now in the course of construction.

SEAMEN OF HIGHER GRADE

The number of licensed captains and mates during the last four years ending Mar. 1909 was as follows, showing the rate of increase since the termination of the Russo-Japanese War.

Class of License.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
1st Class Captains	556 f. 174	650 f. 176	733 f. 178	816 f. 179

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1st Class Chief mates	317 f. 35	344 f. 34	402 f. 33	426 f. 32
„ Second mates	378 f. 12	402 f. 12	499 f. 11	618 f. 11
2nd Class Captains	407	450	491	548
„ Chief mates	651 f. 1	833 f. 1	943 f. 2	1,004 f. 2
„ Second mates	2,186 f. 2	2,402 f. 2	2,545 f. 1	2,677 f. 1
3rd Class Captains	72	76	80	85
„ Mates.....	9,655 f. 1	9,853 f. 1	9,989 f. 1	10,105 f. 1
Chief Engineers	450 f. 80	581 f. 81	680 f. 81	758 f. 80
1st Class „	943 f. 44	1,015 f. 43	1,113 f. 43	1,247 f. 43
2nd „ „	607 f. 2	798 f. 2	922 f. 2	1,016 f. 2
3rd „ „	1,939	2,154	2,352	2,505

Remarks.—(f.) denotes foreigners. Those of the 1st class and chief engineers are allowed to navigate steamers in open seas and steamers of not less than 500 tons in coasting trade; those of the 2nd class to navigate steamers of not more than 500 tons in coasting trade or near sea service; and those of the 3rd class navigate steamers in the littoral and inland water.

SHIPWRECKS

	Steamers.		Sailing-ships & Junks.		Total.			
	Dest.	Dam.	Dest.	Dam.	Dest.	Dam.	Miss.	Total
1908.....	19	425	160	222	179	647	—	826
1907	23	522	173	204	196	726	—	922
1906.....	31	490	185	196	216	686	—	902
1905.....	60	465	267	324	327	789	—	1,116
1904	33	355	194	240	227	595	1	822

No. of Lives Lost and Injured

	Deaths.	Injured.	Missing.	Total.	No. of Lives Rescued.
1908.....	82	19	260	361	796
1907.....	277	30	154	461	—
1906.....	78	14	105	197	600
1905.....	437	28	1,109	1,574	1,929
1904.....	31	22	94	147	679

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NO. OF PILOTS

	1904.	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08.
Japanese	17	20	22	20	22
Foreigners	19	16	15	14	12
Total	36	36	37	34	34

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1899 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects, but the licensed foreign pilots under Japanese law and those foreigners who obtained license within five years from 1899 are allowed to practise pilotage.

THE EFFICIENCY OF JAPANESE SEAMENSHIP

The contrast which the Imperial fleet and Japanese mercantile marine continued to present till quite recently was rather startling, so far as the foreign technical help in navigation was concerned, for while the former could dispense with it decades ago and her officers and seamen attained the efficiency comparable with tne best of the service in the world, the latter had to depend entirely upon the aid of foreign navigators till about 10 years ago. This comparative backwardness of our mercantile marine was, however, more apparent than real. It was mainly due to business policy intended to humour foreign public who were prejudicial to trust captains not of Western origin. It is satisfying to see the efficiency of Japanese seamanship beginning to receive appreciation properly due to it. Japan has quite a large number of graduates of the Nautical College of Tokyo who have acquired under the tutelage of foreign captains and engineers and after decades of practical experience, efficiency sufficient to handle successfully ocean-going steamers. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha which practically owns ninetenths of the ocean-going steamers flying Japanese flag, has never been slow to turn the opportunity to its advantage, and lately began to give the post to thoroughly qualified Japanese captains whenever the foreign captains have retired on account of age or any other cause. This noteworthy innovation was first made in June 1897, when a Japanese captain was placed in charge of one of the Bombay liners, followed in 1901 by the appointment of another Japanese captain to one of the Seattle liners, and lastly, in Aug. 1906, a European liners was also placed in Charge of a Japanese captain. Only the Australian liners are still absolutely run under foreign captains. At present eight ocean steamers are navigated by Japanese captains.

FREIGHT RATES ON THE PACIFIC

(Oct. 8, '08.)

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's freight tariff on the Pacific between Japan and the United States are as follows:—

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	Steamship Freight.	Railway Freight.	Total or through Freight.
	$.	$.	$.
Raw Silk	2.00	4.00	6.00
Silk Goods	2.0	4.00	6.00
Tea	.50	1.25	1.75
Matting	.40	1.25	1.65
Lily Bulbs	.40	1.50	1.90
Fishing Rods	.50	1.50	2.00
Straw Braid	.50	1.50	2.00
Paper Goods	.50	1.25	1.75
Porcelain Ware	.50	1.30	1.90
Lacquer Ware	.75	1.25	2.00
Linen	.75	1.50	2.25
Baskets	.75	1.50	2.25
Plants	.75	1.50	2.25
Blinds	.50	1.50	2.00
Antimony Ware	.35	1.00	1.35
Camphor	.40	1.25	1.65
Brushes	.60	1.00	1.60
General Cargo (Under $ 2.00)	.60	1.50	2.10
General Cargo (Over $ 2.00)	1.00	2.00	3.00
Waste Silk	.60	1.50	2.10
Toys (Under $ 2.00)	.60	1.50	2.10
Toys (Over $ 2.00)	1.00	2.00	3.00
Fans	.45	1.25	1.70
Bronze, Copper, & Brass Ware (Under $ 2.00)	.60	1.50	2.10
Bronze, Copper, & Brass Ware (Over $ 2.00)	1.00	2.00	3.00

LEADING STEAMSHIP ESTABLISHMENTS

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha (*Japan Mail Steamship Company*)

Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyoto Unyu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in the position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with the aggregate tonnage of 130,000 when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the Japan.-Russia War reached the maximum of 71 ships with 252,000 tons in May '04. The expansion of the company's business has been remarkable during the ten years that have elapsed since that time. First the company increased its capital to 22,000,000 *yen* and had more than ten vessels built at home and abroad. In

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1895 the company was ready to put into execution its ambitious scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia. As the company had been running a regular service to Bombay, its scope of business now included four ocean routes.

For those four regular lines, the company is granted subsidy by the Government The European, American and Bombay lines are a fortnightly service, while the service to Australia is once in four weeks. The company is also carrying on a regular coasting trade, a service to the neighbouring Asiatic ports, and those on the Yangtsze. The total length of the company's regular services is 44,148 miles.

Its service on the Yangtszchiang was fused in the newly organized Japan-China S.S. Co. Besides its own steamers the company was entrusted by the Imperial Navy in Feb. '07 with seven steamers, Russian transports captured by Japan during the war, with aggregate tonnage of 2 ,405 tons, on condition, among other things, to run regular services to Formosa Northern Korea and Port Arthur, and to offer always to the use of the Navy and at a certain rate freight capacity of 3,500 to 4,000 tons. The company was similarly entrusted by the Imperial Steel Works with the maintenance and use of its two steamers aggregating 7,530 tons. At present the company has the fleet of 73 vessels (about 290,000 tons.)

The company is going to build new ships to be placed on the European line. The Kamo maru, the foremost of it, started on the maiden trip in July, is a two-masted schooner rigged ship, built of steel, net tonnage 5,255, and gross 8,524; is 483 ft. long with beam of 56 ft., depth 34 ½ ft. and drawing 27 ft. of water. The passenger accommodations are 83 1st class, 36 2nd, 12 intermediate, and 140 steerage, and the estimated speed is 16 ½ knots. She was built at the Mitsubishi Dockyard & Engine Works at Nagasaki and was launched in Dec. 1907.

Business Returns for the Last Three Years (in *yen* 1,000)

	1907		1908		1909		1910
	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.
Paid up Capital	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Reserve Funds	17,416	18,047	18,869	19,450	20,360	21,417	22,447
Debentures	300	300	300	300	300	—	—
No. of Steamers	87	90	88	76	79	79	73
No. of Steam-Launches	40	40	40	40	39	36	34
Steamers' Tonnage ...	288,000	301,000	298,000	267,000	300,000	307,000	290,000
Steamers' Value	24,316	24,280	23,502	24,220	29,998	30,831	29,607
Steam-Launches, Store-ships and Lighters.	217	336	326	313	312	214	206
Freight and Passenger Receipts	9,901	11,174	10,759	9,504	8,514	9,507	9,487
Net Profit	1,280	1,157	1,467	1,380	1,177	1,441	1,702
Gross Expenditure ...	12,293	13,630	12,948	10,084	11,264	12,782	12,034
Dividend	12%	12%	12%	12%	10%	10%	1 %
Debts	—	—	—	—	974	974	—

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Pres.—R. Kondo. *Vice Pres.*—M. Kato. *Managing-Dirs.*—S. Iwanaga. S. Ogawa. *Head Office.*—Yuraku-cho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha (*The Osaka Merchant S. S. Co.*)

The company was created in 1884 with the express object of running steamers between the important trading ports lying west of Osaka. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Formosan and Korean and Chinese ports and also Vladivostock.

As announced it started in June, 1909, a regular fortnightly service running regularly between Hongkong and Tacoma, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, and Yokohama, has been opened, six steamers of 6,000 tons displacement each, being employed.

Business Returns for the Last Three Years in *Y.* 1,000)

	1907 I.	1907 II.	1908 I.	1908 II.	1909 I.	1909 II.	1910 I.
Capital	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500
Paid up Capital ...	15,125	10,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500
Reserve Funds	1,535	1,552	1,557	1,654	1,730	1,732	1,932
Debenture	4,950	4,500	4,650	3,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
No. of Steamers ...	109	106	107	107	107	107	107
Steamers' Tonnage ...	108,000	106,000	109,000	110,000	115,000	122,000	134,000
Steamers' Value ...	12,982	13,090	13,583	13,275	14,043	14,819	16,614
Freight & Passenger Receipts	4,227	4,192	4,884	4,671	4,826	4,819	5,487
Net Profit	2,013	1,203	1,285	553	572	563	674
Gross Expenditure ...	4,425	4,599	4,722	5,307	4,536	4,625	5,161
Dividend	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Pres.—Tokugoro Nakabashi. *Head-Office.*—Tomishima-cho, Kitaku, Osaka.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha (*Oriental S. S. Co.*)

The Tokyo Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, the service opened at the end of 1898. The company runs a regular fortnightly service to San Francisco on one hand and to Shanghai and Hongkong as the other terminus and is building for this service two steamers of 13,500 ton each. It started tentatively in Dec. '05 service to South America, and this has been lately subsidized.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Pres.—S. Asano. *Managing-Dirs.*—S. Ito. *Head-Office.*—Maruno-uchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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Business Returns for the Last Three Years (in *yen* 1,000)

	1907		1908		1909		1910
	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.
Capital	6,500	6,500	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Paid up Capital	3,900	6,484	8,125	8,125	8,125	8,125	8,125
Reserve Funds	437	292	203	212	212	212	212
Debentures and Other Debts	3,900	4,248	5,206	9,155	9,227	8,226	8,732
No. of Steamers	6	6	8	8	8	8	9
Steamers' Tonnage ...	35,000	34,000	53,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	70,000
Steamers' Value	2,123	2,031	1,940	14,235	14,235	14,223	15,690
Freight and Passenger Receipts	1,444	1,911	1,657	1,217	1,655	1,495	1,782
Net Profit or Loss (*)...	93	203	192	*809	*1,001	*1,065	*808
Gross Expenditure ...	1,907	2,401	1,184	2,642	2,690	2,951	2,754
Dividend	12%	12%	N. 5% O. 12%	—	—	—	—

The Japan-China Steamship Company

The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S.S. Co., the Daito S.S. Co., (both of which exclusively carrying on island service along the Yangtsz), and the inland service departments of the Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The share which the four companies took in the common enterprise is as follows:—

	Share (*Yen*).
Hunan, 3 steamers totalling 7,370 tons	750,000
Osaka, 6 steamers and accomodations	4,000,000
Yusen, 2 steamers „ „	3,290,000
Daito, 15 tug-boats, etc.	100,000
Total	8,140,000

Business Returns for the Last Three Years (in *yen* 1,000)

	1907		1908		1909	
	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.
Capital	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100
Paid up Capital	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100
Reserve Funds...	48	42	41	63	71	102
Debentures and Other Debts.	—	215	210	115	70	—
No. of ships	14	14	14	13	13	13
No. of Steam-launches... ...	21	21	21	21	21	22
Steamers' tonnage	34,000	34,000	34,000	28,000	28,000	29,000
Steamers' Value	4,224	7,224	4,039	3,919	3,825	3,740
Freight and Passenger Receipts	864	974	871	824	969	917
Net Profit...	134	1	102	100	267	223
Gross Expenditure	1,035	1,234	1,252	1,114	1,191	1,065
Dividend	3%	—	2.5%	2.5%	5%	5%

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VOLUME OF BUSINESS OF THE THREE STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES

(Nihon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha and Toyo Kisen Kaisha)

		Cargo. Tonnage.	Passenger. No.	Receipts. *yen.*
1905	Japan Mail Ship Co. ...	1,914.252	353,791	10,097,290
	Osaka Merchant S.S. Co.	1,689.070	1,816,622	7,452,996
	Oriental S.S. Co.	9,809	1,158	229,015
1906	J. M. S. Co.	2,434,250	485,017	14,624,496
	O. M. S. S. Co, ...	1,656,141	1,948,534	7,858,090
	O. S. S. Co.	111,976	15,572	2,908,606
1907	J. M. S. Co.	3,210,014	572,429	22,470,445
	O. M. S. S. Co.	1,959,624	1,988,424	8,952,958
	O. S. S. Co.	104,794	12,494	2,943,062
1908	J. M. S. Co.	2,897.432	338,792	21,506,611
	O. M. S. S. Co.	2,116,791	1,989,491	9,687,878
	O. S. S. Co.	93 017	9,376	2,618,199
1909	J. M. S. Co.	2,717,429	313,427	19,912,187
	O. M. S. S. Co.	2,260,953	1,974,231	9,675,451
	O. S. S. Co.	142,096	11,778	3,503,546

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CHAPTER XXIV

RAILWAYS

The laying of the Tokyo-Yokohama line, a distance of 18 miles, in 1872 by the Government heralded the present activity of railway service in Japan. The work of extention steadily advanced and ten years later the total mileage of state railways reached 114. In 1883 a first private railway company was established, and soon others appeared in quick succession. In 1905 the private lines extended longer than the state lines as shown elsewhere. This relation was soon reversed in the following year when several important private lines were converted into state lines in accordance with the Railway Nationalization Programme to be described later on.

GENERAL STATISTICS

At end of March.	Mileage open to traffic. State. m.	Private. m.	Total. m.	Rolling stocks. Locomotives.	Pass'ger Cars.	Wagons.
1904	1,341	3,150	4,495	1,544	5,101	22,781
1905	1,461	3,232	4,693	1,644	5,242	24,408
1906	1,531	3,251	4,783	1,717	5,340	27,183
1907	3,116	1,691	4,807	1,927	5,405	30,432
1908	4,452	445	4,898	2,037	5,666	33,609
1909	4,543	477	5,020	2,156	5,956	34,045

	State Railways. Cost of Cons'tion (Y. 1,000)	Private Railway Co's. Cost of Cons'tion (Y. 1,000)	Paid up capital (Y. 1,000)	Reserve fund (Y. 1,000)
1904	139,366	226,611	208,285	6,038
1905	152,103	241,004	215,921	6,804
1906	159,918	251,640	223,336	8,057
1907	168,286	147,140	125,948	3,651
1908	361,897	27,382	24,345	448
1909	530,273	31,580	27,590	534

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VOLUME OF PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT SERVICE (in 1000).

At end of March.	Average Mileage		Total.	Passenger Mileage (1000)		Total.
	State.	Private.		State.	Private.	
1906	1,470.22	3,276.30	4,746.52	945,066	1,560,374	2,505,441
1907	2,149.60	2,932.63	5,082.43	1,224,736	1,321,424	2,546,161
1908	3,980.47	936.29	4,916.76	2,353,270	455,280	2,808,551
1909	4,512.64	452.02	4,964.66	2,743,203	178,811	2,922,014

	Goods Mileage (1000)		
	State	Private	Total
1906	397,689	954,266	1,351,956
1907	713,514	868,213	1,581,728
1908	1,441,125	136,510	1,577,635
1909	1,829,429	26,731	1,856,160

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS (*yen* 1000).

	State				Private			
	Coaching	Freight	Sundry	Total	Coaching	Freight	Sundry	Total
1906	14,535	8,866	653	24,056	21,550	19,934	3,442	44,977
1907	20,720	13,944	812	335,478	20,213	19,031	3,947	43,192
1908	38,394	30,500	880	69,775	7,219	3,703	896	11,819
1909	42,922	35,835	1,063	79,821	2,829	849	188	3,866

	TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.				EXPENSES AND PROFIT. (*yen* 1000).			
	Coaching.	Freight.	Sundry.	Total.	State.	Private.	State.	Private
1906 ...	36,085	28,850	4,096	69,033	11,129	21,026	12,926	23,951
1907 ...	40,937	32,976	4,759	78,680	18,247	22,025	17,230	21,166
1908 ...	45,613	34,203	1,776	81,594	35,751	6,186	34,023	5,633
1909 ...	45,752	36,684	1,251	83,688	42,859	2,007	36,961	1,859

NET PROFIT OF STATE AND PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

	Net Profit (in *yen* 1,000.)			Profit per *yen* 100 Traffic Mile.	
	State.	Private.	Total.	State. *yen*	Private. *yen*
1906	12,926	26,397	39,324	8,793	7,364
1907	17,230	24,381	41,612	8,015	7,277
1908	34,023	5,771	39,794	8,544	6,069
1909	36,961	1,859	38,821	8,190	4,185

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STATE RAILWAYS IN MARCH, 1909.

Name of Principal line.	Open Mileage. *M.C.*	Length of Lines. *M.C.*	Under Construction. *M.C.*
Tōkaido	408.32	928.79	2.42
Sanyo	403.48	553.50	20.37
Nippon	845.00	1,148.48	2.30
Kwansai and Sangu	300.24	395.01	—
Shin-Yetsu line	117.64	154.33	—
Hokuriku „	170.32	205.57	64.19
Ganyetsu „	49.40	58.13	58.10
Ō-u „	305.72	377.44	—
San-in „	93.72	113.63	99.27
Hokkaido „	645.24	811.28	364.49
Kogoshima „	40.40	49.64	21.16
Hokuyetsu „	85.64	101.10	—

Remarks:—The Tokaido line is double, except some bridges. The work for O-u line was started in 1893 and completed in 1905: the Chuo line started in 1895, to be completed in 1912; the Kagoshima line started in 1897, was completed in Oct., 1909; the In-yo line started in 1900 to be completed in 1911; the Maizuru line was started in 1902 and completed in 1905. The Kure line was leased to the Sanyo Railways which they worked before the nationalization.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES PER DAY PER MILE. (1908–9)

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Expenses per *yen* 100 of earning.
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
State lines	47.72	26.02	22.44	53.69
Private lines	23.43	12.16	11.27	51.91

THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION.

The Railway Nationalization Programme was laid before the 22nd Session (1905-'06) of the Diet by the Government and was adopted by it, with some modification. The seventeen private railways to be mentioned below were purchased in 1906 and 07', the purchase made with domestic loan bonds of 5% interest issued for the purpose. This railway unification is expected to economize expenc by over *yen* 1½ million. The price was determined thus. First the average rate of profit against the cost of construction during the six half terms was obtained. Twenty times that rate multiplied to the cost of construction existing at the date of purchase was the purchasing price plus the cost price of stores that existed at the time of purchase. When, however, the cost of construction did not come up to the purchasing price determined in that way, that cost was made as purchasing price, and this arrangement was used for those railways which had have not yet passed six business terms since their opening.

The date, mileage, price and other data relating to the nationalized railways are shown in the following table.

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Name of Railway.	Date of Purchase.	Traffic mileage. m.	ch.	Price (*Y.* 1000)	Paid up Cap. (*Y.* 1000)	Debts devolving (*Y.* 1000)
Hokkaido Tanko ...	Oct. 1, 1906	207	51	30,997	6,340	400
Kobu	Do.	27	65	14,599	2,665	—
Nippon	Nov. 1, 1906	860	35	142,523	50,400	—
„				* 28		
Sanyo	Dec. 1, 1906	414	51	80,416	30,849	5,060
„				* 1,567		
Kyushu	July 1, 1907	446	2	118,856	48,740	—
Hokuyetsu	Aug. 1, 1907	85	65	7,776	3,700	3,679
Sobu	Sept. 1, 1907	73	16	12,871	42,000	600
Kwansai	Oct. 1, 1907	289	37	36,129	24,181	43
						£1,000
Sangu	Do.	26	10	6,728	1,850	—
Ganyetsu	Nov. 1, 1906	49	36	2,521	2,640	115
Nishinari	Dec. 1, 1907	4	44	2,184	1,650	310
„				* 479		
Hokkaido	July 1, 1907	158	77	11,452	6,340	4,780
Kyoto	Aug. 1, 1907	22	16	3,341	3,420	55
Hankaku	Do.	70	11	7,592	4,000	3,237
„				* 583		
Boso	Sept. 1, 1907	39	33	2,156	1,040	1,080
Nanao	Do.	34	27	1,491	1,100	446
Tokushima	Do.	21	39	1,341	746	596
Total		2,822	54	481,981	198,763	£1,400
				* 2,658		19,991

Notes:—Figures marked with an asterisk (*) are price paid for subsidiary business included in the total.

Purchase of the Seoul-Fusan Railway.

The Seoul-Fusan Railway having been from the first one of peculiar nature in organization, a special arrangement had to be made. Thus the Government had been guaranteeing for the line 6% profit against its paid up capital *yen* 15,000,000, and the purchasing price was fixed at twenty times the 6 per cent of that sum. This corresponds to *yen* 18,000,000. The Seoul-Ninsen line was at first an independent concern and subsequently united to the Seoul-Fusan Railway, and its price was determined in a similar way as that for railways at home. Calculated in that way, it amounted to *yen* 4,107,940. The two lines, therefore, aggregated *yen* 22,107,930. The Seoul Fusan line had been debtor to the Government to the extent of *yen* 1,570,500 while the Seoul-Ninsen line, before its absorption into the other, had borrowed a certain sum from it. By taking these amounts into account the purchasing price for the two lines became *yen* 20,084,537. On that basis the purchase was effected on July 1st '06 and the railways were at once transferred to the Residency-General.

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The Redemption Plan

The redemption of bonds issued for the purchase is to be effected in forty years with the profit accruing from the railways. The programme as originally drawn up by the Government proposed to purchase 32 railways, but fifteen of the minor railways were excluded as result of amendment by the Diet, while the coal mines belonging to the Hokkaido Colliery Railway Company were also separated and left out as unpurchasable. The redemption programme orginally elaborated by the Government does not exactly apply to the altered circumstance, but in view of absence of the revised programme, while the alteration itself is immaterial, it may be quoted here in part, as follows, the figures being in unit of *yen* 1,000 :—

Redemption of the Railway Nationalization Loan

(in *yen* 1,000.)

Year.	Cost of Construction.	Profit against Cost of Construction. (%)	Profit. Against cost of Construction.	Profit. Expense saved through unification.	Profit. Total.	Interest on the Loan.	Balance of Profit.	Balance of Profit distributed. Redeeming Loan.	Balance of Profit distributed. For improvement.	Amount of Loan.
1st ...	208,864	8.45	21,874	1,274	23,148	23,549	-40	—	—	470,986
10th...	262,275	9.60	25,104	1,274	26,378	23,282	3,095	928	2,166	463,491
15th ..	268,682	10.31	27,530	1,274	28,804	22,535	6,269	1,880	4,288	446,318
20th...	380,643	11.07	80,741	1,274	32,016	21,139	10,876	3,262	7,613	415,186
25th...	300,702	11.89	35,180	1,274	36,454	18,790	17,654	5,296	12,358	363,635
30th...	332,721	12.76	41,484	1,274	42,759	15,064	27,695	8,308	19,306	281,896
35th...	381,553	13.00	48,144	1,274	49,417	9,367	40,051	12,015	28,035	159,306
40th...	—	13.00	55,551	1,274	57,825	1,283	56,542	16,962	39,579	13,916
										(bal. pro.)

The Imperial Railways

The railways of Japan may practically be said to belong to the State, for as a result of the nationalization described before, over 90% of the total mileages open to traffic are now State property. The organization of the Imperial Railways has been entirely recast to make it better adapted to the new order of affairs. Prior to the nationalization there were two Bureaux connected with railways, and both in the jurisdiction of the Department of Communications. One of them had to attend to supervision of both Government and private railways and the other had to undertake traffic and construction of Government railways. The two Bureaux were amalgamated soon after the commencement of the nationalization, and the Imperial Railway Board was newly created and transferred to the control of the Cabinet. The Board was also made to supervise the South Manchuria railways. Its jurisdiction was further expanded and made to comprise the Korean railways, but lately restored to the control of Korean Gov. General. For convenience of administration the Imperial railways are subdivided into five districts, and one temporary office as below :—

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District Office.	Where situated.	Mileage under Control.
Estern	Uyeno, Tokyo ...	...1,340.4
Central	Shimbashi, Tokyo ...	978.2
Western	Kobe...	997.0
Hokkaido	Sapporo...	645.3
Kyushu	Moji	569.9
Yonago (tem. Office)	Yonago..	97.0

The Board proper is composed of the Secretariat, Railway Administration, Construction, Transportation and Finance, and is presided over by the President assisted by the Vice-President and large number of subordinates. It is worthy of note that the incumbent of the Presidency is now the Minister of Communication, Baron Goto, who combines it as additional duty.

Independent Finance

The Imperial railways have been set apart as independent account since the 1909-10 year. The capital is to consist of the investment already made or to be made in future and the stores fund. All the disbursements are to be met with the receipts while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are to be met with the profit accruing from the traffic. In case a sufficient sum is not forthcoming then a loan may be raised on the railways' account or may be obtained from other Government accounts. Particulars are shown in the following table showing the estimate of construction and improvement fund for the 1909-10 year.

Estimated Profit and Construction and Improvement Fund for 1910–11

Total revenue	90,/81,321
Total expenses	81,636,295
Net profit	8,845,026

Distributed as follows:—

To debt reserve	500,000
„ capital account ..	8,345,026
Construction and improvement consisting of ...	40,600,000
From profit account ...	8,345,026
Loans...	32,163,064
Miscellaneous receipts ...	91,910

With the discontinuation of issue of new loans the Railways are compelled to have recourse to loans from postal deposit account and to appropriation of part of the profit accruing from minting subsidiary pieces, over and above the net profit of the Railways.

The Construction and Improvement works now in hand are shown below:

The Construction and Improvement Fund

(as revised in 1910)

	Total sum.	1907 –8.	09– 10.	10– 11.	11– 12.	12– 13.	13– 14.	14– 15.
Cost of Construction ...	113,185	41,564	22,170	19,715	13,322	8,071	5,803	2,537
General Expenses ...	1,081	418	205	168	147	87	39	15
Fukushima—Aomori ...	4,305	1,973	1,200	1,132	—	—	—	—
Hachioji—Nagoya ...	15,925	5,086	3,000	2,800	2,200	2,056	810	—
Yatsushiro—Kagoshima	3,890	1,550	675	—	—	—	—	—
Fukuchiyama—Sakae—Imaich	18,694	7,369	4,200	4,500	2,625	—	—	—
Fukuchiyama—Sonobe—Maidzuru	5,137	3,936	1,200	—	—	—	—	—
Toyama—Naoyetsu ...	5,000	3,350	3,350	1,110	—	—	—	—
Hokkaido	18,553	5,142	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,481	1,529
Kitagata—Niitsu... ...	7,516	2,400	1,800	1,500	1,500	3,167	—	—
Okayama—Uno	1,808	1,600	208	—	—	—	—	—

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Usa—Oita	4,851	400	496	900	900	1,185	670	—
Yamada—Toba	1,448	96	200	300	300	300	252	—
Rolling Stocks	14,908	4,250	2,460	2,090	2,140	1,725	1,250	991
Improvement	60,148	21,119	7,024	9,755	9,647	4,897	1,400	1,329
Total	193,333	62,684	29,194	29,470	22,969	12,965	7,203	4,066

There is besides *Y.* 4,775,500 on account of improvement for 15–18 years.

The Gauge

The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 in., that having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used are of 60 pounds, now being replaced with the 75 rails. Hence in speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet with the exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in single track. In the Sanyo, Nippon and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or in course of completion. Far more ambitious project is the proposed program announced by the Premier in Nov. '10 of reconstructing with the consent of the Diet, the trunk lines from Tokyo to Shimonoseki, 800 miles, on the broad gauge plan, at the estimated outlay of *Y.* 230,000,000 spread over 12 or 13 years. The expense is to be met, according to the official explanation, by temporary appropriation from the Deposit account in the Treasury and the Postal Savings Deposit, and by refraining recourse to ordinary loans. Whether this intention of abstaining from loan contraction could be realized is the subject which is earnestly discussed by financiers and general publicists.

Result after the Nationalization

It is very much to be regretted that, chiefly owing to the unusual business depression that came as a rection to the post-bellum boom, the business result of the first two years after the nationalization has fallen considerably short of the estimates. Per mile data show more or less decrease, as shown below.

Per mile.	1909–10.	08–09.
Passenger	621,193	615,165
Tonnage	417,447	405,539
Fares, *Y.*	9,376	9,389
Freight, *Y.* ...	8,068	7,322
Tonnage	4,955	5,128
Fares *Y.*	9,260	10,569
Freight, *Y.* ...	8,184	8,379

The estimate and settled account of passenger and goods traffic receipts of '9–10 year compare thus:—

		Estimate Y. 1000.	Set. Account Y. 1000.
Fares ...	'08–09	43,937	43,757
	'09–10	48,855	44,511
Freight ..	'08–09	40,014	37,757
	'09–10	41,562	39,114
Sundries.	'08–90	977	1,042
	'09–10	1,032	1,203
Total ...	'08–09	84,929	82,076
	'09–10	91,539	84,829

RAILWAY MATERIALS

All the Government railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz. Osaka Railway Car, Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo. Orders placed with foreign works for supply of locomotives and other railway materials generally amount to between 2 and 3 million *yen* a year. Approved makers for locomotive engine are as follows for Government railway:—

A. Boursig, Tegel N. Berlin.
Baldwin Loco. Works.
Berliner Maschinenbau Aktien Gesellschaft.

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Beyer Peacock & Co.
Brooks Loco. Works of American Loco. Co.
Cooke Loco. Works of American Loco. Co.
Pittsburgh Loco. Works of American Loco. Co.
Schenectady Loco. Works of American Loco. Co.
Hanoverische Maschinenbau-Aktien-Gesellschaft, Linden near Hanover.
Henschel & Sohn, Kassel.
Krauss & Co., München.
I. A. Maffei, Munchen.
Robert Stephenson & Co.
Rogers Loco. Works.
La Sociétié John Cockerill, Belgium.
The North British Loco. Co.
Vulcan Foundry.
Kitson & Co., Leeds.
Loco.-werke der K.K. priv. Oesten and Staats-Eisen-Bahn Ges' ft, Vienna.

PASSENGER AND GOODS TARIFF ON THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RAILWAYS.

Passenger Tariff Rate per Mile.

Name of Railways.		3rd class.	2nd class.	1st class.
		sen	*sen*	*sen*
Government	Up to 50 m.	1.65	50%	150%
	„ „ 100 „	1.40	additional to	additional to
	„ „ 200 „	1.10	3rd class	3rd class
	„ „ 300 „	0.90		
	Above 300 „	0.89		

Goods Tariff Rate per Mile per Ton.

Name of Railways.		1st kind.	2nd kind.	3rd kind.	Treasure.	Terminal rate.
		rin	*rin*	*rin*	*rin*	*rin*
Government	Ord. consignment.	3	4.0	5 4	7.0	15.0
	Car load „ (per ton)	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	10.0
Former Kwansai ...	„ „	2.5	2 5	2.5	4.0	10 0
	„ „	2.0	3.0	4 0	6.0	2.0
Former Kyushu.....	„ „	3.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	7.5
	„ „	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	7.5

Goods under 1st kind comprise ores and similar raw materials, those under 2nd kind goods somewhat refined, and those under 3rd kind goods still further refined.

Luggage and Parcels.

	Free limit for 1st class.	Free limit for 2nd class.	Free limit for 3rd class
Government, Former Nippon, etc.	100 *kin.*	60 *kin.*	30 *kin.*

Delivery of Luggage. 5 *sen* per package within radius of about 4 miles from station.

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Government, Parcel rate	Up to 50 m.	150 m.	500 m.	700 m. & over.
	sen	*sen*	*sen*	*sen*
1 *kin.*	7	7	7	8
10 „	13	22	42	53
20 „	23	41	81	1.03
Every add. 5 *kin.*	4	7	15	20

Special Car-Load Rates on Government Lines.

(per Ton per Mile.)

	Above 50 m.	Above 100 m.	Above 200 m.	Above. 300 m.
	sen	*sen*	*sen*	*sen*
Grains and Manure, (one kind) Oils	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1
Sugar and Flour	—	1.7	1.3	1.0
Beer	—	1.5	1.2	1.0
Oranges	—	2.0	1.0	1.3
Charcoal	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.0
Sweet potatoes	—	1.5	—	—

	Ordinary consignment. (per 100 *kin* per m.)	Car-load rate. (per ton per m.)
Raw cocoons	48	3.0
Dried „	—	2.5

TRAMWAYS IN JAPAN.

Electric tramways are very much in evidence both in cities and the country, and in some places the tramways are running side by side with regular railways, as Tokyo-Yokohama and Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe. The Government is also contemplating to adopt dual system of tramways and railways for some sections, as is the case in a section of the Kobu line. Especially noticeable has been the electric tramway projects during these few years. At present Japan has 19 tramway companies, with an aggregate capital of over *yen* 86,800,000 (*yen* 59,000,000 paid up), and 232.04 m. open to traffic. Of these companies only a few are important.

The progress and existing condition of the electric railway business may be seen in the following table.

	No. of Co.	Paid up Cap. (*Y.* 1000)	Reserve (*Y.* 1000)	Mileage open.	Under Con'truction	Rolling Stock.
1900	9	4,155	148	41.40	5.57	403
1904	17	21,486	451	93.51	110.24	862
1906	17	37,301	744	179.54	49.78	1,256
1908	20	59,798	1,894	221.47	63.28	1,743
1909	26	70,504	2,512	272.68	128.21	1,955

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	Passengers (1,000.)	Receipts (Y. 1,000.)	Expenses (Y. 1,000.)	Net Earnings (Y. 1,000.)	Dividend %
1900	40,531	1,646	902	743	15.12
1904	81,839	2,988	1,655	1,332	4.98
1906	163,436	6,519	3,688	2,731	9.51
1908	244,366	10,740	5,877	4,868	6.9
1909	268,556	12,864	7,057	5,807	6.4

Of the 26 companies now existing the following are leading establishments, the figures being for 1909.

	Paid-up. (Y. 1000.)	Reserve. (Y. 1000).	Open mileage.	Cars.	Dividend %
Kyoto	2,040	141	15.73	124	10.00
Minomo	2,750	—	18.01	18	5.00
Nagoya	1,271	32	7.43	87	13.00
Osaka—Kobe	3,800	249	19.26	51	12.75
Osaka City	6,884	163	12.16	200	—
Tokyo	41,289	1,644	55.28	59	6.00
Tokyo—Yokohama.	3,187	71	16.67	59	6.00
Wakayama	1,187	14	4.48	13	7.75
Yokohama	1,500	41	4.11	18	5.00

The companies that are not yet opened to traffic number 37 with aggregate capital of Y. 62,964,000 and the contemplated mileage extending 535 miles. The Osaka city electric railway is a municipal undertaking but all the rest are private.

Light Railways

The Law relating to Light Railways was issued in April 1910 and put into force in August of the year. The construction of light railways was formerly subject to various inconveniences, as it was practically regulated according to the ordinary railway or the tramway regulations. It was to obviate this difficulty, and to enable local people to avail themselves of cheap facilities of transportation that the special measure was adopted at the instance of Baron Goto, Minister of Communications and President of Imperial Railways. From the enforcement of this law to end of October 12 projects for light lines were sanctioned. Their milege totals 158 miles with estimated capital amounting to Y. 4,665,000.

Financial Situation of the Imperial Railways

Debit Account

The debit account of the State railways as existing at the end of 1909–10 year stood as follows:—

Bonds	Y 591,269,750
Loans	„ 20,136,992
Debtures transferred by purchased lines... ...	„ 14,068,200
Total	„ 625,474,942

The rate interest varies between the maximum of 7% and the mini-

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mum of 4%. As part of the foregoing debts was converted in '10 to 4% bonds while the debentures bearing high interest were partially redeemed, the gross amount payable on account of interest in 1910–11 is judged not to exceed *Y.* 31,000,000.

Revenue Account

Profit and loss account during the last few years, including the estimate of 1910–11 year is given as follows in *Y.* 1,000: –

	Gross earnings.	Gross expenses.	Net profit.
1906– 7...	78,681	40,274	38,407
1907– 8...	81,594	41,938	39,656
1908– 9...	79,272	44,159	35,113
1909–10...	84,309	46,846	37,463
1910–11...	87,820	46,881	40,939

Subtracting the total interest of roughly *Y.* 31 millions from the net profit the balance of about 9 millions appears in the estimate of 1910–11 years. If loans are to be raised on the strength of the available net surplus it is possible to procure *Y.* 225 millions in case the interest is to stand at 4%. It is urged in some quarters, therefore, that the no-debt policy which the Katsura Ministry has so far adhered to should be waived in the case of railway undertakings, which, according to the originial program, were to be met by means of loans, and that freer scope should be allowed as to ways and means in procuring fund for this productive enterprise, instead of limiting them to the net profit, temporary loans from the currency adjustment fund and the Deposit Account.

INTERNATIONAL THROUGH PASSENGER TRAFFIC UNION

The Imperial Government Railway of Japan, the South Manchuria Railway and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha were accepted as members of the Trans-Siberian International Through Passenger Traffic Union at its Conference held at Brussels last summer. It is expected the through service will be put in operation from April 1911. The conditions reserved by each of the new members vary and are substantially as follows:

Imperial Government Railways of Japan

A. Loss or damage caused to passengers' baggage to be indemnified for to the extent not exceeding G. 100 *yen* per baggage receipt.

B. Passengers breaking journey to pay anew for supplementary charges such as express extra and sleeping berth fees.

C. The management released from responsibility for delay in the delivery of parcel.

D. Passengers not allowed to carry in a passenger car living animals, birds &c.

E. Unless specified otherwise in the International Passenger Traffic Regulation of the Union, the transportation of passengers and their baggage to be conducted according to the Regulations in force on the Government Railways of Japan.

F. Accounts with the Japanese Government Railways to be entered to the debit and credit of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the latter Railway having given express consent to such arrangement.

G. The following mentioned as the stations whereat international through passenger traffic is to be handled:

Shimbashi (Tokyo) Hiranuma (Yokohama), Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki and Moji.

The South Manchuria Railway

A. The following to be the maximum extent of responsibility for loss or damage to passengers baggage.

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per kilogram.

For 1st class passenger ... *Y.* 7.00
„ 2nd „ „ ... „ 3.50
„ 3rd „ „ ... „ 2.00

B. Neither express extra nor sleeping berth fees to be refunded to passengers breaking journey.

C. No baggage to be covered by insurance.

D. No living animals, birds nor such like allowed to be carried in a passenger car.

E. All accounts to be settled through the medium of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the same exchange rates to be adopted as those stipulated for the Russia-Manchuria-Japan Through Passenger Traffic. The Chinese Eastern Railway has given express consent to the above arrangements.

F. The through passenger rates vis Dairen to each of the Japanese stations handling International Through Passenger Traffic to be established.

G. The following named as Through Passenger Stations:
Changchun, Mukden, Dairen and Port Arthur.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha

A. To pay G. 20 *yen* on each piece of baggage lost. Passengers may, however, cover their baggage by insurance on payment of the fixed rates.

The shipping company has reserved the right to join in the through passenger traffic arrangements possible to be established in future between any of South Manchurian ports and any Japanese ports having through passenger traffic connection with Vladivostok.

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CHAPTER XXV

POLITICS

A. THE EXECUTIVE

The Second Katsura Ministry

The difficulty experienced in adjusting the post-bellum finance caused the resignation of the Saionji Cabinet on July 4th, '08. This resignation came as a surprise to the public as it was after the general election of May 15th when the then ministerial party secured many additional seats in Parliament and practically commanded an absolute majority in it. The ex-Premier, in tendering resignation to His Majesty, recommended General Marquis Katsura as his successor, and the soldier statesman quietly formed his second Cabinet and was installed in office on July 14th. Thus transfer of Ministry was accomplished without fuss and agitation usually seen elsewhere in similar circumstances. As is customary the case, the Ministers of Army and Navy were unchanged.

Foreigners may be struck with wonder at such anomalous transfer of power in a constitutional country as Japan. Those foreign observers must be reminded that political affairs are singularly complicated in Japan, and can not be regarded in a similar light as they are in England, America and some others. They must be informed that party politics have by no means secured universal acknowledgment, on the contrary they are even held with abhorrence by a large section of higher circles, notably by the clique led by Marshal Prince Yamagata and also by the great majority of Peers. A Ministry formed on a purely party line would therefore invite the uncompromising hostility from all those conservative men.

Premier and Minister of Finance... ...	Gen., Marquis Katsura, Taro.
Minister for Home Affairs	Baron Hirata, Tosuke.
" " *Foreign Affairs*	Count Komura, Jutaro.
" " *Justice*...	Viscount Okabe, Choshoku.
" " *Education*	Mr. Komatsubara, Yeitaro.
" " *Agriculture and Commerce.*	Baron O-ura, Kanetake.
" " *Communications*	Baron Goto, Shimpei.

Of the new Ministers Barons Hirata and O-ura and Mr. Komatsubara are acknowledged followers of Marshal Prince Yamagata, whose ablest lieutenant the Premier is generally regarded. Count Komura, specially recalled from the British Embassy, and Baron Goto, for the first time installed in the Ministerial chair and previously occupying the Presidency of the South Manchurian railway, are believed to be neutral as far as the Ito and Yamagata cliques are concerned. Viscount Okabe is also a new face in the Cabinet, and is believed to have secured a chair on account of his being a

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leader of the Kenkyukai, relatively the largest body in the House of Peers. Viscounts Kiyoura and Sone's remaining outside was rather a surprise to the public.

The Financial Programme of Katsura Ministry

Thoroughly alive to the primary importance of devoting greatest attention to the standing question of financial adjustments the Premier, as a temporary measure, combined the duty of Minister Finance. The postponement policy of various undertakings has been carried a little further than that elaborated by the preceeding Ministry, and the new programme was made public in September, 1908, before the assembly of leading businessmen of Tokyo and Yokohama. The programme declares (1) that all expenditure should be brought within the margin of actually visible revenue, refraining totally from loans; (2) that there should not be included in the estimates any anticipated surpluses of yearly revenue; (3) that appropriations of at least *Y.* 50,000,000 should be annually set aside for redemption of the public debt; (4) that the railways should be placed in a special account, all their profits being devoted to extension and repairs, and this money being supplied when necessary by temporary accommodation from the Treasury deposit; (5) that the period for completing the post-bellum programme should be extended from six years to eleven, thereby effecting a total economy of 200 million *yen*.

This financial adjustment of the Katsura Ministry has very much reassured Japanese business circles and foreign capitalists interested in Japanese finance, and a marked advance of Government bonds was experienced both at home and abroad. The second adjustment programme is the further addition to the sinking fund, adjustment of certain taxes to remove obvious inequalities in rate, and addition to salaries of civil and military services by 30% as they had remained unchanged for about two decades, in spite of the value of money having fallen to one half of what was before, owing to the new coinage system, and the marked advance, on the other hand, of market prices of commodities.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

The existing administrative system was arranged in 1885. It consists of a Cabinet and nine Departments of State. The Colonial Department was created after the Japan-China War, to be abolished after a brief existence of only two years. The ministerial changes that have taken place since then, may be seen in the following list:—

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Ministries From 1885 (1).

Min'al chairs.	1st Ito Ministry. '85-'88.	Kuroda Ministry. '88-'89	1st Yamagata Minstry. '89-'91	1st Matsukata Ministry. '91-'92	2nd Ito Ministry. Aug. '92-'96.
Premier	Ito.	Kuroda (late).	Yamagata.	Matsukata.	Ito.
Foreign	Inouye, Ito, Okuma.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Enomoto.	Mutsu (late).
Home	Yamagata.	Yamagata.	Yamagata, Saigo.	Shinagawa (late), Soyejima (late). Kono (late).	Inouye, Nomura, Itagaki.
Finance	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Watanabe, Matsukata, Watanabe.
War	Oyama.	Oyama.	Oyama.	Takashima.	Oyama, Yamagata, Oyama.
Navy	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late), Kabayama.	Kabayama.	Nire, Saigo (late).
Justice	Yamada (late).	Yamada (late).	Yamada (late).	Tanaka. Kono (late).	Yamagata, Yoshikawa.
Education	Mori (late).	Mori (late), Enomoto.	Yoshikawa.	O-ki (late).	Kono (late), Inouye, Saionji.
Agriculture and Commerce ...	Tani, Hijikata, Kuroda (late).	Inouye.	Mutsu (late).	Mutsu (late), Kono (late), Sano (late).	Goto (late), Enomoto.
Communications.	Enomoto.	Goto (late).	Goto (late).	Goto (late).	Kuroda (late), Watanabe, Shirane (late).

Ministries From 1885 (2).

	2nd Matsuka Ministry. Sep. '96-'98.	3rd Ito Ministry. Jan.-Jund, '98.	Okuma Ministry. June. Nov. '98.	2nd Yamagata Ministry. Nov. '98-'00.	4th Ito Ministay Oct. 1900-'02.
Premier	Matsukata.	Ito.	Okuma.	Yamagata.	Ito.
Foreign	Okuma, Nishi.	Nishi.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Kato.
Home	Kabayama.	Yoshikawa.	Itagaki.	Saigo (late).	Suyematsu.

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Finance	Matsukata.	Inouye.	Matsuda.	Matsukata.	Watanabe.
War	Takashima.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura, Kodama.
Navy	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late).	Yamamoto.	Yamamoto.
Jurtice	Kiyoura.	Sone.	Ohigashi.	Kiyoura.	Kaneko.
Education	Hachisuka. Hamao.	Saionji, Toyama.	Osaki, Inukai.	Kabayama.	Matsuda.
Agriculture and Commerce ...	Enomoto, Okuma, Yamada (late).	M. Ito. Kaneko.	Oishi.	Sone.	Hayashi.
Communications.	Nomura.	Suyematsu.	Hayashi.	Yoshikawa.	Hoshi (late), Hara.

KATSURA MINISTRY.

(June, 1901—Dec., 1905).

Min'al chairs.	Appointed June, 1901.	Appointed Nov., 1901.	Appointed July, 1903.	Appointed Sept., 1903.	Appointed Feb., 1904.	Appointed Sept., 1905.
Premier	General Count Katsura.	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	Baron Some.	Baron Komura.	—	—	—	—
Home	Baron Uchimi (late).	—	General Baron Kodama (late).	General Count Katsura.	Viscount Yoshikawa.	Baron Kiyoura.
Finance	Baron Sone.	—	—	—	—	—
War	General Baron Komada (late).	General Terauchi.	—	—	—	—
Navy	Admiral Baron Yamamoto.	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	Baron Kiyoura.	—	—	K. Hatano	—	—
Education	Baron Kikuchi.	—	General Baron Kodama (late).	K. Kubota.	—	Katsura. (Dec. '05).
Agriculture and Commerce ...	Baron Hirata.	—	Baron Kiyoura.	—	—	—
Communications.	Viscount Yoshikawa.	—	Baron Sone.	K. Oura.	—	—

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B. IMPERIAL DIET

The Diet is bicameral, the two Houses virtually enjoying the same status as to rights and privileges. This is considered unfair by the people's representatives, and not without reason for the House of Peers and its members enjoy special advantages denied to the other. The House of Peers for instance cannot be dissolved however rebellious it may prove; it can only be prorogued. The terms of membership are seven years against four of the Commoners while the members of the Upper House who occupy seat in virtue of the nomination of the Emperor are life-members.

EMPEROR'S PREROGATIVES

1. Right of convoking, opening, closing or proroguing the Imperial Diet, and of dissolving the House of Representatives.
2. Right of issuing any urgency ordinances when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, to be submitted to its approval in the next session.
3. Right of issuing or of causing to be issued the Ordinances required for putting the laws in operation or for maintaining public peace and order.
4. Right of taking the supreme command of the Army and Navy and of determing the organization of the service.
5. Right of declaring war, making peace and concluding treaties; right of proclaiming a state of Navy and of determing the siege, etc., etc.

HOUSE OF PEERS

The House is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood, (b) Peers (Princes and Marquises are to sit in virtue of their right when they reach the age of 25; Counts, Viscounts and Barons are to elect their representatives selected from among their own respective classes), (c) men of erudition or distinguished service nominated by the Emperor, (d) representatives of the highest-tax payers elected from among themselves, one from one prefecture. Each of the three inferior orders may not return more than one-fifth of the total number of Peers while the non-titled members should not exceed in number the aggregate strength for the titled members.

The age-limit is 25 years or more for members representing the ranks of Count, Viscount and Baron; and 30 or more for others.

Statistics as to the fixed number of members for the House are as follows:—

May,	1894	292
„	1895	292
„	1896	296
March,	1897	300
Dec.,	1898	325
„	1899	323
May,	1900	324
„	1901	325
June,	1902	325
„	1903	323
Dec.,	1905	362
„	1908	367

The House was composed as follows in Dec., 1910.

Princes of the Blood... ...	14
Princes...	13
Marquises	30
Counts	17
Viscounts	70
Barons	56
Imperial Nominees	121
Representatives of Highest Tax-Payers	43
	364

The members of the House of Peers have no political parties according to the ordinary sense of

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the term; they are simply formed into groups or coteries mostly consisting of members of the same rank or same class. These are as follows:—

Kenkyu-kai "Investigation Society." (mostly Vis'ts)	74
Mokuyōkai "Thursday Society," (mostly Barons)	42
Dokuritsu (Independent) Club (Barons and number of Imp. nominees)	43
Chawa-kai "Conversazione" (mostly Imp. nominees)	47
Doyo-kai, "Saturday Society," (mixed)	46
Fuso-kai (Counts and Vis'ts)	15
Independent	72

These groups have no regular presidents or leaders, but only officers who have charge of matters relating either within to the fellow-members or to outside. They the therefore called Koshō-iin or conference committees.

NAMES OF SUCCESSIVE PRESIDENTS. — Count (late Prince) Ito, from Oct. 1890—July 1891; Marquis Hachisuka July 1891—Oct. 1896; late Prince Konoye Oct. 1896—Dec., 1903; Prince Tokugawa Dec., 1903——.

NAMES OF SUCCESSIVE VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Count Higashikuze, Oct., 1890—Sept., 1891; Baron Hosokawa Sept. 1891—Nov., 1803; Marquis Saionji Nov. 1893—Oct 1894; Marquis Kuroda Oct., 1894——.

CHIEF SEC. OF THE HOUSE.—Minesaburo Ota.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House is composed of members returned by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age and paying a direct tax of not less than 10 *yen*. There are two kinds of members, those returned by incorporated cities containing not less than 30,000 inhabitants and by people residing in other districts. The incorporated cities from independent electoral districts and larger cities containing more than 100,000 inhabitants are to return one member for every 130,000 people. The districts are to send one member at the rate of every 130,000 people approximately, each prefecture being regarded as one electoral district. Election is carried on by open ballot, one vote for one man, and a general election is to take place every four years, supposing the House sits through its prescribed term of four years without suffering a dissolution in the interval. Qualifications are simple for candidates for election for every Japanese male subject who has attained the age of not less than 30 is eligible, those who are mentally incapacitated or are deprived of civil rights being of course disqualified. The property qualification that was formerly enforced for candidates was struck out by the amendment carried out in 1900 to the Law of Election.

The House consisted of 300 members before the amendment but subsequently it has been increased to 379 of which 75 come from urban electoral districts and the rest from rural districts.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE SESSIONS AND NAMES OF SUCCESSIVE PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

The chronological list of the sessions and of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the House is shown below:—

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SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE (D.=Dissolution).

	Period of sitting.	President.	Vice-Presidento
1st session	29 Nov., 1890 —8 Mar., 1891.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Nakajima.	Late Bar.n. (then Mr) Tsuda.
2nd „ D...	29 Nov., 1891 —25 Dec. 1891.	„	„

Extraordinary general election carried out on 15th Feb. 1892.

3rd session...	5 May, 1802 —15 June, 1892.	Late T. Hoshi.	Baron (then Mr.) Sone.
4th „	29th Nov., 1892 —1 March. 1893.	„	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.
5th „ D...	28 Nov., 1893 —30 Dec.. 1893.	Late T. Hoshi. Late Baron (then Mr. Kusumoto.	I. Abei.

Extraordinary general election carried out 1st March, 1894.

6th session D	15 May, 1894 —2 June, 1894.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.	Late K. Kataoka.

Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st. Sept. 1894.

7th session...	18 Oct., 1894 —22 Oct., 1894.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kumamoto.	S. Shimada.
8th „	24 Dec., 1894 —27 Mar., 1895.	„	„
9th „	28 Dec., 1895 —29 Mar., 1896.	„	„
10th „	25 Dec., 1896 —24 Mar., 1897.	Dr. Hatoyama.	„
11th „	24 Dec., 1887 —25 Dec., 1897.	„	„

Extraordinary general election carried out on 15th Mar. 1898.

12th „ D...	19 May, 1898 —10 June, 1898.	Late K. Hataoka.	H. Motoda.

Extraordinary general election carried out on 10th Aug. 1898.

13th session	3 Dec., 1898 —10 Mar., 1899.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.

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14th	„	22 Nov., 1899 —24 Feb., 1900.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.
15th	„	25 Dec., 1900 —25 Mar., 1901.	„	„
16th	„	10 Dec., 1901 —10 Mar., 1902.	„	„

General election (ordinary) carried out on 10th August, 1902.

17th session	D....	9 Dec., 1902 —28 Dec., 1902.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.

Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1903.

18th session	...	12 May, 1903 —5 June, 1903.	Late K. Kataoka.	T. Sugita.
19th	„ D....	10 Dec., 1983 —11 Dec., 1903.	H. Kono.	„

Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1904.

20th session	...	20 Mar., 1904 —30 Mar., 1904.	M. Matsuda.	K. Mincura.
21st	„	30 Nov., 1904 —28 Feb., 1905.	„	„
22nd	„	28 Dec., 1905 —27 Mar., 1906.	T. Sugita.	„
23rd	„	28 Dec., 1906 —28 Mar., 1907.	„	„
24th	„	28 Dec., 1907 —28 Mar., 1908.	„	„

General election carried out on 15 May 1908.

25th	„	28 Dec., 1908 —25 Mar., 1909.	J. Haseba.	R. Koezuka.
26th	„	24 Dec. 1909 —24 Mar., 1910	„	„

Chief Secretary of the House; Kametaro Hayashida.

The Composition of the House.

The result of the last general election is classified as follows as to party colors:—

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Seiyukai	203
Nationalists	93
Yushin-kai	18
Central Club	50
Independents	14
Total	378

N.B. Neutral M.P. died in Dec. '10.

M.P.'s of Unbroken Record.

Of the 379 M.P.'s only seven enjoy the honor of sitting from the advent of Parliamentary régime in Japan and they are:—

Junko Haseba, Seiyu-kai leader, from Kagoshima-ken.

Ki Inukai, Nat. leader from Okayama-ken.

Hironaka Kono Nat. from Fukushima-ken.

Katsundo Minoura, Nat. leader, from Oita-ken.

Yukio Ozaki, Sei'i, from Miye-ken.

Kyutaro Hashimoto from Tokushima-ken.

Saburo Shimada Nat. from Yokohama.

Allowances.

With the exception of Peers who sit in the House by right of birth all the rest of the members of the House of Peers and those of the House of Representatives are paid the allowance of *yen* 2,000 a year besides cost of travelling, and free passes over Gov. railways. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents are allowed *yen* 5,000 and *yen* 3,000 respectively, while special allowance of *yen* 25,000 each was voted in 1910.

Number of Franchise-Holders.

Year.	Franchise-Holders.	No. of Franchise-Holders per 1 member.	No. of Franchise-Holders per 1,000 p.
1890...	453,474	1,512	11.50
1891...	452,156	1,507	11.38
1892...	460,914	1,536	11.53
1893...	457,309	1,523	11.35
1894...	464,278	1,548	11.22
1895...	467,887	1,560	11.42
1896...	467,607	1,559	11.31
1897...	467,401	1,558	11.19
1898...	501,459	1,672	11.88
1902 (Aug.) ...	*983,193	2,615	22.22
1903 (Mar.) ...	*951,860	2,532	20.96
1904 (Mar.) ...	†757,788	1,999	115.77
1908 (Feb.) ...	†1,676,007	—	—

In case those who have polled the largest votes are unseated within a year of the election, the candidates who secured the next largest votes are elected without contest.

* The sudden increase of the number of franchise-holders was due to the lowering of the property qualification.

† The decrease was due to the restoration of the Land Tax from

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3.3 per cent. to the original 2.5 per cent., of the assessed value.

Violation of Election Rules

Gen. election.	No. of cases.	No. of offenders.
1st (July 1890)...	226	523
2nd (Feb. '92)...	2,652	5,625
3rd (Sept. '94)...	803	2'295
4th (Sept. '97)...	134	396
5th (Mar. '98)...	530	1,370
6th (Aug. '98)...	893	2,455
7th (Aug. '02)...	781	3,012
8th (Mar. '03)...	281	1,140
9th (Mar. '04)...	109	434
10th (May '08)...	146	781

Note:—The outbreak of a mob, in Kochi on the occasion of 2nd election swelled the number of offenders. The 7th and all later elections were conducted under the revised Election Law.

Nature of offences may be classified as follows, taking the two extreme instances of 2nd and 9th elections.

	2nd		9th	
Nature of offence.	Cases.	Offenders.	Cases.	Offenders.
Present in money	54	239	65	262
Present in kind	33	99	4	24
Entertainment	5	39	11	77
Intimidation	13	50	—	—
Violence	155	606	1	2
Carrying lettle weapons ...	2,318	4,353	—	—
Exchanging benefits ...	—	—	5	19
Others	74	239	23	50

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Statistics of the House of Representatives

Mr. Hayashida, Chief Secretary of the Lower House, has compiled interesting statistics of the House, as quoted below:—

Profession of the Members.—Comparing the professons of the members returned in the first general election of 1890 with that of the 1908 election, the decrease of farmer members and increase of those of other origins are quite notable.

	Total No.	%
Farmers 1st election... ...	129	43.0
Trade, man'ture, m'ing 1st election	22	7.3
Barristers, journalists, authors, printers 1st election	29	9.7
2nd election, farmers... ...	105	28.0
" " trade, man'ture etc.	39	12.0
" " barristers etc. ...	84	22.2

It is curious that the foregoing three classes constitute about 60% of the total number both in the '09 and '08 elections.

Age of Members.—The average is gradually incresing, as

1st	42.3	3rd	44.3
5th	44.8	9th	47.1
7th	46.1	10th	48.1

Bills.—Up to the 26th (1909-10) session Government bills totalled 950, private bills from the House of Peers 31 and those from the Lower House 1,213. Of the last 438 have passed the two Houses and 165 have appeared as law.

Representations, Petitions and Questions.—Representations submitted by members of the Lower House have totalled 622, of which 65.1% have been adopted. Petitions sent into the House totalled 25,499, of which 1,586 have been adopted and 124 have appeared in the form of law. Questions have totalled 694 since the first session. Replies by the Government sometime took as long as 26 days. It was decided in the 26th session to set apart Tuesdays for questions, for which the Government delegates were to give, excepting unavoidable cases, replies on the spot.

Audience.—The total number of people in the Strangers' gallery has reached 311,636 since the 1st session. In the 26th session the average was 653 a day.

Sittings

Of late it has become customary for the Lower House to sit every other day, the committee work occupying the other days. In the 26th session the House sat for 27 days. The average number of days from the 1st to 26th sessions aggregated 1,954 but the days when the House actually sat numbered only 648, i.e. 1993 hours 24 minutes corresponding to 83 days 7 hours and roughly 24 minutes.

Budgets

Supplementary Budgets usually reach a large number though lately the tendency is toward decrease. In the 13th (Yamagata Ministry) session the Budgets numbered as many as 40. In the 26th session they numbered only 16.

Election Expenses

There is no rule specifying the limit of election expenses, though bribery and other coruptive practices are duly guarded against. The minimum which a candidate is expected to spend is 2,000 *yen* chiefly in postal cards or letters. For a constituency containing 100,000 electors, the postal expense alone will amount to 1,500 *yen* supposing a candidate confines himself to sending postal cards alone. Average amount spent is somewhere between 6,000 and 7,000 *yen*. In the last election two rival candidates at Otaru, Hokkaido, spent over 50,000 *yen* each, but as the election was declared invalid for some reasons they had to go over the contest once more, and the candidate who was returned spent another 60,000 *yen*.

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POLITICAL PARTIES

The representative government having been first introduced as late as 1890, it is natural that political parties should still lack experience and discipline, and that they still fail to wield a guiding power in administrative affairs. In the eyes of ordinary people partymen are by no means objects of respect and confidence. They even warn their sons and brothers from becoming one, for they have too often seen instances where wealthy families were brought to ruin in consequence of their masters having turned politicians. Thoughtful men keep aloof from politics, considering it too irksome to have to keep pace with fellow members and too degrading to have to sink their own opinions for the expediency of the leaders. Businessmen too consider the atmosphere of party politics not quite inviting, and when at the moment of passing enthusiasm, they enter the House they find themselves reduced as mere nonentity, and hasten to get themselves out of it. To upholders of the bureaucratic government and those of conservative turn of mind party politics are regarded with greater distrust and even hatred. The idea of the Government being responsible to the people's representatives is considered preposterous and inadmissable in a country like Japan. They hold that the Government should be responsible solely to the Throne, and they regard the demand repeatedly made of the Government by the Commoners for administrative reforms as an act of unpardonable audacity, and subversive of the existing social order. The failure in which the short experience of the conduct of administrative affairs by partymen ended has confirmed these anti-patisans of the scorn they always entertained towards the other. They would give up the representative system if they could, but as it is they consider political parties as tools to be made use of by the Government.

As to political parties, they have learned bitter lessons in their too headlong attempts to take the citadel of the bureaucratic Government by storm. Wedded too long to destructive policy, they have learned in their short tenure of office as administrators that they lack discipline and constructive talent, and that the bureaucratic Government is too deeply rooted to be overthrown by assaults. The wiser plan would be to arrive at some understanding with the leaders of the bureaucracy. It was in persuasion of this matured view, as alluded to in the Chronological Survey mentioned elsewhere that the parties have effected understanding with one or another bureaucratic Government and that the *Seiyukai* content themselves even now with supporting a non-party Ministry.

THE SEIYUKAI.—This party was created by the late Prince Ito in August, 1900, and may essentially be regarded as a successor of the old Liberal Party dissolved at that time. At first this party held a majority of seats in the House of Representatives, but soon it began to lose this position owing to the desertion, or rather elimination, of members of questionable loyalty. The "spiriting away" of the leader as President of the Privy Council, in July, 1903, further weakened the power of the party. Marquis Saionji was occupying the Presidency of the Privy Council before the transfer of the late Prince to that post, and now the younger statesman was installed as Leader of the Constitutionalists with whom he was associated from the time of birth, and this leadership he continues to occupy. At the last general election the party got 190 seats in the Lower House and it is now the strongest party, with absolute majority, over 200.

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It has lately been joined by Dr. Hatoyama who deserted the Progressives, and by Mr. Ozaki who was once its member but became a free-lance a few years ago. The two ex-Cabinet Ministers Messrs, Hara and Matsuda, Mr. Haseba, President of the House, are leaders of the party.

THE NATIONALIST PARTY.—Was organized in March '10 by the members identified with the Progressive party created in 1882 by Count Okuma and his followers, and also by members who generally kept pace with them. A new element is supplied by those M.P.s who represent business interests in opposition to farmers whose cause is backed by the *Seiyukai*. The domineering attitude which the latter, relying on their numerical strength, have adopted towards their opponents have obliged the Progressives and others to forego all minor causes of quarrel and to fall in a line. For the Progressives were divided in 1909 into two rival sections one proposing to form a Ministerial party supporting the Katsura Cabinet and the other opposing the scheme. The party possesses some 90 seats in the House and has Messrs. Inukai and Oishi as leaders.

THE CENTRAL CLUB.—This is a quasi-political party the very existence of which indicates unsound condition of Japanese politics. It was formed, it is believed, as organ of Marquis Katsura and other non-party statesmen and consists of the old Imperialists and of opportunist M.P.'s who are either the Constitutionalist or the Progressive deserters. It was formed in Mar. '10 by the members of the Daido Club and their friends. The Daido's first idea was to form a party as organ of Marquis Katsura, but this scheme having failed, they chose the other alternative and created the present club. It has some 50 seats, though the Daido had less than 30.

D. CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICES AND THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

The civil service is divided into four classes, viz., *Shin-nin*, *Choku-nin*, *Sō-nin* and *Han-nin*. The *Shin-nin* officials comprise Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors and a few others, and all of them are nominated by the Emperor in person and who in virtue of their rank, are entitled to report direct to the Crown. There are some posts whose incumbents enjoy treatment of this supreme grade, and they are, at present Chief of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to the Empress, Treasurer and Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household, President of the Imp. Tokyo University, President of the Administrative Litigation Court. The *Choku-nin* officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and who are entitled to attend State ceremonies. Vice-ministers and Bureau Directors of Departments, Provincial Governors, University Professors of higher grade, experts of higher grade, and some others belong to this category. The *Sō-nin* officials differ from the *Chokunin* in respect of their not being entitled to attend State ceremonies. Secretaries and Councillors of Departments, and many others belong to this class. The second and the third are also collectively designated as *Kōtō-kan* (higher official). The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

The scale of salaries was increased by 25% from April 1910 and stands as follows for principal posts in civil and military services.

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Shin-nin Rank

Duty.	per annum. *yen*
Prime Minister	12,000
Minister of State	8,000
President of Privy Council	6,000
Vice-President of Privy Council	5,500
Resident General at Seoul	8,000
Privy Councillor	5,000
Ambassador	6,000
Gov.-General of Formosa	7,500
President, Administrative Litigation Court	6,000
„ of the Board of Audit	6,000

Choku-nin Rank

Director, Civil Affairs Formosa	5,500
Vice-Minister of State	5,000
Chief of Legislative Bureau	5,000
Chief Sec. of Cabinet	5,000
President of Imp. Steel Works	5,000
„ of Imperial Railway	6,000
„ of Board of Decorations	4,200
Bureau Directors	3,700
Chief Sec., Houses of the Diet	3,700
Inspector-General of the Metro. Police	5,000
Local Governors	4,500 / 4,000 / 3,700

(Governors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and Hyogo enjoy additional allowance of 600 *yen*; and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto 400 *yen*.)

Diplomatic and Consular Service

	Salary. *yen*	Allowance. *yen*
Ambassador	6,000	30,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France & Russia). 25,000 (Germany, Austria-Hungary). 22,000 (Italy).
Min. Ple. En. Ex.,	5,000 / 4,200	17,000 (Spain, Sweden). 14,000 (Belgium, Brazil & Holland). 12,000 (China) 10,000 (Mexico).
Councillor	5,000 / 4,200	10,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France & Ger.). 9,000 (Germany, Austria-Hungary). 8,000 (Italy).
Minister Resident	3,700	12,000 (Brazil). 8,000 (Siam).
Secretary, 1st, 2nd, 3rd	3,000 / 1,200	1st Class Sec. 7,000—6,000 (Europe & U.S.A.). 2nd Class Sec. 5,800—4,500 („ „). 3rd Class Sec. 4,500—4,000 („ „).
Consul-General	3,000 / 2,000	8,000 / 4,500
Consul	2,700 / 1,200	6,000 / 1,600

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Officials of the Imperial Household

Salary.	*yen*
Minister	8,000
Grand Chamberlain	6,000
Lord Keeper of the Great Seals (*Shin-nin*)	8,000
Vice-Minister	5,500
Lord Steward to Empress	5,500
Grand Master of Ceremonies (*Shin-nin*)	6,000
Director of Imp. Estate Bureau	5,000
Director of Peerage Bureau (acorded treatment of *Shin-nin* rank)	5,500

Officials of the higher civil service draw from 4,200 *yen* to 3,700 *yen*.

Judges and Public Procurators

The Court of Cassation

	Salary per annum. Y.
President	6,000
Solicitor-General	5,000
Judges and Procurators	4,200 2,500

Appeal Courts

Presidents (in Tokyo and Osaka)	5,000
Presidents (other places)	4,200
Chief Procurators (in Tokyo and Osaka)	5,000 4,200
Chief Procurators (other places)	4,200 3,700
Judges and Procurators	2,500 1,200

District Courts

Presiding Judges and Chief Pro'tors (Tokyo and Osaka)	3,700 2,700
Presiding Judges and Chief Pro'tors (other places)	3,000 2,000
Judges and Procurators	2,000 750

University Professors

President of Imp. University	6,00
Professors	2,500–1,000
Assist-Professors	1,200– 400
Additional emolument attached to a chair	1,500– 500

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Naval Officers

Admiral	7,500	
Vice-Admiral	5,000	
Rear-Admiral	4,161	
Captain	3,146	
Commander	2,394	
Lieut.-Commander	1,649	
Lieutenant	1,211–	985
Sub-Lieutenant	730–	657
Midshipman	547	

Military Officers

General	7,500	
Lieut.-General	5,000	
Major-General	3,900	
Colonel	2,940	
Lieut.-Colonel	2,196	
Major	1,548	
Captain	1,260–	900
Lieutenant	684–	552
Sub-Lieutenant	480	
Special Sergeant	684–	396

Military and Naval Attaches at Embassy or Legation

Generals and Non-Combatants (Army) / Admirals and „ „ (Navy)	10,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A. France, and Russia). 9,000 (Austria, & Germany). 8,000 (Italy). 4,480 (China).
Colonels and „ „ (Army) / Captains and „ „ (Navy)	7,000 (Great Britian, U.S.A., France, and Russia). 6,500 (Germany, Austria, and Italy). 2,700 (China).
Lieut. and „ „ (Navy)	6,100 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, and Russia). 5,700 (Germany, Austria, and Italy). 2,400 (China).

Residency-General in Korea

	Salary. Y.	Allowance. Y.
Resident-General (*Shin-nin*)	8,000	12,000
Vice-Res.-Gen. („)	6,000	7,000
General Director of Civil Affairs (*Chokn-nin*)	5,000	3,000

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Councillor...	5,000–3,700	2,000
Director of Police Bureau	5,000	
Director of Communications	4,200	

THE "GENRO" OR ELDER STATESMEN

Everything in Japan is still in a transition stage and politics of course can not be an exception to this general rule. In regard to politics, too, a peculiar factor strangely out of keeping with a regular constitutional politics is at work. We mean the presence of the so-called Elder Statesmen who, having played a distinguished part in the consummation of the Restoration, still continue to enjoy unlimited confidence from the Crown and are consulted whenever any question of grave national difficulty occurs.

These are necessarily dwinding in number with the advance of time and comprise, Princes Ito being no more Prince Yamagata, and Marquises Matsukata and Inouye. They were the guiding powers in giving the final decision to any grave questions during the last momentous struggle with Russia. Prince Ito was under instruction from the Crown to supervise diplomatic affairs, Prince Yamagata military questions, and the last two financial matters, though Marquis Matsukata modestly declined to exercise the trust and left his more aggressive colleague to solely direct and interfere with questions of finance. The four statesmen or practically three formed the Cabinet over the Cabinet during the administration of the Katsura Ministry whose shoulders were therefore considerably relieved of the heavy responsibility that should really have fallen upon them. In justice to those Elder Statesmen it should be noted that they did not act the part of wirepullers from their own choice; they were powerless to do otherwise in the face of peculiar circumstances existing in Japan. Individually speaking, the late Prince Ito was too disinterested and candid a statesman to favor wire-pulling business of any sort, but the case seems to be somewhat different with the old Marshal Prince and Marquis Inouye. The former has been so paternal towards his numerous adherents, that whenever they come to him seeking help he finds it hard to say "No," while the officious disposition of the Marquis impels him to interfere whenever he fancies that his interference would be for the country's good. As to Marquis Matsukata, he is a statesman of too retiring habits to assume any aggressive rôle. It was from similar modesty that Prince Oyama several years ago declined the honor of sitting in the Elder Statesmen's conclave. The sudden and tragic death of Prince Ito, the ablest and most enlightened of all the Elder Statesmen, has radically changed the situation of this special conclave, for the dissensions that have recently appeared in the higher political spheres have in most cases been traceable to the incompatibility of principles and policies between the two statesmen. With his rival no more and his energy weakened by age, the Marshal, though obliged to assume the Presidency of the Privy Council as successor of Prince Ito, is now disinclined, it is believed, to take any active part in politics. Marquis Inouye, as mediator between the two Princes, was often found indispensable, but his old energy is gone, owing to his recent serious illness.

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PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

Kind.	Year.	Civil Service. No. of recipients.	Civil Service. Total amount.	Army. No. of recipients.	Army. Total amount.	Navy. No. of recipients.	Navy. Total amount.	Total. No. of recipients.	Total. Total Amount.
Pensions	1901	7,333	1,206,841	9,847	1,124,954	3,899	398,389	21,079	2,784,184
	1902	8,610	1,426,657	11,300	1,352,858	4,431	450,799	24,332	3,230,314
	1903	9,695	1,554,826	12,384	1,527,187	4,959	499,015	27,038	3,581,028
	1904	10,603	1,678,951	12,776	1,588,754	5,029	505,703	28,413	3,773,408
	1905	11,406	1,785,596	17,392	1,926,458	5,176	524,182	33 974	4,236,236
	1906	12,463	1,947,307	62,702	5,632,948	8,277	876,186	83,442	8,461,441
Annuities to families of Deceased Officers and Officials	1901	1,882	125,902	18,936	714,546	1,183	62,828	22,001	903,276
	1902	2,232	145,325	19,345	785,659	1,291	69,881	22,868	1,000,865
	1903	2,630	169,816	19,445	814,729	1,416	78,205	23,491	1,062,750
	1904	3,036	193,046	25,420	1,232,909	2,604	178,518	31,060	1,604,471
	1905	3,435	217,100	79,505	4,385,336	3,535	252,215	86,475	4,854,651
	1906	3,921	244,031	92,439	4,968.635	4,047	278,766	100,407	5,491,432
Grand Total of Pensions and Annuities	1901	9,215	1,386,743	28,783	1,839,500	5,082	461,217	43,080	3,687,460
	1902	10,833	1,571,982	30,645	2,138,517	5,722	520,680	47,200	4,231,179
	1903	12,325	1,724,642	31,829	2,341,916	6,375	577,220	50,529	4,643,778
	1904	13,644	1,871,997	38,196	2,821,663	7,633	684,219	59,473	5·377,879
	1905	14,841	2,002,696	96,897	6,311,794	8,711	776,397	120,449	9,090,887
	1906	16,384	2,191,338	155,141	10,606,583	12,324	1,154,952	183,849	13,952,873

ONE TIME GRANT OF MONEY

Year.	Civil Service. No. of recipients.	Civil Service. Total amount.	Army. No. of recipients.	Army. Total amount.	Navy. No. of recipients.	Navy. Total amount.	Total. No. of recipients.	Total. Total amount.
1906	1,151	31,335	45,860	5,372,912	187	23,398	47,198	5,427,645
1905	937	27,709	16,122	1,867,246	445	60,320	17,501	1,955,275
1904	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,853	402,111
1903	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,446	140,374
1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,157	137,668
1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,723	124,984
1900	—	—	—	—	—	—	859	71,431

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Chronological Survey of Political Events since 1868

Before the Advent of the Constitutional Regime

1868. The Emperor ascended the throne in August; promulgated the Five Articles of Oath stating that "public matters shall be decided by public assembly;" adopted new era styled Meiji; administrative system was organized with Daijokan (cabinet) and seven departments; removed the Imperial seat from Kyoto to Tokyo.

1869. The rebels at Hakodate were suppressed.

1871. The feudatories were mediatized and most of the former daimyos who were appointed local Governors were relieved of office.

1873. Saigo, Itagaki, Goto, Soejima, Eto (Councillors of State) and others who proposed to send expedition to Korea for gross breach of courtesy resigned.

1874. Itagaki, Soejima, Goto, Eto, Yuri, and others memorialized the Government for the establishment of a popular assembly. These memorialists formed a league styled the Aikoku Koto (Public Society of Patriots).

1874. The Saga insurrection led by Eto broke out and suppressed in a few months.

1874. Itagaki established a private school (Risshisha) at Tosa to propagate democratic principles.

1875. Principal followers of Itagaki's democratic movements met at Osaka.

1875. Inouye tried to reconcile the builders of the Restoration who were estranged, resulting in the Osaka conference (held in January) attended by Kido (just resigned), Itagaki Okubo and some others; the conference passed a resolution to establish constitutional monarchic government. Kido and Itagaki re-entered the Government. In April an Imperial Message was issued expressing the Emperor's desire to establish constitutional government after due preparation, and as first step the Genro-in (Senate) and the Daishin-in (Supreme Court) were established. In July an assembly of prefectural governors was convoked in which two representatives from each prefecture and some newspaper editors were admitted as audience. The Press too freely criticized the Government policy; this was met by the enactment of a press law, and at last in October Itagaki again severed connection with Okubo, who was opposed to radical reform.

1877. In January Saigo's followers in Kagoshima broke out into a rebellion; Itagaki again memorialized the Government urging the establishment of a popular assembly; Mutsu (Senator) and several lieutenants of Itagaki who espoused the cause of representative system were arrested for having attempted a rebellious plot against the Government.

1878. In May Okubo was assassinated; laws relating to prefectural, municipal and village assemblies were enacted. Itagaki organized the *Aikokusha* and held its opening meeting at Osaka.

1879. The second meeting of the *Aikokusha* was held at Osaka.

1880. The third meeting held in the same place in March was ordered dissolution by the Government which enacted a law prohibiting public meetings. The memorialists then organized the Kokkwai Kisei Domeikwai (League for Ensuring the Establishment of a National Assembly), and again forwarded a petition to the Government. The Home Office ordered all memorials and petitions to be submitted through the local authorities. The democrats in the provinces formed themselves into local societies, and democratic movement in the provinces acquired great power.

In November Itagaki organized the *Jiyuto* (Liberal Party).

1881. In July the public opinion was excited over the question of selling the Government properties in Hokkaido at a nominal price; Okuma and others in the Government also

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opposed the measure, which were finally withdrawn.

Okuma and others who were equally dissatisfied with the oligarchic form of government practically monopolized by statesmen of Satsuma and Choshu (abb. Sat-Cho) memorialized the Throne to establish a National Assembly by 1883. On Oct. 12 an Imperial decree was issued announcing the establishment of a National Assembly in 1890. On the same day Okuma and his followers were relieved of office.

In October the *Jiyuto* and the *Kokkwai Kisei Domei Kwai* were amalgamated, the united body adopting the former title.

1882. In February Ito was dispatched to Europe to investigate Constitutional systems. In March the *Kyushu Kaishinto* (Kyushu Progressive Party) and the *Rikken Kaishinto* (Constitutional Progressive Party) appeared, the latter formed by Okuma and his followers. About the sametime a number of conservative politicians formed the *Rikken Teiseito* (Constitutional Imperial Party) pledged to support the Government policy.

1884. The interference of the Government with political parties had grown so excessive that the *Jiyuto* and *Kyushu Kaishinto* openly dissolved themselve, while in the *Kaishinto*, Okuma and T. Kono, (President and Vice-President respectively) resigned formal connection and the register of the members was destroyed. Many of the Liberals, enraged by the despotic measures of the Government, attempted to retaliate by desperate means, but the Progressives preferred the milder policy of waging the war by means of speech and writings.

1885. In December the old executive arrangement was superseded by the present Cabinet system, and Ito was appointed the first Premier.

1886. In May the Treaty revision negotiations were started by Inouye, then Foreign Minister.

1887. In October Goto, who was a promoter of the Liberal Party, but had been engaged in mining business, came forward urging for the necessity of grand popular combination for attaining a great common end, and round his ambiguous *Daido Danketsu* (Grand Combination) banner flocked both Liberals and Progressives, and undertook tours through the country. The former Liberals also renewed their activity and petitioned the Government for the reduction of the Land Tax, revision of treaty and freedom of speech and discussion.

On Dec. 25th the Government issued the Peace Regulation, made it operative on the same day, and by one coup expelled 570 leading agitators out of Tokyo who had assembled there to carry on the Treaty Revision agitation. The Progressives remained quiet and did not suffer from the coup.

1888. In February Ito resigned the Premiership and was succeeded by Kuroda, at the sametime inviting Okuma to take charge of Foreign Affairs.

1889. On Feb. 11 the Imperial Constitution was promulgated and amnesty was accorded to the prisoners imprisoned for political offences. In the same month Goto entered the Cabinet, and the *Daido Danketsu* propagandism collapsed. On Oct. 18th the public agitation against Okuma's Treaty Revision programme culminated in the attempt on his life by a young chauvinist, and the Kuroda Cabinet resigned, to be succeeded in December by the first Yamagata Cabinet.

After the Advent of the Constitutional System

1890. On July 1st the first general election was carried out, and on the eve of the election the *Kikken Jiyuto* (Constitutional Liberals) was organized by politicians who belonged to the disbanded *Jiyuto*, *Daido Danketsu*, and two others.

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The 1st Diet (Nov. '90—Mar. '91) in which the Opposition composed by the *Kaishinto* and the *Jiyuto* commanded a relative majority in the Lower House, and reduced the Budget by ¥6½ millions, besides exacting promise for further administrative adjustment. In May the Cabinet resigned and Matsugata was installed as Premier.

The 2nd Diet (21 Nov.—25 Dec. 91) saw the Liberals and Progressives united as Opposition, and rejected all the Government Bills on the ground that the Ministry did not fulfill the promise as to administrative reform made by its predecessor; the House was dissolved. The Ministry tried to secure the return of official candidates in the following election, and under the lead of Shinagawa freely interfered with election, giving rise to serious disturbance and even bloodshed in many places. This abuse of power supplied a very pernicious precedent and its effect has long been felt in election affairs, though fortunately the Judiciary strictly stood aloof.

The 3rd Diet (May—June '92), in which the Opposition commanded a majority, passed the resolution censuring the Government for its abuse of power. The policy of placating the House by appointing Soejima in place of Shinagawa, having failed, the Ministry went out of office on Aug. 8th and was succeeded by the 2nd Ito Cabinet.

In the 4th Diet (Nov. 92—Mar. 93) the contest between the Ministry which wanted a naval expansion fund and the House which still persisted to demand administrative reform was reconciled by an Imperial Rescript issued on Feb. 10th, announcing to contribute for six years, 10%. of the civil list toward the naval fund and further ordering contribution at a similar rate from all Government officials and officers, besides enjoining the Cabinet and the Diet to work in harmony. Previous to the opening of the 4th Session Saigo (junior) and Shinagawa organized the *Kokumin Kyokai* (National Association) as Government organ.

The 5th Diet (Nov. Dec. '93) adopted the strong foreign plank as weapon to attack the Ministry and after two prorogations was dissolved.

The 6th Diet fared a similar fate and was dissolved after sitting for only 18 days, for the Opposition, composed of the newly formed *Kikken Kakushinto* (Constitutional Reform Party) and the Progressives and, curiously enough, by the *Kokumin Kyokai* still clamored for a strong foreign policy. The Liberals had began to be rather friendly towards the Ministry.

The 7th Diet (18th—21st Oct.) was held at Hiroshima where the Emperor established his Headquarters in connection with the Japan-China War. All hostilities in domestic politics were entirely suspended and the House unanimously passed the War Budget. The conclusion of a revised Anglo-Japanese Treaty was made public on Aug. 27th.

The 8th Diet (Dec. '94—Mar. '95) also passed quiet.

In the 9th Diet which passed in peace the Ministry effected an *entente* with the Liberals who were on friendly terms with Mutsu, the Foreign Minister, and the *Kaishin-to*, *Kakushin-to* and others in the Opposition having been outnumbered by the pro-Government party combined and formed the *Shimpo-to* (Progressionist Party). On the adjournment of the Diet the Ministry gave the chair of Home Office to Itagaki, but it had to resign in September in view of the public clamor concerning the Liaotung retrocession, and also financial difficulty. Ito was succeeded by Matsukata who had resigned the post of Treasury in the Ito Ministry. Matsukata joined hands with Okuma who was given the portfolio of Foreign Office, and Ministry had at its back the *Shimpo-to*.

The 10th Diet was passed in peace and is memorable for having amended

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the Press Law, making it very liberal, and for having effected the gold standard system.

The Matsukata-Okuma *entente* was severed in Nov. 97 owing to the refusal of Matsukata to allow *Shimpo-to* members other than Okuma to enter the Ministry, and also disagreement between them and the Ministry over the questions of administrative and financial adjustment. The Liberals and *Kokumin Kyokai* and *Shimpo-to* combinedly passed a vote of non-confidence in the Cabinet at the very opening of the 11th Diet and it was dissolved the following day, after which the Ministry at once resigned and was succeeded by the 3rd Ito Ministry.

The 12th Diet was once more dissolved for having opposed, on the combined strength of the Liberals and Progressionists, the increased taxation measure, and the Government's attempt to win over either of them had failed. It was in this session that the Law of Election of the Lower House was amended and liberal modifications were effected. Exasperated by the repeated dissolutions the Liberals and the Progressionists, to present a stronger attitude to the non-party Government, disbanded and were fused as the *Kensei-to* (Constitutional Party). Upon this the Ito Ministry decided to resign, and there being no Elder Stateman to form a Ministry in view of the predominance of the Opposition in the House, Ito had to recommend the *Kensei-to* chiefs, Okuma and Itagaki, as his successors. In the Cabinet that was then formed, all the chairs, except those of the Army and Navy, were occupied by partymen, thus realizing for the first time the idea they had cherished for more two decades. The general election that took place soon after resulted in an overwhelming majority of the Government party, only about forty seats having been secured by others. The absence of powerful opposition allowed the two component sections of the Ministerial party to relax vigilance *vis-a-vis* outside, and they became jealous of each other as to balance of power. The Progressionists section secured the Premiership and chair of Foreign Affairs combinedly held by its chief, and the remaining six chairs were equally shared by it and the Liberal section. When the demand of the latter to instal in the Foreign Office Hoshi, who had hurriedly returned from America where he represented Japan as Minister, was refused, they decided to wreck the Ministry. Led by Hoshi, a born fighter, the *Kensei-to* formally dissolved themselves, and at the sametime the Liberals organized a party appropriating the title of *Kensei-to*. Their friends in the Government at the sametime resigned the posts. The Progressionists members had also to resign and the Cabinet collapsed. The Progressionists then formed themselves into a separate party with the ambiguous title of *Kensei-honto* (*Kensei-to* Proper).

The 2nd Yamagata Ministry that was formed obtained the support of the *Kensei-to* which was rewarded in a disguised form of bribery as sale of Government forests and lands, but the door to Government posts to those partisans was closed by enacting for the purpose a new civil service regulation. The Ministry could pass the increased land tax measure, and steered the 13th and 14th Diet in peace.

The *Kensei-to* began to be tired of thankless role of supporting the non-party Yamagata Ministry which made use of its support simply as tools; and it now made overtures to Ito to become their leader. This he declined, and instead he organized on Sept. 15th 1900 the *Rikken Seiyukai* (Constitutional Association), to which the *Kensei-to* joined as also many personal followers of the veteran statesman. However he did not advocate the idea of party Cabinet, instead he declared that the Ministerial appointment should belong to the prerogative of the Crown, and therefore outside

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the sphere of party politics. Soon after the formation of the *Seiyukai* the Yamagata Ministry resigned, and the 4th Ito Ministry had to be formed in which three chairs were given to members formerly identified with the Liberals, so that in all essential respects this was a party Cabinet.

The 15th Diet (Dec. 1900—Mar. '01) was a repetition of the 13th Diet in regard to internal aspect and external relation. The Ministry had no strong Opposition in the Lower House to fear, but the growing jealousy between the old Liberals and the chief's personal followers sorely tried their patience and ingenuity. Then the Upper House, to the majority of whom idea of party Government was hateful, proved refractory, and only by aid of an Imperial order to reconsider their position they passed the increased tax bill sent up from the Lower House. The dispute between the Finance Minister Watanabe and his colleagues on the question of curtailing the Budget could not be reconciled, and Ito had to leave Cabinet after a short tenure of some six months. This resignation placed the elder statesmen in an embarrassing situation, for none of them would form a Ministry to succeed it. At last the choice fell on General Katsura who was regarded as one of the lieutenants of Marchal Yamagata. The General formed one and on assurance of help from the leader of the *Seiyukai* and from the Marshal who exercised a great influence over the Upper House.

Under such favorable circumstances the first Katsura Cabinet could pass the 16th Diet safely, and was moreover fortunate enough to conclude an Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The 17th Diet ended in dissolution owing to the rejection of the expanded armament and increased tax bills. That was the first Diet convoked after the ordinary general election and according to the amended Law of Election, all others having been extraordinary elections.

In the 18th extraordinary session of the Diet the cause of conflict was compromised by appropriating for the expanded armament project the fund set apart for railway constructions, and by issuing loans for the latter purpose. The appointment of Ito as President of the Privy Council in July '03 in place of Marquis Saionji and the latter's installation as leader of the *Seiyukai* was an interesting feature in the political situation of this year.

The 19th Diet ended after the existence of a single day, as it was dissolved on the following day of the convocation on Dec. 10th. The dissolution was invited by the new President of the House Mr. Kono (see Who's Who) who on his own responsibility drew up a Reply to the Throne censuring the Government policy toward Russia, which had already begun to excite public opinion.

In the 20th and 21st sessions convoked during the War all internal dissensions were put aside and the Diet gave to the Government measures undivided support.

The 22nd Diet was convoked while the Katsura Ministry was still in office, but the actual work was not begun till the Saionji Cabinet was formed in Jan. '06, the retiring Premier having recommended Marquis Saionji as his successor. The Progressionists who had worked in concert with the Constitutionalists now parted hands and became their opponents.

The 23rd Diet saw the resignation in July '08 of the Saionji Cabinet from financial difficulty which had to be adjusted as post-bellum measure. In the general election carried out in the preceding month the *Seiyukai* secured, for the first time in the history of party politics in Japan, an absolute majority in the House. The retiring Premier recommended his predecessor as his successor and the 2nd Katsura Cabinet was formed in the same month.

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The 24th Diet ended in peace and passed all the important financial programme elaborated by Marquis Katsura who combined the office of the Minister of Finance (for details see our 1910 edition).

In the 25th Diet the *Seiyukai*, which commanded an absolute majority of 200 seats, had to act as semi-Ministerial party, but as they had nothing from the Ministry to reward their support, their attitude was one of forced friendship, and now and then betrayed their hostile intention. The Progressionists and their friends, vexed with the overruling behavior of the Constitutionalists, were brought into closer relation to better cope with their adversaries. The private Press Law bill was cleverly amended by the authorities and was passed in a worse form than before. The Diet effected over *yen* 3¾ millions in the Budget.

26TH SESSION

The attitude of "indiscriminate friendship" to all parties was as before the keynote of the non-party Katsura Ministry's policy *vis-a-vis* the House, and with the friendly though half-hearted support of the *Seiyukai* the Ministry could steer successfully its financial programme reviewed in the Chapter on Finance. The House, however, obliged the Government to reduce the Land Tax by 0.8%, and the total burden of taxpayers was reduced on this and other accounts by about 15 millions. The other principal measures adopted were the increase of the civil list, salaries of civil and military services, adjustment of the Business Tax, Reassessment of the Taxable Value of Land, Inheritance Tax, Revised Tariff, Ownership of Land by Foreigners, etc. Then in the course of this session, the minor parties were obliged to combine, and on March 1st the Central Club was formed by the Daido Club and other members who considered themselves direct supporters of the Ministry, though they have only about 50 seats. On the 6th the Progressionists and their friends, representing a little over 90 seats, formed the *Kikken Kokumin-to* (Constitutional Nationalist Party). In consequence the independent M.P.'s dwindled to an insignificant number.

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CHAPTER XXVI

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

AMELIORATION MOVEMENT.

The question of ameliorating the conditions of local people has began to attract the serious attention of both the Government and general public. For the first time a special appropriation, though only 43,000 *yen*, was included in the Home Department's estimate for 1909-10, and the local betterment and philanthropic work was started on a definite plan. Special lectures on the subject were opened for the benefit of provincial and communal officials. Great stress is given to encourage savings and to foster the habit of thrift and diligence, in accordance with the Imperial Rescript (*Boshin* Rescript) promulgated in 1908, text of which is quoted below.

THE EMPEROR'S RESCRIPT ON THRIFT AND DILIGENCE.

The promulgation of this Rescritpt, popularly called the "Boshin" (1908) Rescript, must have exerted a powerful influence in counteracting the dangerous tendency of luxury, moral corruption and morbid materialistic eagerness which appeared in the wake of the termination of the war. In one sense its effect has been too complete, for it gave such powerful impression on the provincial people who are comparatively healthy, that they began to carry their thriftiness to extravagant limit bordering on parsimony, thereby seriously affecting the trade. On the other hand, the town people who are mostly open to the charge of luxury and corruption do not seem to have profited much from the Imperial message. The text runs thus:—

"In view of the unceasing and rapid advancement of civilization which, actuated by the common efforts of all nations in the East and the West, contributes to the common weal of the whole world, it is Our wish, while strengthening Our relations of good intelligence and close friendship with other Powers, to share fully in the benefits of the general amelioration and improvement. In order to keep pace with the constant progress of the world, and to participate in the blessings of its civilization, the development of the national resources is manifestly a requisite of prime importance, and it is believed that Our country, which has but recently emerged from sanguinary war, calls for activities in various branches of administration. We desire all classes of Our people to act in unison, to be faithful to their callings, frugal in the management of their households, submissive to the dictates of conscience and calls of duty, frank and sincere in their manners, to abide by simplicity and avoid ostentation, and to inure themselves to arduous toil without yielding to any degree of indulgence.

The teachings of Our revered Ancestors and the record of our

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glorious history are clear beyond all misapprehension. By scrupulous observance of the precepts thus established, and by directing assiduous and unwearied exertions, the growing prosperity of Our Empire is assured. In the face of the actual situation, we hope that, with the co-operation of Our loyal subjects, the noble work of the Restoration may be augumented and the benevolent virtue of Our Ancestors exalted. Our subjects should appreciate the high aspiration with which we are uniformly guided."

(Sign Manual and Privy Seal.)

(Countersigned by Marquis Katsura, Premier.)

The 13th October, 1908.

Non-taxing Communities

Of over 12,000 rural communities existing in Japan only three possess common properties yielding revenue sufficient to pay all the public burdens which the inhabitants of those communities have to pay. These three are Hakone village in Kanagawa-ken, Nishiki village in Miye-ken, and Shirahama village in Shizuoka-ken The first owns forests, bonds etc. yielding net income of *Y.* 2,123 a year, which is sufficient to meet all the taxes, rates etc. payable by the villagers. The second village owns property from which *Y.* 3,134 is derived, while the third enjoys the revenue of *Y.* 41,000 a year, enough to pay all village expenses and distribute a certain dividend every year.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

For convenience of administration, the country is divided into 3 *fu* (municipal prefecture), 43 *ken* (rural prefecture) and the two special administrative dominions, i. e., Hokkaidō and Okinawa. The island of Formosa which was ceded by China eleven years ago may be left out here, being still placed under the semi-military control of a Governor-General and therefore entirely distinct from the rest so far as the administrative system is concerned. Of course this is still more the case with Southern Sagalien. The 45 prefectures, exclusive of Hokkaido and Luchu, comprise, as returned at the end of 1908, 538 *gun* or *Kori* (sub-profectural counties), 61 cities, 1,140 rural towns, and 10,751 villages. The average number of population in the counties and cities are respectively 77,000 and 128,000 and that of towns and villages 3,500.

Prefecture. Governor.	Square "Ri."	"Gun,"	City.	Town.	Village.
Tokyo-fu—K. Abe	102.84	8	1	20	157
Kanagawa-ken—K. Sufu	155.67	11	1	18	204
Saitama-ken—G. Shimada ...	265.99	9	—	42	343
Chiba-ken—R. Komori	326.15	12	—	69	286
Ibaraki-ken—N. Ban	385.18	14	1	45	335
Tochigi-ken—M. Nakayama ...	411.77	8	1	30	145
Gumma-ken—J. Kamiyama ...	407.25	11	2	38	169
Nagano-ken T. Oyama	853.76	16	1	22	371
Yamanashi-ken—K. Kumagai...	389.85	9	1	7	235
Shizuoka-ken—K. Ishihara ...	503.82	13	1	38	503
Aichi-ken—I. Fukano	312.78	19	2	71	194
Miye-ken—Y. Arita...	363.55	15	3	18	325
Gifu-ken—S. Susuki	671.45	18	1	42	301

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Shiga-ken—J. Kawashima ...	258.44	12	1	13	189
Fukui-ken—J. Nakamura	272.40	11	1	9	171
Ishikawa-ken—R. Rinoiye ...	270.72	8	1	16	259
Toyama-ken—T. Hamada ...	266.41	8	2	31	239
Niigata-ken—I. Kiyosu	824.59	16	2	46	375
Fukushima-ken—H. Nishikubo.	846.07	17	1	37	383
Miyagi-ken—S. Terada	540.79	16	1	33	170
Yamagata-ken—E. Mabuchi ...	600.15	11	2	24	206
Akita-ken—M. Mori...	754.00	9	1	42	197
Iwate-ken—S. Kasai...	899.19	13	1	13	217
Aomori-ken—O. Takeda	607.03	8	2	9	151
Kyoto-fu—S. Omori	296.55	18	1	22	259
Osaka-fu—T. Takasaki	115.72	9	2	13	286
Nara-ken—R. Wakabayashi ...	201.42	10	1	18	142
Wakayama-ken—C. Kawakami.	310.62	7	1	16	215
Hyogo-ken—I. Hattori	556.98	25	2	29	403
Okayama-ken—T. Taniguchi ...	420.93	19	1	29	383
Hiroshima-ken—S. Munakata...	520.78	16	3	29	418
Yamaguchi-ken—T. Watanabe.	389.99	11	1	11	214
Shimane-ken—S. Maruyama ...	435.82	16	1	14	276
Tottori-ken—K. Oka	224.16	6	1	8	226
Tokushima-ken—K. Watanabe.	271.28	10	1	4	135
Kagawa-ken—M. Onoda	113.50	7	2	12	166
Ehime-ken—T. Izawa	341.17	12	1	18	283
Kochi-ken—Ishiwara	454.72	7	1	14	182
Nagasaki-ken—K. Inuzuka ...	235.15	9	2	15	288
Saga-ken—M. Nishimura	160.08	8	1	7	127
Fukuoka-ken—N. Terahara ...	317.81	19	4	39	337
Kumamoto-ken—T. Kawaji ...	465.47	12	1	34	329
Oita-ken—S. Chiba	402.73	12	—	28	250
Miyazaki-ken—N. Takaoka ...	487.34	8	—	9	91
Kagoshima-ken—H. Sakamoto.	602.31	12	1	—	380
Okinawa-ken—S. Hibi	156.91	5	2	—	51
Hokkaido-cho—J. Kawashima.	6,095.36	87	3	19	351

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

In each prefecture a Governor represents the Central Government administratively while a local assembly represents right and interests of the people. A *gun* is a miniature prefecture, and possesses an executive chief and an assembly. Cities, towns, and villages are *bona fide* self governing entities.

A local assembly is a guardian of local finance and exercises in short parliamentary control over the finance and other matters of its own prefecture. Citizens residing in the prefecture who pay the national tax of at least 3 *yen* a year are entitled to elect the members of the assembly, while those who are eligible must

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pay the national tax of not less than 10 *yen*. The term is 4 years.

Each prefecture has an assembly and a council, the latter to amplify the resolutions passed by the other.

A prefectural assembly is composed of at least 30 members, this being for a smaller prefecture containing under 700,000 inhabitants. An additional member is to be elected every 50,000 inhabitants for a prefecture of over 700,000 to 1,000,000, and so on. A prefectural Council undertakes amplifying the resolutions passed by the Assembly whose work it may also see under trust. The Council is composed of eight honorary members for an urban prefecture and six for an ordinary, all elected from among the members of the Assembly. The prefectural Governor acts *ex-officio* as head of the Council, together with two high officicials of the Local Office. The *Gun* (County or District) administrative does not differ from that of prefecture, the difference being one of degree. The Administrative Head is appointed by the Home Office as in the case of the Governor and he acts *ex officio* as Chief of the District Council. The property qualification of the electors of District Assemblies does not differ from that of the large Assemblies, but that of candidates eligible is Y.5. The District as administrative organ is considered superfluous in some sections and its abolition has repeatedly been tried by the Seiyukai party. "Cities" or urban community are clearly distinguished from "towns" and villages or rural community for purposes of self-government. The former constitute an independent self-government body enjoying various privileges and also burdened with obligations as distinguished from the others. "Cities" are financially and politically independent while the rural community is financially and otherwise part of the District in which it is situated. Cities have their own Assemblies and Councils, the former deliberative and the latter executive. The qualification for franchise and eligibility is the payment of at least Y. 2 national taxes for over two years, and so on. In the City Council the Mayor acts as Headman. The Council is absent in towns and villages and their expective Headmen undertake the excutive duty in compliance with the will of the Assemblies. Mayors are elected by citizens and nominated with the sanction of the Emperor, and Headmen of towns and villages are similarly elected with the approval of the Prefectural Governors. Deputy-mayors are three in Tokyo, two in Osaka and Kyoto, and one for all the rest.

Communal Improvements

As means of Communal improvements, there are co-operative societies and the Hotoku Sha mentioned in the Chapter on Social Politics; young men's societies, the old men's societies, landowners societies, the citizens' societies etc. Young men's societies exist in almost every town or village and are moral and educational in character. They are secular bodies, and in many cases the societies undertake road-making and other work of public utility. Landowners' Societies have for the object encouragement of tenant farmers, of subsidiary work by them, and other matters calculated to improve farming. Citizens' societies generally exist in urban districts and are intended to spread knowledge of self-government.

Encouraging Self-Government Spirit

As a means of encouraging self-government spirit the Home Office inaugurated in 1910 the praiseworthy practice of giving monetary grant on 45 villages, village Headmen and Societies which have shown exemplary work.

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MAYORS, NO. OF POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES.

(At the end of 1908.)

Cities.	Mayors.	Population.	Households.
Akita.	T. Okubo	34,401	6,143
Awomori.	T. Kudo	47,202	9,956
Fukui.	S. Yamashina	50,136	10,099
Fukuoka.	H. Sato	79,000	11,356
Fukushima.	T. Ninomiya	32,964	5,964
Gifu.	T. Hattori	40,884	8,864
Hakodate.	Y. Takenouchi	87,298	20,463
Himeji.	O. Hori	38,449	9,714
Hirosaki.	T. Osanai	36,778	6,618
Hiroshima.	M. Watanabe	134,617	40,952
Kagoshima.	S. Arikawa	63,642	11,221
Kanazawa.	T Yamamori	108,682	28,613
Kobe.	F. Kajima	377,208	96,539
Kochi.	T. Fujisaki	37,645	8,014
Kofu.	H. Kato	49,882	9,756
Kokura.	N. Suehiro	29,759	4,682
Kumamoto.	K. Karashima	57,049	14,712
Kure.	K. Arao	98,701	21,676
Kurume.	I. Yoshida	35,581	5,486
Kyoto.	K. Saigo	441,465	82,068
Maebashi.	K. Ebara	44,092	7,832
Marugame.	K. Hasegawa	25,182	7,285
Matsumoto.	Y. Ori	36,072	7,073
Matsuyama.	M. Nagai	40,934	9,072
Matsuye.	S. Fukuoka	35,943	8,333
Mito.	M. Hara	37,832	6,854
Moji.	T. Nagai	56,789	17,443
Morioka.	U. Oya	36,012	6,210
Nagano.	K. Suzuki	38,573	7,113
Nagaoka.	Y. Kawashima	35,304	6,638
Nagasaki.	N. Kitagawa	175,936	23,816
Nagoya.	S. Kato	374,146	84,438
Nara.	G. Kimoto	46,551	9,691
Nawa.	K. Kinyu	47,269	9,022
Niigata.	Y. Obara	61,089	11,772
Okayama.	I. Okada	92,631	16,114
Onomichi.	M. Nishimura	30,205	5,458
Otaru.	N. Tatsuoka...	91,281	15,860
Otsu.	T. Nishikawa	41,042	6,107
Osaka.	S. Uemura	1,216,767	278,777
Saga.	Y. Hasegawa	35,592	5,346
Sakai.	M. Miyamoto	60,756	11,340
Sapporo.	S. Aoki	70,075	11,295
Saseho.	M. Uchida	78,777	12,816
Sendai.	F. Adachi	91,172	18,798
Shidzuoka.	H. Nagashima	51,111	10,987
Shimonoseki.	S. Shirakami	56,857	18,949

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Shuri.	A. Chibana	25,141	5,326
Takamatsu.	I. Suzuki	42,578	8,700
Takaoka.	K. Matsushima	33,603	7,588
Takasaki.	N. Uchida	38,080	6,654
Tokushima.	S. Ichisaka	65,020	14,179
Tokyo.	Y. Ozaki	2,168,151	542,090
Tottori.	N. Fujioka	32,682	6,422
Toyama.	M. Inoue	57,437	12,937
Toyohashi.	K. Okuchi	41,642	11,073
Tsu.	M. Uchida	40,716	7,115
Uji-Yamada.	K. Kitagawa...	37,447	7,089
Utsunomia.	R. Honda	46,551	9,691
Wakamatsu.	T. Matsumoto	37,321	5,780
Wakayama.	K. Kato	76,852	16,838
Yamagata.	Z. Shinzeki	40,022	7,338
Yokkaichi.	S. Fukui.	30,704	5,989
Yokohama.	N. Mitsuhashi	392,870	78,136
Yokosuka.	G. Suzuki	60,843	11,736
Yonezawa.	T. Ninomura	35,154	6,187

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CHAPTER XXVII

DIPLOMACY

PROGRESS OF JAPAN'S DIPLOMACY SINCE THE OPENING OF THE COUNTRY

Opening of the Country.—In 1853 four American men-of-war arrived at the Bay of Yedo, demanding the conclusion of a treaty of intercourse.

In 1856 the first American Consul (Townsend Harris) arrived in Japan and a commercial treaty was signed between him and the Shogunate Government's Representative (Ii-Kamon-no-Kami), followed by conclusion of treaties with Holland, England, France and Russia.

Russians seizing Tsushima.—In 1861 Russia suddenly seized the Island of Tsushima but was obliged to withdraw through the intervention of the British Minister, Sir Rutherford Alcock, and Admiral J. Hope, Commader of the British-China squadron.

Kagoshima and Shimonoseki bombarded.—In August, 1863 Kagoshima was bombarded by a British squadron, and in the following year Shimonoseki by the allied squadrons of England, America, France and Holland; the murder of Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the British legation by some retainers of the lord of Satsuma, was the cause.

Imperial sanction of the treaties.—In 1865 Sir Harry Parkes came to Yedo as British envoy and an Imperial decree sanctioning the treaties was issued on the 23rd of October 1865.

Peruvian Slave Ship.—In 1872 a Peruvian ship, named the *Maria Luz*, with 200 Chinese slaves on board, entered the harbor of Yokohama; she was seized and the Chinamen were released; the dispute was decided in favor of Japan by the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia.

Saghalien exchanged with the Kuriles.—In 1875 Japan exchanged the whole island of Saghalien with Kurile Islands which Russia asserted had belonged to her.

The Loochoo Islands mediatized.—In 1871 the Loochoo was converted into a prefecture and its King created to a peer.

The Ogasawara Affair.—In 1875 Ogasawara-jima or Bonin was recognized by America as Japan's possession.

Formosan expedition.—In 1872 Japan sent an expedition to Formosa to punish the natives who murdered our wrecked crew.

Treaty revision negotiation.—In 1871 Prince Iwakura went to America and Europe on the treaty revision mission, to recover judicial and tariff autonomy, but the mission failed.

In 1882 Count Inouye started fresh negotiations which were broken off owing to popular opposition.

In 1888 Count Okuma resumed the negotiations, but had to drop from the same cause; Viscount Aoki, who succeeded Count Okuma as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the late Viscount Enomoto who held the

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portfolio for a short while, fared no better.

In 1892 the late Count Mutsu opened negotiation with Great Britian and the treaty was signed at London, between Lord Kimberley and Viscount Aoki on July 16th, 1894. By the end of 1897 similar negotiation with the United States, Italy, Russia, Germany, France and Austria-Hungary had been accomplished.

The Treaty of Tientsin.—This was signed in 1885 by Count (the late Prince) Ito and the late Li-Hung-chang for defining the relative position of the two countries towards Korea for which they had long entertained rival claims; for recognizing equal rights of the two towards Korea, the independence of which was also agreed upon.

Japan China War.—The outbreak of an insurrection in Korea in May 1894, the dispatch of troops by China, to the Korean capital and those of Japan soon after; the refusal of China to jointly reform Korea with Japan; the sinking of Chinese transport flying the British flag by a Japanese cruiser; the defeat of the Chinese troops by the Japanese at Asan, Korea, on July 29th, all this culminated in the formal declaration of war on August 1st at Tokyo and Peking.

The War was terminated by the Treaty of Shimonoseki concluded on Apr. 14, '95, which bound China (1) to agree to complete independence of Korea,; (2) cede the Liaotung peninsula and its littoral, (3) and Formosa and the Pescadares; (4) to pay indemnity of 2 million taels; (5) to open up Shashih, Chung-king, Suchow and Hangchow to commerce, and of the Yangtze to Navigation. The second clause Japan had to renounce owing to the pressure exerted by Russia, Germany and France, and had to console herself with the 30,000,000 taels paid by China for it.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.—On 30th Jan. 1902 Agreement for Alliance (which see) was concluded between Japan and Great Britain, and this developed into the Treaty for Alliance (which see) signed at London on 12th Aug. 1905 and made public on Sept. 27th.

Russo-Japanese War.—China now retired from the field but Japan had to confront a more formidable rivalry of Russia which actively began to pursue aggressive policy not only in Korea but in Manchuria as well. At one time Japan's position in Korea was sufficiently despairing in consequence of the implication of some Japanese adventures in the assassination of the Korean Queen, and it was not without difficulty that Japan succeeding in arriving at temporizing arrangement by means of Yamagata-Lobanow Convention, 1896, Komura-Weber Memorandum, 1896 and Nishi-Rosen Protocol, 1898. This strained relation between Japan and Russia, was aggravated by her occupation of Manchuria after the Boxer trouble, and culminated in the outbreak of war on 10th Feb. 1904.

The Treaty of Peace was signed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S.A. on 5th Sept. 1905 by the Japanese and Russian Plenipotentiaries, President Roosevelt of the time using his best efforts to reconcile the rival representatives. In the Treaty Russia agrees (Art. 2) to leave Japan a free hand in Korea, (Art. 4) to hand over to Japan the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny together with their littoral; (Art. 6) to hand over to Japan the Manchurian Railway from Chung-kiang to Port Arthur and the mining and other rights pertaining to it; (Art. 9) to cede to Japan the Southern half Saghalien from the 50th latitude, and to permit to Japanese the right of navigation in the Bays of La Perouse and Tartary, and further (Art. 11) the right to fishing in Russian territorial waters.

Korean Protectorate.—On 17th Nov. 1905 a convention was concluded be-

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tween Japan and Korea placing the latter under the protection of the former.

The Peking Treaty.—On 22nd Dec. 1905 the Treaty (which see) was concluded for rearranging the relations with China as a necessary consequence of the Portsmouth Treaty.

For Safeguarding Peace in the Far East.—The Agreement for this purpose was concluded between Japan and France (which see) on June 10th 1907, and with Russia (which see) on 30th July 1907.

Canadian Immigration.—A Memorandum was exchanged with Canada on 23rd Dec. 1907 (which see).

Arbitration Treaty.—On 12th Sept. 1908 this Treaty (which see) was signed between Japan and the United States.

Japan-American Understanding.—On 30th Nov. 1908 a Diplomatic Note (which see) for safeguarding the peace in the Far East and other matters was exchanged between the representatives of the two countries.

Antung-Mukden Railway and other Questions.—On Aug. 19th 1909 Japan-China Agreements (which see) concerning the Antung-Mukden Railway, Chien-to (Sept. 4th) and other outstanding questions with China were concluded.

Neutralisation of the Manchurian Rly.—On 21st Jan. 1910 Japan sent a reply to America declining Knox's proposal to neutralize the South Manchurian Railway.

Russo-Japanese Agreement.—On July 4th 1910 the Russo-Japanese Agreement (which see) for maintaining the *status quo* in Manchuria was concluded.

Treaty Revision.—On July 17th 1910 Japan sent notices to Great Britain and ten other European Powers denouncing the existing Treaties a year hence.

On Aug. 4th similar notices were sent to France and Austria-Hungary.

Korean Annexation.—On Aug. 22nd 1910 the Treaty of Annexation (which see) was signed by the Representatives of Japan and Korea and was made public on Aug. 29th.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

The decline of China's prestige as a result of her war with Japan and the rise of the latter in consequence to the position of paramount power in the Far East suggested to the astute diplomatists in Downing Street of the advisability of further cementing the bond of friendly understanding between their country and Japan. When in the year 1894, Britain rejected Russia's proposal to prevent Japan from acquiring the Liaotung Peninsula, it is natural that the magnanimous and farseeing policy she adopted won a lasting gratitude of Japan. Japan so far appreciated this friendly attitude of her present ally, that when she evacuated Wei-hai-wei she did so on condition that it would be transferred to Britain. This relationship acquired greater strength with the progress of time, till coming to January, '02, it made an important development in the form of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement for Alliance. The potent influence which that simple document exercised not only for benefit of the parties concerned but for the peace of the whole world was significantly demonstrated on the occasion of the late war. The Agreement was further expanded both in spirit and scope by the Anglo-Japanese Treaty for Alliance which was concluded almost simultaneously with signing of the Portsmouth Treaty for Peace.

The Anglo-Japanese Agreement for Alliance

(Concluded 30th Jan. '02.)

"ART. I.—The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognised the independence of Chi-

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na and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subject.

ART. II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its Ally.

ART. III.—If in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that Ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

ART. V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above mentioned interests are in jeopardy the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

ART. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded."

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty for Alliance.

(Official Text made public, Sept. 27, '05.)

PREAMBLE.

"The Governments of Japan and Great Britain, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object:

(*a*)—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India;

(*b*).—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

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(*c*).—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions.

ART. I—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

ART. II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the Preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance these interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

ART. IV.—Great Britain having a special interests in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

ART. V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the Preamble of this Agreement.

ART. VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

ART. VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistnce is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

ART. VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI., come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either Ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

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In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of August, 190 .

(Seal) Signed. TADASU HAYASHI,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James.

(Seal) Signed. LANSDOWNE,

His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS FOR GUARANTEEING PEACE IN THE FAR EAST

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

Arrangement

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of the French Republic, animated by the desire to strengthen the relations of amity existing between them and to remove from those relations all cause of misunderstanding for the future, have decided to conclude the following Arrangement.

"The Governments of Japan and France, being agreed to respect the independence and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal treatment in that country for the commerce and subjects or citizens of all nations, and having a special interest to have the order and pacific state of things preserved especially in the regions of the Chinese Empire adjacent to the territories where they have the rights of sovereignty, protection or occupation, engage to support each other for assuring the peace and security in those regions, with a view to maintain the respective situation and the territorial rights of the two High Contracting Parties in the Continent of Asia."

In witness whereof, the Undersigned: His Excellency Monsieur Kurino, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to the President of the French Republic, and His Excellency Monsieur Stephen Pichon, Senator, Minister for Foreign Affairs, authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Arrangement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, the 10th of June 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.
(L. S.) S. PICHON.

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DECLARATION.

The two Governments of Japan and France, while reserving the negotiations for the conclusion of a Convention of Commerce in regard to the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, agree as follows:

The treatment of the most favoured nation shall be accorded to the officers and subjects of Japan in French Indo-China in all that concerns their persons and the protection of their property, and the same treatment shall be applied to the subjects and protégés of French Indo-China in the Empire of Japan until the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between Japan and France on the 4th of August, 1896.

Paris, the 10th of June, 1907.

(L. S.) S. KUBINO.
(L. S.) S. PICHON.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russia, desiring to consolidate the relations of peace and good neighbourhood which have happily been re-established between Japan and Russia, and wishing to remove for the future every cause of misunderstanding in the relations of the two Empires, have agreed to the following arrangement:—

ART. I.—Each of the High Contracting Parties engages to respect the actual territorial integrity of the other, and the rights accruing to one and the other Party from treaties, conventions and contracts in force between them and China, copies of which have been exchanged between the Contracting Parties (in so far as these rights are not incompatible with the principle of equal opportunity) of the Treaty signed at Portsmouth on the 5th of September (23rd of August) 1905, as well as the special conventions concluded between Japan and Russia.

ART. II.—The two High Contracting Parties recognise the independence and the territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the principle of equal opportunity in whatever concerns the commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire, and engage to sustain and defend the maintenance of the *status quo* and respect for this principle by all the pacific means within their reach.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention and have affixed their seals

Done at St. Petersburg, the 30th day of the 7th month of the 40th year of *Meiji*, corresponding to the 30th (17th) of July 1906.

(Signed) I. MOTONO.
(Signed) ISWOLSKY.

THE AMERICO-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING.

Note from the Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State.

"Japanese Embassy,

"Washington, Nov. 30, 1908.

"SIR:—

"The exchange of views between us, which has taken place at the several interviews which I have recently had the honor of holding with you, has shown that Japan

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and the United States holding important outlying insular possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, the Governments of the two countries are animated by a common aim, policy and intention in that region .

"Believing that a frank avowal of that aim, policy and intention would not only tend to strengthen the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood which have immemorially existed between Japan and the United States, but would materially contribute to the preservation of the general peace, the Imperial Government have authorized me to present to you an outline of their understanding of that common aim, policy and intention:

"1. It is the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean;

"2. The policy of both Governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region above mentioned and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China;

"3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in said region;

"4. They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all Powers in China, by supporting, by all pacific means at their disposal, the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire;

"5. Should any event occur threatening the *status quo* as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Governments to communicate with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take.

"If the foregoing outline accords with the view of the Government of the United States, I shall be gratified to receive your confirmation.

"I take etc., etc., etc.

"K. TAKAHIRA."

Note from the Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador.

"Department of State,

"Washington, November 30, 1908.

"Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note to-day, setting forth the result of the exchange of views between us in our recent interviews, defining the understanding of the two Governments in regard to their policy in the region of the Pacific Ocean,

"It is a pleasure to inform you that this expression of mutual understanding is welcome to the Government of the United States as appropriate to the happy relations of the two countries and as the occasion for a concise, mutual affirmation of that accordant policy respecting the Far East, which the two Governments have so frequently declared in the past.

"I am happy to be able to confirm to Your Excellency, on behalf of the United States, the declaration of the two Governments embodied in the following words:"

Here follow a declaration identical to that given by Baron Takahira and the signature of Mr. Elihu Root.

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THE NEW RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION

The Government of Japan and Russia, in their sincere wish to strengthen the relations of amity and good neighbourhood between the two States and to ensure lasting peace and stability in the Extreme East, recently entered into an exchange of views as to the means best suited to the consummation of the desired end.

Having in view the actual situation in Manchuria, where the interests of the two Powers meet, they were persuaded of the advisability of harmonizing their actions and co-ordinating their interests in that region, in completion of their Convention of 1907, and were agreed, upon mutual deliberation, to formulate an accord in the sense indicated. That accord is embodied in the new Convention just signed at St. Petersburg. The present Convention, having for its object the maintenance of the *status quo* in Manchuria and the consolidation of general peace in the Far East, serves simply to confirm the principles recognized by the last Convention and to complete the provisions of that arrangement.

Convention between Japan and Russia Signed at St. Petersburg on July 4, 1910

The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of of Russia, sincerely attached to the principles established by the Convention concluded between them on the 30/17 July, 1907, and desirous to develop the effects of that Convention with a view to the consolidation of peace in the Extreme East, have agreed to complete the said Arrangement by the following provisions:—

Article I.—With the object of facilitating communications and developing the commerce of nations, the two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to lend to each other their friendly co-operation with a view to the amelioration of their respective railway lines in Manchuria and the improvement of the connecting service of the said railways, and to abstain from all competition prejudicial to the realization of thir object.

Article II.—Each of the High Contracting Parties engages to maintain and respect the *status quo* in Manchuria resulting from the treaties, conventions and other arrangements concluded up to this day, between Japan and Russia, or between either of those two Powers and China. Copies of the aforesaid arrangements have been exchanged between Japan and Russia.

Article III.—In case any event arises of a nature to menace the *status quo* above mentioned, the two High Contracting Parties shall, in each case, enter into communication with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding as to the measures they may judge it necessary to take for the maintenance of the said *status quo*.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

CHINA

The Peking Treaty
(Signed Dec. 22, '05)

This was a necessary corollary to the Portsmouth Treaty and definitely arranged the points touched in the Peace Treaty. It is understood that a Protocol of 16 articles is attached to the Peking Treaty, as about the South Manchuria Railway.

Article I.—The Imperial Chinese Government consent to all the transfers and assignment made by Russia to Japan by the Articles V. and VI of the Treaty of Peace above mentioned. (Portsmouth Conference

Article II.—The Imperial Japanesed Government engages that in regard to the leased territory as

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well as in the matter of railway construction and exploitation, they will, so far as circumstances permit, conform to the original agreements concluded between China and Russia.

In case any question arises in the future on these subjects, the Japanese Government will decide it in consultation with the Chinese Government.

ART. III.—The present Treaty shall come into full force from the date of signature.

It shall be ratified by their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of China and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Peking as soon as possible, and not later than two months from the present date."

The following is the additional agreement:—

"ART. I.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that as soon as possible after the evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese and Russian forces, the following cities and towns in Manchuria will be opened by China herself as places of international residence and trade:

In the Province of Shingking:

Fenghwangcheng; Liaoyang; Hsinmintun; Tiehling; Tungkiangtzu and Fakumen.

In the Province of Kirin:

Changchun (Kuanchengtzu); Kirin; Ninguta; Hunchun and Sanhsing.

In the Province of Heilungkiang:

Tsitsihar; Hailar; Tihun and Manchuli.

ART. II.—In view of the earnest desire expressed by the Imperial Chinese Government to have the Japanese and Russian troops and railway guards in Manchuria withdrawn as soon as possible, and in order to meet this desire, the Imperial Japanese Government, in the event of Russia agreeing to the withdrawal of her railway guards, or in case other proper measures are agreed to between China and Russia, consent to take similar steps accordingly. When tranquillity shall have been reestablished in Manchuria and China shall have become herself capable of affording full protection to the lives and property of foreigners, Japan will withdraw her railway guards simultaneously with Russia.

ART. III.—The Imperial Japanese Government, immediately upon the withdrawal of their troops from any regions in Manchuria, shall notify the Imperial Chinese Government of the regions thus evacuated, and even within the period stipulated for the withdrawal of troops in the Additional Articles of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia, the Chinese Government may send necessary troops to the evacuated regions of which they have been already notified as above mentioned, for the purpose of maintaining order and tranquillity in those regions. If, in the regions from which Japanese troops have not yet been withdrawn, any villages are disturbed or damaged by native bandits, the Chinese local authorities may also dispatch a suitable military force for the purpose of capturing or dispersing those bandits. Such troops, however, shall not proceed within twenty Chinese *li* from the boundary of the territory where Japanese troops are stationed.

ART. IV.—The Imperial Government of Japan engage that Chinese public and private property in Manchuria, which they have occupied or expropriated on account of military necessity, shall be restored at the time the Japanese troops are withdrawn from Manchuria and that such property as

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is no longer required for military purposes shall be restored even before such withdrawal.

ART. V.—The Imperial Chinese Government engage to take all necessary measures to protect fully and completely the grounds in Manchuria in which the tombs and monuments of the Japanese officers and soldiers who were killed in war are located.

ART. VI.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that Japan has the right to maintain and work the military railway line constructed between Antung and Mukden and to improve the said line so as to make it fit for the conveyance of commercial and industrial goods of all nations. The term for which such right is conceded is fifteen years from the date of the completion of the improvements above provided for. The work of such improvements is to be completed within two years, exclusive of a period of twelve months during which it will have to be delayed owing to the necessity of using the existing line for the withdrawal of troops. The term of the concession above mentioned is therefore to expire in the 48th year of Kuang Hsu. At the expiration of that term, the said railway shall be sold to China at a price to be determined by appraisement of all its properties by a foreign expert who will be selected by both parties. The conveyance by the railway of the troops and munitions of war of the Chinese Government prior to such sale shall be dealt with in accordance with the regulations of the Eastern Chinese Railway. Regarding the manner in which the improvements of the railway are to be effected, it is agreed that the person undertaking the work on behalf of Japan shall consult with the Commissioner dispatched for the purpose by China. The Chinese Government will also appoint a Commissioner to look after the business relating to the railway as is provided in the Agreement relating to the Eastern Chinese Railway. It is further agreed that detailed regulations shall be concluded regarding the tariffs for the carriage by the railway of the public and private goods of China.

ART. VII.—The Governments of Japan and China, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will conclude, as soon as possible, a separate convention for the regulation of connecting services between the railway lines in South Manchuria and all the other railway lines in China.

ART. VIII.—The Imperial Chinese Government engage that all materials required for the railways in South Manchuria shall be exempt from all duties, taxes and likin.

ART. IX.—The methods of lying out the Japanese Settlement at Yingkou in the Province of Shinking, which has already been opened to trade, and at Antung and Mukden in the same Province, which are still unopen although stipulated to be opened, shall be separately arranged and determined by officials of Japan and China.

ART. X.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that a joint-stock company of forestry composed of Japanese and Chinese capitalists shall be organized for the exploitation of the forests in the regions on the right bank of the River Yalu and that a detailed agreement shall be concluded in which the area and term of the concession as well as the reorganization of the company and all regulations concerning the joint work of exploitation shall be provided for. The Japanese and Chi-

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nese shareholders shall share equally in the profits of the undertaking.

ART. XI.—The Governments of Japan and China engage that in all that relates to frontier trade between Manchuria and Korea most favoured nation treatment shall be reciprocally extended.

ART. XII.—The Government of Japan and China engage that in all matters dealt with in the Treaty signed this day or in the present Agreement the most favourable treatment shall be reciprocally extended.

CHINO-JAPANESE RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

OFFICIAL TEXT.

The Chino-Japanese Agreement relating to the Sinmintun and Kirin Railway signed on 15th April, 1907 by Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to China, and the Chinese Foreign Minister, is as follows:—

AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE SINMINTUN-MUKDEN AND KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY.

ART. I.—The Chinese Government, in purchasing the railway constructed by Japan between Sinmintun and Mukden, shall pay 1,600,000 *yen*, the price mutually agreed upon, to the Yokohama Specie Bank at Tientsin. The Chinese Government in reconstructing the railway, shall borrow half of funds required in the work east of the Liao from the South Manchurian Railway Company.

ART. II.—The Chinese Government in constructing a railway between Kirin and Changchun shall borrow half of the necessary funds from the South Manchurian Railway Company.

ART. III.—Terms of the loans mentioned in Articles I. and II. shall be fixed according to the terms of the loans of the railways in and out Shanhaikwan, except the provisions relating to the date of repayment. Principal terms are as follows. As for the regulations relating to the conduct of general affairs of the railways, the present regulations of the Bureau of Railways in and out Shanhaikwan shall be followed.

(*a.*) Term of redemption of the loan shall be 18 years with regard to the loan relating to the Sinmintun-Mukden Railway east of the Liao, and 25 years with regard to the loan relating to the Kirin-Changchun Railway. No repayment shall be made before the above mentioned dates.

(*b.*) The property and receipts of the Sinmintun-Mukden Railway east of the Liao shall be offered as security for the South Manchurian Railway Company's loan relating to that railway. The property and receipts of the Kirin-Changchun Railway shall be offered as security for future contracts by the Kirin Railway Bureau and for the loan from the South Manchurian Railway Company.

During the term of redemption of the loans, the Chinese Government shall maintain in good condition the railway east of the Liao, Kirin-Changchun Railway, the premises, workshops, rolling stock, land, movables, etc., and endeavour to replenish from time to time the rolling stock required for maintaining traffic.

If, in the case of future extension of the Kirin-Changchun Railway or construction of branch lines, there occur a deficit in capital to be paid by the Chinese Government, the latter shall ask the Company for a loan. But in case the Chinese Government

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constructs other railways on its own account, it has no need to consult the Company.

(*c.*) The Chinese Government guarantees the payment of the principal and interest of the loans. When payment does not take place at the date mentioned, the Chinese Government on receiving notification from the company shall pay the required sum. In the event of the Chinese Government failing, after receiving the above notification, to pay the principal and interest in arrear, the above railways and the whole of their property shall be handed over to the Company, and placed under its control until the said principal and interest shall have been paid. But when the sum in arrears is small, a grace of not more than 3 months may be allowed. (The clause in Chinese is identical with a clause in the Contract of the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate).

(*d.*) During the term of the loans, Japanese shall be engaged as chief engineer. In the event of a sufficient number of Chinese not forthcoming for the conduct of railway business, Japanese shall be engaged. The change of chief engineer, if necessary, shall be effected by consulting with the Company.

Moreover an experienced Japanese shall be engaged as railway accountant. He shall have full responsibility for the disposition and superintendence of matters relating to the railway account business. He shall discharge the task of superintendence always in consultation with the General Director of the railways.

(*e.*) The above railways, being under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government, shall carry gratis the troops and provisions sent by the Chinese Government in time of war or famine.

(*f.*) Receipts of the above railways shall be all deposited with the Japanese banks. The methods of paying in the deposits shall be decided upon by negotiations to be carried out for the conclusion of the loan contract.

Art. IV.—The Chinese Government, after the purchase of the present Sinmintun-Mukden Railway, shall conclude, as soon as possible, the loan contract relating to the railway east of the Liao. Again, the Chinese Government shall cause Chinese and Japanese engineers to co-operately survey the route of the Kirin-Changchun Railway, in order to investigate the expenses required for its construction. The loan contract with the South Manchurian Railway Company shall be concluded within six months after the conclusion of the said investigations.

Art. V.—Both the Sinmintun-Mukden and Kirin-Changchun Railways to be constructed by China shall be connected with the South Manchurian Railway. All regulations relating to this connection shall be decided upon in negotiations to be carried out between the committees to be appointed respectively by the Chinese Railway Bureau and South Manchurian Railway Company.

Art. VI.—The actual receipts of the loans mentioned in Articles I. and II. shall be equitably fixed in reference to the latest loan contract concluded by China with other countries.

Art. VII.—The Sinmintun-Mukden Railway shall be handed over within one month after the payment of its price to the commisioners to be dispatched by the Chinese Railway Bureau.

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THE YALU TIMBER AGREEMENT

This Agreement signed on May 14th 1908 by Baron G. Hayashi, Japanese Minister, and Mr. Na Tung, Foreign Minister of China, consists of 13 articles which are condensed as follows:—

ART. I. Stipulates the timbers within 60 Chinese miles on the right bank of the Yalu shall be felled as joint enterprise of Japan and China.

ART. II. The timber company to be styled Ōryokko Saiboku Kaisha (Yalu Timber Co.)

ART. III. Capital to be Y. 3,000,000 equally furnished by Japan and China.

ART. IV. The head office to be established at Antung.

ART. V. Stipulates for the protection of Chinese wood-cutters' interest working outside the limit.

ART. VI. The Company to supply the timbers at cost price to the Chinese Government.

ART. VII. The charter to be 25 years.

ART. VIII. The Presidency to be held by the Taotai of the Eastern Borders, two chief directors, one each from Japan and China to be appointed.

ART. IX. About business report.

ART. X. The Company to pay 5% of net profit as royalty to the Chinese Government, and any balance profit to be equally shared between the two countries.

ART. XI. About regulations of the Company.

ART. XII. Reduction of the timber tax, and free import of necessary plant.

ART. XIII. Japanese stipulates to abolish the Timber Works.

THE ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY

This was originally a military line, 188 miles with 2½ ft. gauge, hurriedly constructed during the late War, and the necessity to convert it into means of ordinary transport service was a foregone affair, in order to connect it with the South Manchuria Railway and the Korean system.

Accordingly, by Article VI. of the Arrangement complementary to the Treaty of Peking of 1905, it was agreed that Japan not only had the right to maintain the military line in question but so to improve it as to make it fit for the conveyance of commercial and industrial goods of all nations, or in other words, to convert the purely military line into a commercial railway.

"But China, having recourse to her well-known policy of obstruction and procrastination, evaded the just and reasonable demand of Japan, and raised collateral questions regarding the police authority in the railway zones and the withdrawal of railway guards. The Imperial Government, appealing to the principles of justice and right reason, repeatedly urged China to accede to their demands. Finally, on the 24th June last, China sent a reply which, if concurred in, would wholly nullify the provisions of the Arrangement of 1905 on the subject of the Antung-Mukden line, and utterly destroy the value of the railway. Disregarding the survey agreed to by the Commissioners of the two Governments, that reply, besides reviving the question of police authority and railway guards, and raising other immaterial issues which would appropriately lend themselves to separate and indepen-

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dent negotiations, declares that the work of improvements must be confined to the existing track and that no broadening of the gauge can be permitted."

Japan then decided to adopt an independent action and to start the necessary improvement work, and on Aug. 6th the Japanese Minister notified the Chinese Government to that effect. A further exchange of Note took place and Japan insisting to abide by her resolution to forthwith proceed carrying on the work of improvement, the Chinese Government had to give way.

"On the 13th August the Chinese Government replied and, from that reply, the Japanese Government were justified in assuming that China was fully prepared to recognize the immediate necessity of reconstructing the Antung-Mukden line and that she desired to render all necessary co-operation in carrying out the undertaking. The Imperial Government thereupon in consideration of friendly relations between Japan and China instructed Consul-General Koike at Mukden to sign a memorandum with Viceroy Hsi and Governor Chêng and, accordingly, a memorandum to the following effect was signed on August 19th.

1.—The same gauge as that of the Peking-Mukden Railway shall be adopted.

2.—Both Japan and China shall recognize and approve, on the whole, the line as already surveyed and agreed to by the Commissioners of the two Governments, but the location of that portion of the line from Chen-hsiang-tun to Mukden shall remain to be decided by matual conference between the two countries.

3.—On and from the date when the memorandum is signed, negotiations for the purchase of land and for the adjustment of all other details shall be instituted.

4.—From the day following the signing of the memorandum, that is, from the day after the negotiations above mentioned are instituted, the work of reconstruction shall be accelerated.

5.—China shall instruct the local officials along the line to give every facility regarding the execution of the work."

Convention About Chientao

The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of China, desiring to secure for Chinese and Korean inhabitants in the frontier regions the blessings of permanent peace and tranquility, and considering it essential in the attainment of such desire that the two Governments should, in view of their relations of cordial friendship and good neighbourhood recognize the River Tumen as forming the boundary between China and Korea, and should adjust all matters relating thereto in a spirit of mutual accomodation, have agreed upon the following stipulations.

ART. I.—The Governments of Japan and China declare that the River Tumen is recognized as forming the boundary between China and Korea, and that in the region of the source of that River, the boundary line shall start from the Boundary Monument and thence follow the course of the Stream Shihyishwei.

ART. II.—The Government of China shall, as soon as possible after the signing of the present Agreement, open the following places to the residence and trade of foreigners, and the Government of Japan may there establish Consulates or Branch Offices of Consulates. The date of the opening of such places shall be separately determined.

Lungchingtsun.
Chutszchie.
Toutaokou.
Paitsaokou.

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ART. III.—The Government of China recognizes the residence of Korean subjects, as heretofore, on agricultural lands lying north of the River Tumen. The limits of the district for such residence are shown in the annexed map.

ART. IV.—The Korean subjects residing on agricultural lands within the mixed residence district to the north of the River Tumen shall submit to the laws of China, and shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the Chinese local officials. Such Korean subjects shall be accorded by the Chinese authorities equal treatment with Chinese subjects, and similarly, in the matter of taxation and all other administrative measures, they shall be placed on equal footing with Chinese subjects. All cases, whether civil or criminal, relating to such Korean subjects shall be heard and decided by the Chinese authorities in accordance with the laws of China, and in a just and equitable manner. A Japanese Consular Officer or an official duly authorized by him shall be allowed freely to attend the Court and in the hearing of important cases concerning the lives of persons, previous notice is to be given to the Japanese Consular Officers. Whenever the Japanese Consular Officers find that a decision has been given in disregard of law, they shall have right to apply the Chinese authorities for a new trial to be conducted by officials specially selected, in order to assure justice of the decision.

ART. V.—The Government of China engages that land and buildings owned by Korean subjects in the mixed residence district to the north of the River Tumen shall be fully protected, equally with the properties of Chinese subjects. Ferries shall be established on the River Tumen at places properly chosen, and people on either side of the River shall be entirely at liberty to cross to the other side, it being, however, understood that persons carrying arms shall not be permitted to cross the frontier, without previous official notice or passports. In respect of cereals produced in the mixed residence district, Korean subjects shall be permitted to export them out of the said district, except in time of scarcity, in which case such exportation may be prohibited. Collection of firewood and grass shall be dealt with in accordance with the practice hitherto followed.

ART. VI.—The Government of China shall undertake to extend the Kirin-Changchun Railway to the southern boundary of Yenchi, and to connect it at Hoiryong with a Korean railway, and such extension shall be effected upon the same terms as the Kirin-Changchun Railway. The date of commencing the work of the proposed extension shall be determined by the Government of China, considering the actual requirements of the situation, and upon consultation with the Government of Japan.

ART. VII.—The present Agreement shall come into operation immediately upon its signature, and thereafter the Chientao Branch Office of the Residency-General, as well as all civil and military officers attached thereto shall be withdrawn, as soon as possible, and of Japan will, within two months. The Government hereafter, establish its Consulates at the places mentioned in Article II.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed the present Agree-

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ment in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages.

The 4th day of the 9th month of the 42nd year of Meiji. The 20th day of the 7th month of the 1st year of Heiian Tung.

(Signed) HIKOKICHI IJUIN.
(Signed) LIANG TUN YEN.

Agreement Concerning Manchurian Questions.

The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of China, actuated by the desire to consolidate the relations of amity and good neighbourhood between the two countries, by settling definitely the matters of common concern in Manchuria, and by removing for the future all cause of misunderstanding, have agreed upon the following stipulations.

ART. I.—The Government of China engages that in the event of its undertaking to construct a railway between Hsinmintun and Fakumen, it shall arrange previously with the Government of Japan.

ART. II.—The Government of China recognizes that the railway between Tashichao and Yinkow is a branch line of the South Manchurian Railway, and it is agreed that the said branch line shall be delivered up to China simultaneously with the South Manchurian Railway upon the expiration of the term of concession for that main line. The Chinese Government further agrees to the extension of the said branch line to the port of Yinkow.

ART. III.—In regard to the coal mines at Fushun and Yuentai, the Governments of Japan and China are agreed as follows:

(a). The Chinese Government recognizes the right of the Japanese Government to work the said coal mines.

(b). The Japanese Government respecting the full sovereignty of China, engages to pay to the Chinese Government tax upon coals produced in those mines. The rate of such tax shall be separately arranged upon the basis of the lowest tariff for coals produced in any other places of China.

(c). The Chinese Government agrees that in the matter of the exportation of coals produced in the said mines, the lowest tariff of export duty for coals of any other mines shall be applied.

(d). The extent of the said coal mines, as well as all the detailed regulations, shall be separately arranged by commissioners specially appointed for that purpose.

ART. IV.—All mines along the Antung-Mukden Railway and the main line of the South Manchurian Railway, excepting those at Fushun and Yuentai, shall be exploited as joint enterprises of Japanese and Chinese subjects, upon the general principles which the Viceroy of the Eastern Three Provinces and the Governor of Mukden agreed upon with the Japanese Consul-General in the fortieth year of Meiji, corresponding to the thirtythird year of Kuangsu. Detailed regulations in respect of such mines shall, in due course, be arranged by the Viceroy and the Governor with Japanese Consul-General.

ART. V.—The Government of Japan declares that it has no objection to the extension of the Peking-Mukden Railway to the City Wall of Mukden. Practical measures for such extension shall be adjusted and determined by the local Japanese and Chinese authorities and technical experts.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized by their

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respective Governments, have signed and sealed the present Agreement, in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese language.

The 4th day of the 9th month of the 42nd years of Meiji. The 20th day of the 7th month of the 1st year of Heiian Tung.

(Signed) HIKOKICHI IJUIN.
(Signed) LIANG TUN YEN.

The Kirin-Changchun Railway

(Signed on 12th Aug., 1909.)

1.—The Chinese Government shall borrow of the South Manchurian Railway Company a sum of 320,000 *yen* in Japanese currency, one half of the estimated cost required for the construction of the line in that part lying East to Liao river of the Peking-Mukden Railway, and also a sum of 2,150,000 *yen* one half of the fund required for the construction of the Kirin-Changchun railway.

2.—The loan shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

3.—The net proceeds of the loan shall be 53 *yen* per every 100 *yen*.

4.—A Japanese chief engineer shall be engaged for that part of the Peking-Mukden Railway lying East of the Liao river. The services of the Japanese engineer who is now employed by the Peking-Mukden Railway shall be retained at present.

5.—Inasmuch as it is difficult to separate the railway account due to the line lying east of the Liao river, the Japanese Government will not appoint a Japanese chief accountant, in lieu thereof the amount of monthly instalments of redemption of loan for the preceding year shall be deemed as net monthly revenue of the line East of the Liao river, and cause such amount to be deposited with the Bank of Japan.

6.—A Japanese chief engineer for the Kirin-Changchun Railway shall be appointed by the Chinese Government, on consultation with the South Manchurian Railway Co., and also a chief Japanese accountant shall be appointed through the recommendation of the South Manchurian Railway Company. The details relating to the Covention shall be otherwise formulated between the South Manchurian Railway Co., and the Post and Telegraph Bureau of the Chinese Government on the basis of the original Convention and the supplementary conventions.

7.—This convention will take effect subject to the sanction of the Geverments of Japan ann China.

The Pratas Island Affair

The difficulty originated with the phosphate bed digging by Mr. Nishizawa on the Pratas island which China claimed as her territory. After repeated nogotiations it was formally settled on Nov. 19th. Japan recognized China's sovereignty over this uninhabited coral reef lying south of Formosa, and China reimbursed Nishizawa for his investment The agreement was to this effect:

That China shall purchase the work done by Mr. Nishizawa for 160,000 *yen* in Canton silver. That Mr. Nishizawa shall pay Y. 30,000 in Canton silver to China for taxes on ships, buildings, etc.

That China shall present the money for Mr. Nishizawa to the Japanese Consul at Canton within half a month after Mr. Nishizawa has handed over the arrangements for the work and the phosphates turned out, to China, according to the inventory presented before.

The date for the handing over of the work was fixed for the 25th Oct. (actually effected on the 19th Nov.) The Chinese Government seems at a loss what to do with this dot of coral reef recovered after so much trouble and at such cost. Twice the same Government has attempted to exploit the resources, and in charge of some Japanese who were in the island when it was warked by Mr. Nishizawa. So far the attempts have been fruitless.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE COPYRIGHT CONVENTION

ART. I.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other, the protection of copyright for their works of literature and art as well as photographs, against illegal reproduction, on the same basis on which protection is granted to the subjects or citizens of the other, subject however to the provisions of Art. II. of the present Convention.

ART. II.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties may without authorization translate books, pamphlets or any other writings, dramatic works, and musical compositions published in the dominions of the other by the subjects or citizens of the latter, and print and publish such translations.

ART. III.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall come into operation from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall be applicable to such works only as shall be published after it shall have come into operation. Either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right, at any time, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the present Convention, and at the expiration of three months after such notice is given this Convention shall wholly cease and determine.

In witness whereof the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Tokyo, in the Japanese and English languages, this 10th day of the 11th month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 10th day of November, of the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

(L. S.) TARO KATSURA.
(L. S.) LLOYD C. GRISCOM.

The notes exchanged between the two parties declare that "the word 'published' used in Article III. means 'published for the first time,' and consequently that the Convention shall not be applicable to any reproduction in future in one of the two contracting countries of works published in the other country prior to the exchange of ratifications."

(ratified on Apr. 29. '06.)

THE ARBITRATION TREATY WITH U. S. A.

(12th Sept., 1908)

The above Convention, sanctioned by the U.S. Senate in the middle of May, 1908, and after ratification by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was published on September 12th, same year. The full text of the Treaty is as follows:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States of America, taking into consideration the fact that the High Contracting Parties to the Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, concluded at The Hague on the 29th July, 1899, have reserved to themselves, by Article XIX. of that Convention, the right of concluding Agreements, with a view to referring to arbitration all questions which they shall consider possible to submit to such treatment, have resolved to conclude an Arbitration Convention between the two countries, and for the purpose have named as the Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Kogoro Takahira, Shosammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

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Who, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ART. I.—Differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two Contracting Parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honour of the two Contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third Parties.

ART. II.—In each individual case the High Contracting Parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special Agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the Arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the Arbitral and the several stages of the procedure. It is understood that such special agreements will be made on the part of the United States by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Such agreements shall be binding only when confirmed by the two Governments by an Exchange of Notes.

ART. III.—The present Convention shall remain in force for the period of five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

ART. IV.—The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the City of Washington, in duplicate, this fifth day of the fifth month of the forty-first year of Meiji, corresponding to the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

[L. S.] (Signed) K. TAKAHIRA.
[L. S.] (Signed) ELIHU ROOT.

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JAPAN-CANADIAN MEMORANDUM CONCERNING JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS

The outbreak of anti-Japanese agitation in British Columbia in '07 resulted in the exchange of the following letters between the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Canadian Minister of Labour who expressly came over to Japan in November of '07 on behalf of the Canadian Government.

British Embassy, 23/12/07.

To H. E. Count HAYASHI,
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to state that since my arrival in Tokyo, I have had several interviews at the Imperial Foreign Office with reference to the subject of Japanese immigrants entering Canada, and I understand that the Imperial Japanese Government is not able to accede to my wishes in the matter of limiting the number of the above immigrants. I am therefore persuaded, in the sequel of negotiation, that it is quite unnecessary for me to further dispute the fact that the Canadian Government's desire can not be acceded to. Nevertheless in the course of the aforesaid friendly interviews, I have received evidence that the Japanese Government entertains a sincere wish that effective measures should be taken to avert the recurrence of disturbance in British Columbia, and I gather that, for the purpose of promoting that object the Imperial Government entertains the intention of voluntarily imposing restrictions within proper limits. Such being the case, I have the honour to request that your Excellency will give some public assurance as to the existence of such intention on the part of the Imperial Government, previously to my return from my mission. The Canadian Government has always desired that the friendly relations existing between the two countries should be maintained, and I am fully persuaded that the Imperial Government is earnestly solicitous about a solution of the difficult situation in British Columbia, which I have had the honour to explain.

I have the honour, &c,

(Signed) RUDOLF LEMIEUX.

Foreign Office, Tokyo, 23/12/07.

To the Honourable R. LEMIEUX, &c.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to state that the existing Treaty between Canada and Japan absolutely guarantees to Japanese subjects full liberty to enter, travel and reside in any part whatsoever of the Dominion of Canada. Nevertheless it is not the wish of the Imperial Government to insist upon the complete enjoyment of the rights and privilege secured by this Treaty when special circumstances arise in Canada to interfere with the implementing of the same. In accordance with this spirit and in consideration of recent occurrences in Canada, the Imperial Government has resolved to adopt effective measures for limiting emigration to Canada. In order to carry out that purpose, and to comply with the wishes of the Canadian Government so far as the intention of the Treaty and the dignity of the Empire permit, the Imperial Government intends to give the matter profound consideration in pursuance of the above policy and having regard for the state of local affairs in Canada. Although, as Your Excellency states in your despatch, I am unable to express agreement with some of the propositions advanced by you on behalf of the Canadian Government, I am persuaded from what you say that you credit the intention of the Imperial Government to spare no effort which may promote

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the friendship existing between the two countries, and to increase and strengthen their amicable relations. Further, I am persuaded that the full interchange of views which has taken place between us on this occasion will largely contribute to that desirable result, and I can not thank you too much for the unreserved and courteous explanations you have given me as to the attitude and wishes of Your Excellency's Government.

I take this opportunity, &c.,

(Signed) HAYASHI TADASU.

NOTICES OF TERMINATION OF THE TREATIES

First Notices

In pursuance of their already settled policy, the Imperial Government sent under date of the 17th of July 1910 notices of the termination of the Treaties and Conventions mentioned hereunder to the respective Contracting Powers concerned:—

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Great Britain;

Supplementary Convention with Great Britain and the Tariff annexed thereto;

Convention with Great Britain respecting the Protection of the Property of Deceased Persons;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Germany;

Consular Convention with Germany;

Supplementary Convention with Germany and the Tariff annexed thereto;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Italy;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Belgium;

Consular Convention with Belgium;

Treaty of Friendship and General Intercourse with Spain;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Portugal;

Treaty of Friendship, Establishment, and Commerce with Switzerland;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with the Netherlands;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Denmark;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Sweden;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Norway.

All the above-mentioned Treaties and Conventions, with the exception of the Convention with Great Britian respecting the Protection of the Property of Deceased Persons came into force on the 17th July, 1899; and as it is stipulated in them that either Contracting Party shall have the right, at any time after the lapse of six years in the case of the Treaties with Sweden and Norway and eleven years in the case of the others, from the date they took effect, to give notice of its intention to terminate the same, and that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice is given, they shall wholly cease and determine, the Treaties and Conventions above-mentioned will, in consequence of the notices above referred to, simultaneously lose effect after the 16th July next year and cease to exist from the 17th. The Convention with Great Britain respecting the Protection of the Property of Deceased Persons was brought into force on the 25th October, 1900; but as its term is the same as the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with that Power and as it is stipulated that it shall expire after twelve months' previous notice, it will cease at the same time as the said Treaty of Commerce and Navigation in consequence of the notice of termination which was sent simultaneously with that respecting the Treaty. The Convention regarding the Commercial Relations with Canada came into force on the 12th July, 1906, and provides that the stipulations of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and the Supplementary Convention

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with Great Britain shall be applied to the relations between Japan and Canada. As six months' previous notice of termination is stipulated, it will be sufficient, in order to arrest its operation from the 17th July next year, to give the required notice on the 17th January next. Accordingly upon that date the Imperial Government will give such formal notice, but for convenience they took the present occasion to express also to the British Government their intention to that effect. Again, with regard to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Sweden and Norway, by the exchange of diplomatic Notes with the Imperial Government upon the dissolution of the Union between Sweden and Norway, those two Powers have since then each stood in the position of a separate party to the Treaty, and the notice of termination was therefore sent separately to each.

The protocols and other documents annexed to or dependent upon the above-mentioned Treaties and Conventions, which, by explicit stipulation or from their character, are to remain in force for the same period as such Treaties and Coventions, will also lose effect at the same time as the principal engagements to which they are attached; but those compacts which are not in such dependent position, as, for instance, the Commercial Convention with Great Britain regarding India and the Special Commercial Convention with Spain, will in no way be affected in their validity by the notices in question; and it need hardly be added that the Commercial Treaties and Conventions with the Powers which have not received such notice will remain, as hitherto, in force.

As to the various Powers concerning whose Commercial Treaties with this country notices of termination have just been issued, it is the desire of the Imperial Government to open immediately negotiations for the conclusion of new Treaties.

With regard to the date on which notice of termination of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with the United States of America may be given, the views of the two Governments are not wholly in accord, and negotiations are now pending for a satisfactory solution of the question.*

Second Notes

Under date of the 4th inst, the Government sent the notices of the termination of the Treaties and Convention mentioned hereunder to

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*THE TREATY WITH THE U. S.

The difficulty in the above Treaty lies in Art. XIX which reads as follows:—

"This Treaty shall go into operation on the 17th day of July, 1899, and shall remain in force for the period of twelve years from the date.

"Either High Contracting Party shall have the right at any time thereafter, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, and at the expiration of twelve months after such notice is given this Treaty shall wholly cease and determine."

The clause as it stands is interpreted in certain quarters in the sense that the Treaty has, in virtue of the clause "to remain in force absolutely twelve years after it became operative and indefinitely thereafter until either party should decide to terminate it, after which, if a notice should be given, the arrangement would come to an end in one year. Applying the above to the case in hand, the Treaty went into effect the 17th day of July, 1899, and the twelve years would expire July 17th, 1911; the 18th would be the earliest date when a notice to terminate could be effective, and if given not later than that date the Treaty would cease at the end of one year —July 18th, 1912.

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the respective contracting Powers concerned:—

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with France;

Supplementary Convention with France and the Tariff annexed thereto;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Austria-Hungary.

The Supplementary Convention with France and the Tariff annexed thereto are to remain in force for the same period as the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with France, which came into force on the 4th August, 1899, together with the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Austria-Hungary; and as it is stipulated in them that either contracting party shall have the right, at any time after the lapse of eleven years from the date they took effect, to give notice of its intention to terminate the same, and that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice is given, they shall wholly cease and determine, the Treaties and Convention above mentioned will, in consequence of the notice above referred to, simultaneously lose effect after the 3rd August next year and cease to exist from the 4th.

Between this country and Austria-Hungary there existed a supplementary convention providing conventional tariff rates on certain articles, which was concluded and signed simultaneously with the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with that country. But the convention above referred to, as it was stipulated, came to termination and lost its effect on the 31st December, 1903.

PRECIS OF THE SPEECH OF COUNT KOMURA BEFORE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(ON JAN. 27TH, '10, IN THE 26th SESSION)

Our alliance with Great Britain, in particular, is in the most satisfactory condition that could be desired, and continues to contribute towards the maintenance of peace in the Orient, while the friendly ties between the allied peoples are constantly gaining additional strength and solidity. The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, to be held during the present year, is a manifestation of the sentiments of good understanding that unite two Empires and the preparations for the event are now making steady progress under the enthusiastic support of the officials and peoples of both countries. There is no room for doubting that the Exhibition will be largely instrumental in developing the trade and consolidating the friendship between the two nations.

With regard to our relations with Russia, it seems that they have been in some directions looked upon with a feeling of suspicion and have occasionally given rise to groundless rumours. I assure you with perfect frankness and sincerity that the bonds of amity and good neighbourhood between the two countries are being constantly strengthened and that there is, in the relations of the two Powers, absolutely no cause for apprehension or concern. Moreover, both Governments are actully dealing, in a spirit of mutual accommodation, with the questions which arise from time to time for adjustment between themselves. That policy will, I am sure, be firmly maintained in future, and I confidently look forwards to the further consolidation of those cordial relations which are already eminently satisfactory.

The relations between this Empire and France are entirely favourable. The Imperial Government fully appreciate the fact that both countries hold fast to the letter and spirit of the existing arrangements between them, and are actuated by a sense of mutural trust and confidence.

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Germany continues to observe a just and friendly attitude towards this country, and the Imperial Government are highly satisfied to find that the policy of Germany in the East in no wise conflicts with that of Japan.

The friendship between Japan and the United States, is of a traditional character and stands on a firm and enduring foundation. Its consolidation is essential in the best interest of the commercial relations of the two countries and accordingly both Governments are directing their best efforts to attain the object in view.

It will be remembered that the past year afforded many opportunities for manifesting the feelings of mutual regard and attachment between the peoples of Japan and America; our training squadron made a cruise along the Pacific coast of the United States: a member of the Imperial family by special Imperial order attended the Hudson-Fulton Celebration held at the City of New York; the warship *Iwate* assisted at the Portola Festival of San Francisco; and, finally, a body of our business-men, at the invitation of the American Chambers of Commerce, made a visit to the United States calling at more than fifty cities in that country. The enthusiastic reception accorded to the member of the Imperial family both by the officials and people of America and the magnificent welcome everywhere extended to our warships and business men, bear striking testimony to the sentiments of traditional friendship entertained by the American people towards this country, and are consequently to us a source of profound satisfaction. An exchange of courtesies, such as those above recorded, cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence in the promotion of the cordial relations between the two nations.

Turning to our relations with China: They involve important and far-reaching consequences both politically and economically, and I need hardly emphasize to you the necessity for both countries to cultivate and strengthen their sentiments of good understanding.

The Imperial Government, having in view the general situation and attaching the highest importance to the maintenance of the relations of good neighbourhood, have recognised the urgent need of adjusting all the long pending questions between the two countries. They have consequently made sincere efforts in a spirit of conciliation to bring about a settlement of those problems. The Chinese Government, also in appeciation of the situation, manifested the same desire, and the intentions of the two Governments having been brought to an accord, the most important of the outstanding issues were, in their entirety, successfully adjusted in the course of September last.

There are still pending some questions of minor importance, but as long as both countries yield to a conciliatory spirit, there will not be much difficulty in finding satisfactory solutions. It is my sincere hope that the Chinese authorities, in view of these considerations, will also exert their endeavours to promote the friendly relations between the two countries, and to secure general repose and stability in the Orient.

The policy of this Empire in Manchuria, as in other parts of China, is directed towards the maintenance of the principle of the open door and equal opportunity. The Imperial Government have always held, and will invariably adhere in the future also, firmly and loyally to that policy. Consistently with that fixed policy, the Imperial Government have decided to open Port Arthur in order to contribute to the development of Manchuria and to facilitate the commerce of all nations.

It is confidently hoped that this immutable policy of the Imperial Government, carries with it the recognition of other Powers.

The United States Government lately proposed a scheme regarding

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the neutralization of railways in Manchuria. The Imperial Government, in view of the important Japanese interests involved in the project, and considering that the proposal has come from a friendly Power with which the Empire has been in relations of close intimacy, submitted the question to a most careful examination. While the Imperial Government are determined to adhere to their avowed policy to scrupulously uphold the principle of the open door and equal opportunity in Manchuria, it should be observed that the realization of the proposed American plan would bring about radical changes in the condition of things in Manchuria which was established by the treaties of Portsmouth and Peking, and would thus be attended with serious consequences. Besides, in the region affected by the South Manchurian railway, there have grown up numerous undertakings which have been promoted in the belief that the railway would remain in our possession, and the Imperial Government could not, with a due sense of their responsibility, agree to abandon the railway in question. Consequently, the Imperial Government, to their regret, felt bound to make a reply to the United States Government on the 21st instant announcing their inability to consent to the proposal. We trust that the United States Government will appreciate our position and that the other Powers will equally recognize the justice of our attitude in the matter.

Our relations with Italy, Austria-Hungary and the other Treaty Powers, I am happy to say, are in an eminently satisfactory condition. Nothing calling for remark has occurred to disturb the harmonious course of good correspondence.

Finally, as regards the question of treaty revision, I had occasion in the previous session of the Diet to state the general outline of the policy of the Government. Since then, the Government have lost no time in making preparations for the opening negotiations. It is the intention of the Government to conclude treaties based entirely upon the principle of reciprocity, eliminating from the future compacts, all unequal engagements which appear in the present treaties, such as, the unilateral conventional tariff; the clause relating to the permission of coasting trade to foreign ships, the provision requiring that amendments to the statutory tariff shall be promulgated 6 months before they become operative.

In reference to import duties, it is intended that in principle the statutory tariff shall be applied, and that only in special cases, shall conventional tariff be arranged and then on the basis of reciprocity, taking into consideration the conditions of our industry. In consonance with the policy thus indicated, the Government will endeavour to complete various preparations with every possible speed, and upon the completion of such preparations, they will approach the various Powers, at the proper moment with a view to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of new treaties.

The House-Tax Dispute

A Special Arbitration Court was held at The Hague in May 1905 in connection with the above dispute. M. Gram was the Presiding Arbiter, M. Regnault and Mr. Motono the Arbiters, and besides them there were present the Commissioners of the four countries concerned, Japanese, English, French, German, also Prof. Baron Descamps, Belgian Minister of State, who was Japanese adviser, and Mr. Nagaoka, Japanese Diplomatic Attache.

The Decision

The Decision passed by the Court was unfavorable to Japan and read as follows:—

The provisions of treaties and other engagements mentioned in arbitral protocol do not merely exempt lands held in virtue of perpe-

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tual leases granted by the Japanese Government or in its name. They exempt lands and buildings of whatever description constructed or which may be constructed on such lands from all imposts, taxes, charges, contributions or conditions whatever, other than those expressly stipulated in the leases in question.

The principal basis of decision as set forth in the sentence itself is as follows:—

The question at issue is that of determining whether or not from a fiscal point of view buildings erected on leased lands have by common accord been regarded as accessories to land. The solution of this question does not depend upon distinction drawn from alleged difference as regards right of ownership in those immovables. The tribunal therefore does not consider discussion on this point, which is based on principles of civil law. The lands in question were leased for purposes of erecting buildings in certain localities. Obligation to build was imposed under penalty of cancellation of leases. The leases often contained a clause that buildings shall become the property of the Japanese Government in cases lessees failed to fulfill engagement. These circumstances offer arguments against the claim that land and buildings constitute entirely distinct objects as between parties, and from a fiscal point of view the Japanese Government in granting leases acted not merely as owner of lands but as sovereign. The intention of the parties was therefore law in the matter and for correct interpretation of those leases it is necessary to refer to treatment accorded to leaseholders from the point of view of taxation. In this respect, according to invariable practice which has existed for long series of years, not only land but buildings erected thereon have been exempt from taxes etc. other than those expressly stipulated in leases. The Japanese Government maintain that this condition of things resulted from consular jurisdiction, but that contention is not supported by evidence nor has the Japanese Government ever made any reserve against the Governments of Germany, France and Great Britain as regards right of taxation under old treaties. Although this immunity is claimed to have been general, it does not seem to have been of universal application, as is shown in cases of holders of certain immovables in Hiogo. In formulating provision relating to abrogation of former foreign settlements, the parties have not confined themselves to simple confirmation of leases but added no conditions whatever, other than those contained in existing leases shall be imposed in respect of such property. This latter clause is drawn up still more clearly in the French Treaty. At all events the powers have not used the word land in this connection as they should necessarily have done if it was intended to limit immunity to land alone. On the contrary, they used a fairly wide expression to comprise in its entirety the situation created by leases. As regards lease-holders, the tribunal cannot admit that the German complementary notes are of nature to place Germany in less advantageous condition than other powers. The Japanese Government draws argument from the fact that the German Government has based the fiscal immunity in question on the ground that ownership of land is not recognised in favour of foreigners, but it must be considered that from a point of view of taxation, buildings have in fact the character of accessory to land and the German Government can not be presumed to have intended to renounce advantages already conceded in the British Treaty.

Then follow decision and signatures of three arbitrators, but over Arbitrator Motono's signature there is positive declaration of his absolute dissent both as regards the reasons given and as regards the decision itself.

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LIST OF TREATY POWERS

Name.	Ratification exchanged.	Supplementary treaty.
Austria-Hungary	Nov. 20, 1898	
France	Mar. 16, 1898	June 15, 1898
Germany	Nov. 18, 1896	Dec. 29, 1899
Great Britain	Aug. 25, 1894	Nov. 21, 1895
Italy	Aug. 4, 1895	
Russia	Sept. 9, 1907	
U.S.A.	Mar. 21, 1895	
Argentine	Sept. 18, 1901	
Belgium	Dec. 18, 1896	
Brazil	Feb. 12, 1897	
Chile	Sept. 24, 1906	Sept. 24, 1906
China	Oct. 20, 1896	Jan. 11, 1904
Congo	July 9, 1900	
Columbia	Oct. 30, 1908	
Denmark	May 6, 1896	
Greece	Sept. 21, 1899	
Holland	Aug. 20, 1897	
Mexico	June 6, 1889	
Norway	May 1, 1897	
Peru	Dec. 24, 1896	
Portugal	Aug. 30, 1897	
Siam	May 31, 1898	
Spain	Mar. 30, 1901	
Sweden	May 1, 1897	
Switzerland	July 9, 1897	

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN TOKYO

A. EMBASSIES

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

7, Kioicho, Kojimachi-ku. (Teleph. Bancho, 1308)

Ambassador	Baron Guido de Call de Rosenburg et Culmbach.
Councillor	Baron Othon de Hoenning O'Carroll.
Attaché	Dr. Ernesto Janotta.
2nd Secretary	Lt.-Col. Count Kuno Des Fours Walderode.
Military Attaché	Capt. François Tutz.
Chief of the Chancery	Edouard Pfann.

FRANCE

1, Iida-machi, Itchome, Kojimachi-ku. (Teleph. Bancho, 291)

Ambassador	Auguste Gérard.
Councillor	Fernand Couget.
Attaché	Lt. Vaisseau Caston Bourgois.
3rd Secretary	Jean Borel.
Commercial Attaché	Fernand Jean Marie Pila.

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1st Interpreter	René André.
2nd „	Edme Gallois.
Student Interpreter	George Bonmarchand.
Naval Attaché	Lt. Vaisseau Martinie.
Military Attaché	Capt. Bertin.

GERMANY

14, Nagato-cho, Itchome Kojimachi-ku. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 1658.)

Ambassador	Dr. Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein.
Councillor	Count von Montgelas.
2nd Secretary	Prince Henri XXXIII Reuss.
„ „	Dr. Baron von Richthofen.
Secretary Interpreter	Dr. Ohrt.
2nd Interpreter	Dr. Fuchr.
Interpreter	W. Dirks. Kurt Sell.
Attaché	Dr. Haunhorst.
„	Lt. en premier Banck.
Naval Attaché	Capt. Frégate Lange.
„ „	Capt. de Corvette Paul Fischer.
Military Attaché	Capt. Baron von Bernewitz.
Chief of the Chancery... ...	Köpke.
Chancellor	Schultze.

GREAT BRITAIN

1, Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Teleph. Bancho, 59.)

Ambassador	Colonel Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald.
Councillor	Horace G. M. Rumbold.
2nd Secretary	Miles, W. Lampson.
3rd „	Nevile M. Henderson.
Japanese Secretary	E. M. Hobart-Hampden.
Commercial Attaché	E. F. Crowe.
Assistant Japanese Secretary.	Colin J. Davidson.
Honorary Attaché...	Capt. M. C. Nangle.
„ „	Capt. G. N. Wyatt.
„ „	Capt J. E. H. Cockburn.
„ „	Capt. O. L. Price.
„ „	Capt. A. H. Leggett.
„ „	Capt. L. R. Hogge.
„ „	Capt. W. C. Garsia.
„ „	Lt. A. M. Cardew.
„ „	Lt. R. A. Reddle.
„ „	Lt. Philip Wood.
„ „	Lt. F. S. Piggott.
„ „	Lt. J. M. Hulton.
Student Interpreter	Mac P. Austin.
„ „	H. Wrenacre.
„ „	A. R. Ovens.
„ „	H. A. Macrae.
Naval Attaché	Capt. Charles Dundas of Dundas.
Military Attaché	Lt. Colonel R. W. Boger.

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ITALY

4, Ura-kasumigaseki, Kojimachiku. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 2385.)

Ambassador	Marquis Guiccioli.
Councillor	Count Carlo Arrivabene Valenti-Gonzaga.
3rd Secretary...	Giovanni Rogadeo.
Military Attaché	Lt.-Colonel Caviglia.
Interpreter	Chivalier Alphonse Gasco.

RUSSIA

1, Ura-kasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 2042 & 4572.)

Ambassador	Nicolas Malewsky-Malewitch.
Councillor	R. Bronevsky.
1st Secretary	A. Scherbatsky.
2nd Secretary...	Prince J. Korybut-Woroniecki.
Attaché	M. Matveieff.
Secretary-Interpreter	A. Wilm.
Language Student...	A. Troitsky.
„ „	V. Skorodoumoff.
„ „	Henri Zaniewsky.
Military Attaché	Maj.-Gen. V. Samoyloff.
Naval Attaché	Lt. de Vaisseau A. Voskressensky.
Financial Attaché	Gregoire Wilenkin.
Assistant Military Attaché...	Colonel Boris Semenow.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1, Enokizaka machi, Akasaka-ku. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 144.)

Ambassador	Thomas J. O'Brien.
Councillor	Montgomery Schuyler.
2nd Secretary...	George T. Summerlin.
Japanese Secretary	Charles J. Arnell.
3rd Secretary...	Charles Campbell, Jr.
Assist. Japanese Secretary ...	John Kenneth Caldwell.
Attaché	Capt. Harry H. Pattison.
„	1st Lieut. Nicolas W. Campanole.
„	2nd Lieut. James G. McIlroy.
„	2nd Lieut. George V. Strong.
Student Interpreter	Adolph A. Williamson.
„ „	Francis Reed Eldridge.
„ „	Raymond S. Curtice.
„ „	Harold C. Huggins.
„ „	Joseph W. Ballantine.
Naval Attaché	Capt. de Vaisseau John H. Shipley.
Military Attaché	Commander H. L. Hawthorne.

B. LEGATIONS

ARGENTINE

Imperial Hotel. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 222.)

Minister only in title	Silvestre de Marchi.

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BELGIUM

3, Sannen-cho, Ura-kasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 3108.)

Minister	Baron Albert d'Anethan.
1st Secretary	Baron Henry de Woelmont.
Attaché	Count A de Kerchove de Denterghem.

BRAZIL

3, Aoi-cho, Akasaka-ku. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 3931.)

Minister	Manoel Carlos Gocalves Pereira.
Secretary	Luis Gulmaraés.
Naval Attaché	Lt. de Vaisseau Ernesto da Cunha.

CHILI

Hotel Metropole, Tsukiji. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 400.)

Minister	Don Anselmo Hévia Kiquelme.
2nd Secretary	Fernando Valdiviss Valdes.

CHINA

2, Nagata-cho Nichome, Kojimachi-ku. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 4507.)

Minister	Wang.
1st Secretary	Woo Chin-lin.
„ „	Tien Ou-chao.
2nd Secretary	Chang Yuen-chi.
1st Interpreter	Liu Chung-Cheh.
2nd „	Li Lik-wong.
Commercial Attaché	Huang Tsuing-ka.
Attaché	Vooh Mie.
„	Ling Kun-ziang.
Chancellor	Fan Kuo-ping.
„	Sung Ding-tsai.

HOLLAND

3, Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku. (Teleph. Shiba, 131.)

Minister	J. H. van Royen.
Councillor	Leon van de Polder.
Attaché	A. W. Moselmans.
Military Attaché	Capt. H. L. Bense.

MEXICO

21, Nagata-cho, Nichome, Kojimachi-ku. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 3538.)

Minister	Ramon G. Pacheco.
1st Secretary	Efren Rebolledo.

NORWAY

8, Takagi-cho, Aoyama, Akasaka-ku. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 2442.)

Minister only in title	B. Anker.

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PORTUGAL

143, Harajuku, Aoyama. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 3067.)

Minister ... ... Baron de Sendal.

SPAIN

2, Hiroo-machi, Azabu-ku. (Teleph. Shiba, 444.)

Minister ... ... Don Ramiro Gil de Uribarri.
3rd Secretary... ... ... Don Manuel de Yuclan.
Military Attaché ... ... Commander E. Herrera de la Rosa.

SWEDEN

24, Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 589.)

Minister ... ... Gustaf Oscar Wallenberg.
Secretary ... ... Folke Gronholm.
Naval Attaché ... ... Capt. Charles Léon de Champs.
Commercial Attaché ... ... E. G. Sahlin.

SWITZERLAND

55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku (Teleph. Shiba, 986.)

Minister ... ... Ferdinand Salis.
2nd Secretary ... ... Henri Stroehlin.

C. DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE

DENMARK

Diplomatic Representative. J. H. von Royen.

D. CONSULATES IN JAPAN

ARGENTINE

Yokohama ... ... S. Fioravantic Chimenz (Consul General in Charge).
Kobe ... ... J. Delbourgo (Vice Consul).

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Yokohama ... ... H. F. Koller (Consul).
" ... ... A. Prochaska (Secretary).
Kobe ... ... Henry Bonar (Acting Consul).
Nagasaki... ... ... A. M. Chalmers (Acting Consul).
Hakodate ... ... Harold G. Parlett (Acting Consul).
Shimonoseki ... ... E. A. Griffiths (Acting Consul).
Tansui ... ... A. R. Firth.

BELGIUM

Yokohama ... ... Ch. Bastin (Consul-General).
" ... ... L. Bourseaux (Vice-Consul).
Kobe ... ... E. R. Devos (Consul).

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Nagasaki	P. J. Buckland (Consul).
Osaka	C. Favre-Brandt (Acting-Consul).
Seoul	J. Brebosia (Consul).

BRAZIL

Yokohama	José Monterio de Govoy.
"	J. A. Harmssen (Vice-Consul).
Kobe	F. Popert (Vice-Consul).

CHILI

Yokohama	Enrique Paul Vergara (Consul-General).
"	Everett W. Frazar (Vice-Consul).
Kobe	M. Vendrell (Consul).

CHINA

Yokohama	Woo Chung Yen (Consul-General).
Kobe	Chang Hung (Consul).
Nagasaki	Wong-Shi-Yuen (Consul).
Chinnampo	Chang Kon-Wai (Consul).

DENMARK

Yokohama	S. Warming (Consul).
Kobe	A. H. Hansen.
Nagasaki	P. J. Buckland (Consul).
Hakodate	S. Warnning (Acting-Consul).
Tansui	W. M. Royds (Consular-Agent).

FRANCE

Yokohama	Dejean de la Batie (Consul-Gen).
Kobe	Maurice Charpentier (Vice-Consul).
Nagasaki	G. Goudareau (Consul in Charge).
Seoul	J. Belin (Con. Gen.)
"	M. Paillard, (Acting Con. Gen.)

GERMANY

Yokohama	F. Von Syburg (Consul-General).
"	F. Thill (Acting Vice-Consul.)
"	Dr. Scholz (Vice-Consul).
"	Dr. Kuehne (Vice-Consul).
"	W. Jonas (Com'l Attaché).
Kobe	F. Thiel (Consul).
"	Dr. G. Shecka (Acting Consul).
Nagasaki	Dr. A. Mudra (Consul).
Shimonoseki	Eelix Reinsdorf (Consul).
Tansui	F. Reinsdorf (Consul).
Tairen (Kwantung)	John Edward Jones.
Seoul	Dr. Jur. Fr· Kruger (Con.-Gen).

GREAT BRITAIN

Yokohama	J. Carey Hall (Consul-General).
"	T. Harrington (Acting Vice-Consul).

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Kobe	Henry Bonar (Consul-General).
"	G. P. Paton (Acting Vice-Consul).
Nagasaki	A. M. Chalmers (Acting Vice-Consul).
Hakodate	Harold G. Parlett (Acting Vice-Consul).
Shimonoseki	E. A. Griffithes (Consul).
Osaka	W. B. Cunningham (Vice-Consul).
Tansui	A. R. Firth (Acting Consul).
Chemulpo	A. Hyde Lay. (Consul).
Seoul	H. A. C. Bonar (Consul General).
Tainan	W. M. Royds (Acting Consul).

GREECE

Yokohama	Arthur Geo. Morey Weale (Consul).
"	A. J. Cornes (Acting Consul).

ITALY

Kobe	Wenceslau de Moraes (Acting Consul).
Nagasaki	Dr. A. Mudra (Consul in Charge).

MEXICO

Yokohama	Don Joaquin Enrique (Consul Gen. in Japan).

NETHERLANDS

Yokohama	Ch. Bastin (Acting Vice-Consul).
Kobe	J. Barendrecht (Con. for Japan and Kwantung).
Nagasaki	A. M. Chalmers (in Charge).
Tansui	A. W. Gillingham (Consular-Agent).

NORWAY

Yokohama	F. Retz (Consul).
Kobe	Alfred Hasche (Consul).
Nagasaki	P. J. Buckland "
Hakodate	Harold G. Parlett.
Shimonoseki	N. B. Reid (Acting Vice-Council).

PERU

Yokohama	E. C Davis (Consul).
Kobe	K. Kropp (Vice-Consul).

PORTUGAL

Yokohama	Baron de Sendal (Consul-General).
Kobe	Wenceslau de Moraes (Consul).
Nagasaki	P. J. Buckland (Vice-Consul).

ROUMANIA

Kobe	W. de Moraes (Consul in Charge).

RUSSIA

Yokohama	Victor de Grosse (Consul-General).
Kobe	Alexander Maximoff (Consul).
"	Paul de Kerberg (Acting Vice-Consul).

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Nagasaki	N. A. Rospopoff (Consul).
Hakodate	Guillanme Trautschold (Vice-Consul).

SPAIN

Yokohama	Don Vicente Palmaroli Roboulet (Consul).
Koke	Don Mignel Vendrell (Acting Vice-Consul).
Nagasaki	A. Gese (in Charge).

SWEDEN

Yokohama	A. Gerdts (Vice-Consul).
Nagasaki	G. S. Watrous (Vice-Consul)

SWITZERLAND

Kobe	E. Thiel (Consul in Charge).
Nagasaki	Dr. A. Mudra (in Charge).

U. S. A.

Yokohama	Thomas Sammons (Consul-General).
"	Edward G. Babbitt (Vice & Deputy Con.-Gen).
"	T. K. Caldwell (" " " " ").
"	H. B. Albright (Deputy Con.-Gen).
Kobe	Geo. H. Scidmore (Consul).
"	Walter Gassett (Vice-Consul).
Nagasaki	Carl F. Deichman (Consul).
"	Charleton Miller (Vice-Consul).
Hakodate	Edward Julian King (Consular Agent).
Seoul	Ozro C. Gould (Vice Consul-General in charge).
Tansui	Carl E. Deichman (Consul.).
Tairen (Dalny)	Koger S. Greene (Consul).
Taipeh	Samuel C. Reat (Consul).

JAPANESE EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ABROAD

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Embassy in Vienna

Ambassador	Satsuo Akizuki.
1st Secretary	Jumpei Shinobu.
2nd "	Takamatsu Okuda.
3rd "	Seiji Okuyama.
Military	Lieut-Colonel M. Morioka.
Naval Attaché	Lieut.-Com. S. Matsuoka.

FRANCE

Embassy in Paris

Ambassador	Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino.
Councillor	Dr. Mineichiro Adachi.
2nd Secretary	Goro Tsuda.
3rd "	Shiro Yamanouchi.
Military Attaché	Colonel M. Watanabe.
Naval "	Commander T. Matsumura.

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GERMANY

Embassy in Berlin

Ambassador	Baron Sutemi Chinda
Councillor	Ryotaro Hata.
2nd Secretary...	Dr. H. Nagaoka.
3rd „	Katsuji Debuchi.
Attaché	Viscount K. Mushakoji.
Military Attaché	Colonel O. Tanaka.
Naval „	Commander O. Ito.

GREAT BRITAIN

Embassy in London

Ambassador	Takaaki Kato.
Councillor	Enjiro Yamaza.
1st Secretary...	K. Yoshizawa.
2nd „	Nagakuni Tei.
3rd „	T. Matsudaira.
„ „	S. Furuya.
„ „	Y. Shibata.
„ „	H. Hirota.
Attaché	K. Komura.
„	I. Tokugawa.
Military Attaché	Lieut.-Col. O. Azuma.
Naval Attaché	Commander H. Kato.

ITALY

Embassy at Rome

Ambassador	Baron Gonsuke Hayashi.
2nd Secretary...	Ninro Imai.
3rd „	Shigeru Yoshida.
Military Attaché	... ...
Naval Attaché	Lieut.-Com. H. Saito.

RUSSIA

Embassy in St. Petersburg

Ambassador	Dr. Baron Ichiro Motono.
Councillor	Kentaro Oehiai.
1st Secretary...	Tokugoro Oda.
3rd „	Naotake Sato.
Attaché	Hajime Matsushima.
2nd Interpreter	Sentaro Uyeda.
Military Attaché	Colonel M. Nakajima.
Naval Attaché	Commander K. Tanaka.

U. S. A.

Embassy in Washington

Ambassador	Baron Yasuya Uchida.
Councillor	Keishiro Matsui.

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1st Secretary...	Masanao Haniwara.
3rd „	Isaburo Yoshida.
„ „	Seiichi Takahashi.
„ „	Junsei Ozaki.
Attaché	Nagakage Okabe.
„	Hiroshi Saito.
Military Attaché	Lieut.-Colonel I. Inouye.
Naval Attaché	Commander T. Hiraga.

BELGIUM

Legation at Brussels

Minister	Keijiro Nabeshima.
2nd Secretary...	Do-ichi Matsuda.

BRAZIL

Legation at Rio de Janeiro

Minister	Sadatsuchi Uchida.
2nd Interpreter	Ryoji Noda.

CHILI

Legation at Santiago

Minister	Yeki Hioki.
Attaché	Minoru Fujii.
2nd Interpreter	Zoji Amari.

CHINA

Legation at Peking

Minister	Hikokichi Ijuin.
1st Secretary...	Kumataro Honda.
3rd „	Yobu Matsuoka.
„ „	Takenori Okawahira.
Attaché	Naokichi Matsunaga.
„	Morinobu Hirota.
1st Interpreter	Toru Takao.
2nd „	Shunzaburo Komura.
Military Attaché	Major-Gen. N. Aoki.
Naval Attaché	Rear-Adm. Y. Mori.

HOLLAND

Legation at the Hague

Minister	Aimaro Sato.
2nd Secretary...	Bunzo Kubota.

MEXICO

Legation at Mexico

Charge d'Affair, 1st Secretary	Kumaichi Horiguchi.

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SIAM

Legation at Bangkok

Minister	Sakuya Yoshida.
2nd Secretary...	Masaichi Noma.
„ „	Kumasaburo Tanabe.

SPAIN

Legation at Madrid

Minister	Minoji Arakawa.
1st Secretary...	Naotoshi Marumo.
2nd „	Arajiro Miura.

SWEDEN

Legation at Stockholm

Minister	Toraichi Sugimura.
3rd Secretary...	Yoshitoshi Yoshida.

JAPANESE CONSULATES ABROAD

China.	
*Chiantao	Con. Gen. K. Eitaki.
Chützuchieh Branch	Vice Con. I. Hayami.
Toutaokou Branch	„ H. Yoshioka.
Antung	Con. M. Kibe.
*Mukden	Con. Gen. C. Koike.
Liaoyang	Vice Con. K. Morita.
Hsinminfu Branch	Acting T. Hojo.
Newchang...	Con. K. Ota.
Changchung	„ K. Matsubara.
Kirin	Acting G. Fujii.
Harbin	Con. Gen. T. Kawakami.
*Titihar	Vice Con. Y. Sakai.
*Tienstin	Con. Gen. T. Obata.
Chefu	Vice Con. K. Tsuchiya.
*Shanghai	Con. Gen. A. Ariyoshi.
Nanking	Con. M. Ihara.
Suchou	Acting R. Ikenaga.
Hangchou	„ M. Ikebe.
*Hankao	„ S. Kurusu.
Changsha	Vice Con. M. Murayama.
Shashih	Acting M. Hashiguchi.
Chungching	„ S. Kawanishi.
Fuchoo	Con. T. Takasu.
Amoy	„ Y. Kikuchi.
Swato	„ S. Tokumaru.
*Canton	Acting Y. Hori.
British.	
*Hongkong	„ Y. Funatsu.
Singapore	Vice Con. G. Kondo.

*=Consulate-General.

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Philipin.		
Manila	„	J. Iwatani.
Batavia	Con.	N. Someya.
Siam.		
Bangkok	„	S. Noma.
India.		
*Calcutta	„	T. Hirata.
Bombay	Acting	N. Yoshida.
Australia.		
*Sydoney	„	C. Hayashi.
Hawaii.		
*Honolulu	Con. Gen.	S. Uyeno.
U. S. A.		
*New York	„	K. Mizuno.
*San Francisco	Con.	M. Nagai.
Seattle	Acting	K. Abe.
Portland	„	U. Oyama.
Chicago	Con.	K. Yamazaki.
Canada.		
*Ottawa	Con. Gen.	G. Nakamura.
Vancouver	Con.	C. Yada.
Brazil.		
*Lio de Janeiro	Vice Con.	R. Noda.
Peru.		
Lima	„	T. Aiba.
Great Britain.		
*London	Con. Gen.	J. Sakata.
France.		
Lyon	Vice Con.	K. Kijima.
Belgium.		
Antwerp	Con.	S. Yamanaka.
Russia.		
*Moskow	Vice Con.	T. Hanaoka.
Siberia.		
Nicolaiesk	Con.	Y. Suzuki.
*Vladivostock	Con. Gen.	F. Otori.

Honorary Consuls

French India.		
Saigon	Hon. Con.	E. Saliegé.
India.		
Colombo	„	Water Shakspear.
Australia.		
Melborne	„	David Hunter
Broome	„	Archei Male.
New Zealand.		
Wellington	„	Shema Jeppe.

*—Consulate-General.

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Africa.		
Cape Town	Hon. Con.	Julius Jeppe.
U. S. A.		
New Orleans	"	John Walker Philips.
St Louis	"	J. E. Smith.
Denble	"	A. L. Bennett.
Mobile	"	William Peter Hutchison.
Galveston	"	G. H. Langhehn.
Philadelphia	"	J. Franklin Macfadden.
Boston	"	Erwin H. Walcott.
Argentine.		
Buenos Ayres	"	Herbert Shepherd.
Great Britain.		
Glasgow	"	Albert Richard Brown.
Liverpoole	"	P. E. J. Hemelrzyk.
Manchester	"	W. D. Ford Smith.
Middlesborough	"	Waynman Dixon.
France.		
Bordeaux	"	Edonard G. Faure.
Le Havre	"	William Ramsay Langstaff.
Bruxelles	"	Alexandre Halot.
Holland.		
Rotterdam	"	Hermanus De Jongh.
Amsterdam	"	H. L. Bekker.
Denmark.		
Copenhagen	"	J. Henningsen.
Germany.		
Bremen	"	Max Noessler.
Berlin	"	Gustav Jacoby.
Cologne	"	Hubert Victor Gielen.
Leipzig	"	Alexander George Mosle.
Frenkfurt	"	Hermann Von Passavant.
Muenchen	"	Edward Schiessel.
Frieburg	"	Albert Schinzinger.
Austria Hungary.		
Vienna	Hon. Con.-Gen.	Felix Fischer.
Budapest	Hon. Con.	Edmond Von Palotay.
Italy.		
Genoa	Hon. Con.-Gen.	Chevalier Edward Canaei.
Naples	Hon. Con.	Charles Emile Capomazza. Marquis de Campolattaro.
Palermo	"	Chevalier Michele Follina.
Venice	"	Commandeur Guillaume Berchei.
Milano	"	Cesare Rasini.
Sweden.		
Stockholm	"	Sven Gunnar Lindberg.
Norway.		
Christiania	Hon. Con.-Gen.	Thomas Cathinco Bang.

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JAPANESE MINISTERS ACCREDITED ABROAD

(From opening of the country)

TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

		Appointed	Relieved.
Count Sano (late)	Min. Pl. / En. Ex.	Jan. '73	Dec. '74
Viscount Aoki	do.	Aug. '76	March '80
Yuzuru Ida (late)	do.	March '80	July '81
Kanenori Uyeno (late)	do.	July '82	Dec. '84
Marquis Saionji	do.	Feb. '85	June '86
Count Toda	do.	June '87	Dec. '90
Kōki Watanabe (late)	do.	July '90	April '92
Baron Kogoro Takahira ...	do.	Dec. '96	June '99
Baron Nobuaki Makino ...	do.	May '99	March '06
Baron Yasuya Uchida	Amb.	Feb. '07	Nov. '09
Satsuo Akizuki	do.		

TO FRANCE

		Appointed.	Relieved.
Samejima (late)	Res. Min.	Oct. '70	—
do.	Min. Pl. / En. Ex.	Nov. '73	Dec. '90
Yuzuru Ida (late)	do.	July '81	April '83
Marquis Hachisuka	do.	Dec. '82	Sept. '86
Viscount Fujimaro Tanaka ...	do.	June '87	June '90
,, Yasushi Nomura ...	do.	March '91	April '93
Baron Arasuke Soné	do.	May '93	Feb. '97
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino ...	do.	May '97	Rem. to Russia. / Nov. '01
Baron Dr. Motono	do.	Dec. '01	Rem. to Russia, / Jan. '06
Baron Shin-ichi Kurino ...	Amb.	Jan. '06	—

TO GERMANY

Viscount Shuzo Aoki	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	Sept. '74	Dec. '85
Viscount Shinagawa (late) ...	do.	Sept. '75	March '87
Marquis Saionji	do.	June '87	Aug. '91
Viscount Aoki	do.	Jan. '92	Feb. '98
Katsunosuke Inouye	do.	Feb. '98	—
do.	Amb.	Jan. '06	June '08
Baron Sutemi Chinda	do.	June '08	

TO GREAT BRITAIN

Count Terajima (late)	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	April '72	Oct. '73
Kagenori Uyeno (late)	do.	Sept. '74	July '79
Viscount Mori (late)	do.	Nov. '79	April '84

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		Appointed.	Relieved.
Viscount Kawase	do.	May '84	Feb. '94
Viscount Aoki	do.	Dec. '93	Nov. '94
Taka-aki Kato	do.	Nov. '94	Feb. 1900
Count Tadasu Hayashi... ...	do.	Feb. 1900	—
do.	Amb.	Dec. '05	May '06
Count Jutaro Komura	do.	June '06	—
Taka-aki Kato	do.		

TO ITALY

Count Sano (late)	Res-Min.	Jan. '73	Dec. '73
Viscount Kawase	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	Sept. '73	July '77
Marquis Nabeshima	do.	March '80	May '82
Marquis Asano	do.	March '82	May '93
Viscount Fujimaro Tanaka ...	do.	May '84	June '87
Viscount Tokugawa	do.	July '87	Jan. '91
Baron Nakashima (late) ...	do.	Oct. '92	Aug. '94
Baron Kogoro Takahira ...	do.	Aug. '94	Rem. to Vienna. / Dec. '95
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino ...	do.	April '96	Rem. to Paris. / May '97
Baron Nobuaki Makino ...	do.	May '97	Rem. to Vienna. / May '99
Tsunasuke Oyama...	Min. Ple. / Min. Ex.	May '99	Feb. '07
Baron Kogoro Takahira ...	Amb.	Jan. '07	Rem. to U.S.A. / Feb. '08
Baron Gonsuke Hayashi ...	do.	June '08	

TO RUSSIA

Viscount Vice-Adm. Enomoto	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	Jan. '74	Oct. '78
Count Yanagiwara (late) ...	do.	March '80	June '83
Viscount Yoshitada Hanabusa	do.	March '83	Aug. '86
Baron Tokujiro Nishi	do.	June '86	June '96
Count Tadasu Hayashi	do.	March '97	Feb. '09
Count Jutara Komura	do.	Feb. 1900	Rem. to Peking. / Oct. '00
Baron Sutemi Chinda	do.	Nov. 1900	Recalled Nov. '01
Shin-ichiro Kurino	do.	Nov. 1901	Recalled Feb. '04
Baron Dr. Ichiro Motono ...	do.	Jan. '06	—
do. ...	Amb.	April '08	—

TO U. S. A.

Viscount Mori (late)		Oct. '70	July '73
Kagenori Uyeno (late)	Res-Min.	Oct. '72	Did not proceed / to post.
Vis. Kiyonari Yoshida (late)	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	Sept. '74	Jan. '82

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Count Munenori Terajima (late)	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	July	'82	Nov.	'83
Baron Ryu-ichi Kuki	do.	May	'84	Nov.	'87
Count Munemitsu Mutsu (late)	do.	Feb.	'88	Jan.	'90
Gozo Tateno (late)	do.	Dec.	'90	July	'94
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino ...	do.	July	'94	Rem. / Apr.	to Rome. '96
Toru Hoshi (late)	do.	April	'96	Aug.	'98
Count Jutaro Komura	do.	Sept.	'98	Rem. / burg.	St. Peters- Feb. 1900
Baron Kogoro Takahira ...	do.	June	'00	Jan.	'06
Viscount Shuzo Aoki	Amb.	Jan.	'06	Feb.	'08
Baron K. Takahira	do.	Feb.	'08	Nov.	'09
Baron Y. Uchida	do.				

LIST OF MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(From opening of the country)

	Appointed			Relieved.		
Nobuyoshi Sawa (late) ...	July	8,	'69.	July	14,	'71
Tomomi Iwakura (late) ...	July	14,	'71.	Oct.	8,	'71
Taneomi Soyejima (late) ...	Nov.	4,	'71.	Oct.	13,	'73
Munenori Terajima (late) ...	Oct.	28,	'73.	Sept.	10,	'79
Kaoru Inouye, Marquis ...	Sept.	10,	'79.	Sept.	17,	'87
*Hirobumi Ito, Prince ...	Sept.	17,	'87.	Feb.	1,	'88
Shigenobu Okuma, Count.	Feb.	1,	'88.	Dec.	24,	'89
Shuzo Aoki, Viscount ...	Dec.	24,	'89.	May	29,	'91
Buyo Enomoto, Viscount ...	May	29,	'91.	Aug.	8,	'92
Munemitsu Mutsu, Count (late)	Aug.	8,	'92.	May	30,	'96
*Kin-mochi Saionji, Marquis.	May	30,	'96.	Sept.	22,	'96
Shigenobu Okuma, Count.	Sept.	22,	'96.	Nov.	6,	'97
Tokujiro Nishi, Baron ...	Nov.	6,	'97.	June	30,	'98
Shigenobu Okura, Count.	June	30,	'98.	Nov.	8,	'98
Syuzo Aoki, Viscount ...	Nov.	8,	'98.	Oct.	19,	'00
Taka-akira Kato	Oct.	19,	'00.	June	2,	'01
*Arasuke Sonè	June	2,	'01.	Sept.	21,	'01
Jutaro Komura, Count ...	Sept.	21,	'01.	Jan.	7,	'06
Taka-akira Kato	Jan.	7,	'06.	March	3,	'06
*Saionji, Marquis	March	3,	'06.	May	19,	'06
Tadsau Hayashi, Count ...	May	19,	'06.	July	14,	'08
*Gen. Visc. Tera-uchi ...	July	14,	'08.	Aug.	30,	'08
Jutaro Komura, Count ...	Aug.	30,	'08.			

* The star indicates that the chair was occupied as additional post.

LIST OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED TO JAPAN

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

	Appointed.			Relieved.		
Heinrich Freiherr von Calice.	1871,	23,	April	1874,	21,	March
Ignaz Freiherr von Schaeffer.	1874,	21,	March	1877,	22,	April
Carl Retter von Boleslawski.	1877,	3,	March	1879,		Sept.

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Maximilian Ritter Hoffer von Hoffenfels	1879,	26,	Jan.	1882,	4,	March
Carl Graf Zalushi	1883,	4,	March	1888,	18,	Jan.
Rüdiger Freiherr von Biegeleben	1888,	20,	July	1893,	23,	April
Legations-Schretär Heinrich Graf Condenhove, Geschäft-stiäger.						
Christoph Graf von Wydenbruch	1895,	10,	Sept	1899,	5,	Oct.
Adalbert Ambró von Adamócz.	1899,	31,	Oct.			
Adalbert Ambró von Adamócz, Ambassador of H. Apostolic Majesty	1907,	23,	Jan.	1909		
Baron Guido de Call de Rosemburg et Calmback ...	1909,	16,	Mar.			

FRANCE

	Appointed.		
Pushesue de Bellecourt, Chargé d'Affairs	1869,	14,	Feb.
Le meme, avec le titre de Minister Plenipotentiairy...	1861,	14,	Jnne
Roches, Minister Plenipotentiairy	1863.	7.	Oct.
Maxime Outrey, Min. Ple	1868,	18,	Feb.
Bershemy, Min Ple.	1873,	24,	May.
De Geofroy, Envoy Extraordinairy and Min. Pl. ...	1876,	30,	April
Guillaume de Roquette, Env. Ex. and Min. Pl. ...	1880,	20,	April
Tricon, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1882,	2,	Mar.
Sienkiewicz. En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1883,	20,	July
Harmand, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1894,	19,	April
Gerard, Ambassador	1906,	12.	Oct.

GERMANY

Von Brandt, Consul	1863,	5	May
Von Brandt, Consul-General	1868,		?
Von Brandt, Minister Resident	1872,	30,	Mar.
Von Eisendecher, do.	1875,	3,	Dec.
Von Eisendecher, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Pl.	1880,	14'	June
Count Doenhoff, Envoy Extr. and Minister Plen. ...	1883,	24,	Apil
Dr. Von Holleben, do. do. ...	1886,	16,	Mar.
Baron Von Gutschmid, do. do. ...	1892,	10,	Dec.
Count Leyden, do. do. ...	1898,	29,	Mar.
Count Arco Valley, Envoy Extr. and Minister Plen.	1901,	10,	May
Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	1906,	22,	May

GREAT BRITAIN

1858. James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Special Mission.
1859. Rutherford (afterwards Sir Rutherford) Alcock. En. Ex. and Min. Plen. and Consul-General. Nov. 30.
1865. Sir Harry Smith Parkes, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to the Tycoon, and Consul-General, March 28. Hitotsu-Bashi Chiunagon, Tycoon, Aug. 29, 1866. Mutsuhito, Emperor, February 13, 1867.

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1868. The Same. En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to the Mikado.
1883. Hon. F. R. (Rt. Hon. Sir F.) Plunkett, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. July.
1888. Hugh Fraser, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., April 30. [Died at his post, June 4, 1894].
1894. Hon. F. le Poer Trench, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., June 25.
1895. Sir E. M. Satow, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., June 1.
1900. Sir C. M. MacDonald, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., Oct. 26.
1905. The Same, Amb., Nov. 25.

ITALY

March	1867	Sallier de la Tour Count Vittorio, Env. Ex. and Min. Plenip.
„	1870	Fè D'Ostiani Count Alessandro, „ „ „ „
February	1877	Ulisse Barbolani Count Raffaele, „ „ „ „
April	1882	Martin Lanciarez Chev. Eugenio, Chargé d'Affairs.
December	1883	De Martino Comm. Renato, Env. Ex. and Min. Plenip.
August	1894	Orfini Count Ercole, „ „ „ „
April	1901	Melegari Comm. Giulio, „ „ „ „
July	1904	Vinci Count Guilio Cesare, „ „ „ „
December	1907	Gallina Count Giovanni, Amb. Ex. and Plenip.
July	1908	Guiccioli Marquis Alessandro, Amb. Ex. and Plenip.

U. S. OF AMERICA.

1852. Commodore Mathew C. Perry, U. S. A., Special Mission, Nov. 13.
1856. Townsend Harris, Consul-General, Sept. 3.
1859. Townsend Harris, Minister Resident. Jan. 17.
1861. Robert H. Pruyn, Minister Resident, Nov. 14.
1866. Robert B. Van Valkenburg, Minister Resident, Feb. 16.
1869. Charles E. DeLong, Minister Resident, June 23.
1873. John A. Bingham, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. Oct. 2.
1885. Richard B. Hubbard, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., April 6.
1889. John F. Swift, En. Ex. & Min. Pen., May 13. Died July, 1891.
1892. Frank L. Coombs, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., April 25.
1893. Edwin Dun, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., May 24.
1897. Alfred E. Buck, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., June 28. Died, Dec. 4, '02.
1903. Lloyd C. Griscom, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., Mar. 3.
1906. Luke E. Wright, Ambassador.
1907. J. O'Brien, do.

RUSSIA.

	Appointed.	Relived.
Chambellan Struve, Minister Resident	1875	
The same, Env. Extr. et Min. Pl.	1877	1883
Davydov, Env. Extr. et Min. Pl., le Conseiller d'Etat act.	1883	1885
Schévitch, do.	1886	1892
Hitrovo, Env. Extr. et Min. Pl., Maitre de la Cour	1893	1897
Baron Rosen, Chamballen, En. Extr. et Min. Ple.	1897	1900
A. Iswolsky, do. do. do.	1900	1902
Baron Rosen, do. do. do.	1903	1904
G. Bakhméteff, do. do. do.	1906	1908
N. Malewsky Malewitch Ambas. Ext. et Plenip. Maitre de la Cour	1908	—

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CHAPTER XXVIII

FINANCE

SECTION I.

BUDGET FOR THE 1910—'11 YEAR

The budget voted by the 26th session of the Diet for the 1910—'11 financial year reaches *Y.* 534,303,861.

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
Revenue	486,793,876	47,509,985	534,303,861
Expenditure	417,682,876	116,620,985	534,303,861

Compared with the budget for 1909—'10 increase is noted in both revenue and expenditure as:—

Revenue (in *Y.* 1,000)

	1910—11.	1909—10.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ordinary	486,793	470,454	16,339	—
Extra'nary	47,509	50,034	—	2,524
Total	534,303	520,488	13,815	

Expenditure (in *Y.* 1,000)

Ordinary	417,682	405,860	11,822	—
Extra'nary	116,620	114,619	2,001	—
Total	534,303	520,479	13,823	

In the Budget for 1910—11 the Katsura Ministry proposed the readjustment of taxes to reduce the burdens by about *Y.* 10 millions; increase of salary schedule of the civil and military services by 30%, thereby increasing the appropriation by *Y.* 15 millions (besides 50% increase of the civil list, i. e. by *Y.* 1½ millions), to effect administrative adjustment with the object of retrenching its expenses by *Y.* 6 millions, to increase the sinking fund appropriation to *Y.* 61 millions. As a counter-measure the House decided to decrease the Land tax by 0.8%, this lessening the revenue by *Y.* 9,813,000 in a normal year and *Y.* 7,800,000 in 1909—10 year. To find ways and means for this gap in the revenue the House caused the withdrawal of the Income tax adjustment proposing to decrease the revenue by about *Y.* 4½ millions, to decrease the proposed salary scale by 5%, and rejected the proposed increase of the allowance of the Members of the House. Lastly the Inheritance tax was somewhat light-

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ened, Business and Textile taxes and Sugar excises were also modified. The result was the proposed revenue was cut down by about *Y.* 15,600,000 in round numbers. Perhaps the most important financial measure in 1910 was the conversion of loans into those of lower interest. Since March 4% loans altogether amounting to *Y.* 200,000,000 have been issued at home in two instalments, and at London and Paris similar loans amounting to *Y.* 281,000,000 all for the purpose of redeeming the 5% loans. This conversion enables the Treasury to effect the saving of about *Y.* 3,000,000 on account of interest payable on its loans. Another important measure was an increase of *Y.* 10,800,000 in the sinking fund appropriation for the 1910—11 year, this bringing the fund to *Y.* 193,960,000. The Treasury has, in short, strictly adhered to its programme of financial adjustment in which the non-issue of a new loan is a fundamental policy.

ITEMS OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE

Ordinary Revenue (in *Y.* 1,000)

	1910–'11.	1909–'10.	1908–'09.
Taxes, Total	320,225	320,534	399,606
Land Tax	77,580	85,488	85,718
Income Tax	31,977	29,729	27,571
Business Tax	25,303	23,037	21,854
Saké Tax	87,781	81,528	71,809
Soy Tax	4,500	4,148	4,070
Sugar Tax	15,243	17,208	16,293
Consumption Tax on Textile Fabrics	18,705	19,462	19,462
Medicine Selling Tax	225	214	204
Mining Tax	2,125	2,088	2,041
Exchange Tax	3,103	2,884	2,041
Convertible Bank Notes Tax	1,184	1,188	1,168
Tonnage Dues	591	576	528
Customs Duties	45,411	47,229	41,410
Transit Tax	2,851	2,483	2,337
Inheritance Tax	1,521	1,612	1,530
Consumption Tax on Kerosene Oil	2,118	1,651	1,563
Stamp Duties	24,108	22,779	20,393
State Industries and Properties, Total.	125,784	113,427	146,281
Posts and Telegraphs	47,445	45,519	38,585
Forests	10,743	10,734	12,963
Salt Monopoly	10,667	10,650	13,193
Camphor Monopoly	77	1	62
Tobacco Monopoly	50,566	43,600	41,723
Profit of Government Railways	—	—	37,054
Other Receipts	6,283	2,921	2,698
Interest on Deposits transferred	7,849	6,963	6,568
Fund for Redeeming Taiwan Public Works Loan	5,180	3,436	2,677
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	3,645	3,312	2,229
Total	486,793	470,454	447,756

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Extraordinary Revenue (in *Y.* 1,000)

Sale of State Property	2,118	2,640	2,786
Local Contributions from Prefectures..	1,497	1,005	1,076
Public Loans issued	3,045	2,100	41,071
Forestry Fund transferred	2,957	2,647	2,458
Transferred from Warships and Torpedo-boats Fund	10,689	10,689	10,939
Temporary Loans	800	—	1,766
Surplus of the Preceding Year transferred	21,024	17,676	80,802
Chinese Indemnity Receipt...	2,051	2,030	2,030
Other Extraordinary Receipts	3,325	11,245	6 00
Total...	47,509	50,034	149,031
Total Revenue	534,303	520,488	626,788

ITEMS OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES

Ordinary Expenditures (in *Y.* 1,000)

	1910–'11.	1909–'10.	1908–'09.
Civil List...	4,500	3,000	3,000
Foreign Affairs	4,240	3,668	8,612
Department Proper	780	317	328
Embassies, Legations and Consulates abroad	3,438	3,350	3,284
Home Affairs	11,487	11,608	11,136
Department Proper	423	386	362
Fu and Ken (Prefectures)...	8,264	9,383	8,732
Other Expenses	2,800	1,839	2,041
Finance	200,184	227,889	254,585
Department Proper	366	277	279
Rewards and Pensions	7 873	6,988	6,587
Interest on Deposits and Charges for its Payment	—	31,768	34,685
Expenses for the Collection of Inland Taxes	6,803	6,761	6,936
Cabinet and Privy Council	488	440	441
House of Peers and House of Representatives	1,600	1,559	1,672
Court of Administrative Litigation and Board of Auditors	287	256	257
Horse Administration Bureau	1,745	1,228	1,195
National Debt Consolidation Fund	154,270	153,179	176,839
Transferred to Warships and Torpedo-boats Replenishing Fund ...	10,689	10,689	10,939
Residency-General	4,242	1,679	1,238
Other Expenses	11,817	13,060	13,512
Army...	74,610	72,291	70,209
Department Proper	371	332	330
Expenses for Military Affairs	71,884	70,144	68,035
Other Expenses	2,353	1,814	1,843

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Navy	38,474	35,323	34,810
Department Proper	153	164	164
Expenses for Military Affairs	38,260	35,158	34,645
Justice	11,683	11,362	10,977
Department Proper	156	159	147
Judicial Courts	6,039	5,663	5,252
Prisons	5,425	5,539	5,577
Public Instruction...	7,567	6,360	6,285
Department Proper	539	493	487
Educational Institutions and Libraries	4,846	4,234	4,164
Other Expenses	2,180	1,632	1,633
Agriculture and Commerce	7,263	7,060	7,533
Department Proper	503	460	457
Forestry Expenses	4,692	4,672	5,210
Other Expenses	2,067	1,927	1,875
Communications	57,670	27,294	26,084
Department Proper	661	623	692
Communications Expenses	26,640	25,949	24,682
Other Expenses	847	726	709
Total	417,682	405,860	428,236

Extraordinary Revenue (in *Y.* 1,000)

Foreign Affairs	3,275	3,214	3,618
Home Affairs	14,750	10,636	13,414
Finance	22,479	20,651	22,814
Army...	10,909	15,589	39,206
Navy	37,247	36,866	46,150
Justice	741	663	645
Public Instruction	1,289	1,114	1,732
Agriculture and Commerce	7,513	7,187	11,335
Communications	18,413	18,696	59,633
Total...	116,620	114,619	198,551
Total Expenditure...	534,303	520,479	626,788

ANNUAL STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL ACCOUNT

(1,000 *yen*)

Fiscal year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Fiscal year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1894–5	98,170	78,128	1905–6	535,256	420,741
1895–6	119,432	85,317	1906–7	530,447	464,275
190 –1	295,854	292,750	1907–8	857,080	602,400
1901–2	274,259	266,856	1908–9 (Actual)	794,939	636,361
1902–3	297,341	289,226	1909–10 (Est'te)	520,488	520,479
1903–4	260,220	249,596	1910–11 („)	534,3 3	534,303
1904–5	327,466	277,055			

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REVENUE SURPLUS

The revenue surpluses during the last few years are shown below:—

1904–5	50,411,253
1905–6	57,160,585
1906–7	65,975,497
1907–8	254,682,857
1908–9	158,577,971
1909–10	144,555,541

The figures for the 1908–9 year represent the actual account as it stood in August of the year, the revenue being *Y*.794,604,944 and the expenditure paid *Y*.636,361,973. The sudden increase of surplus in 1907-8 was chiefly due to the transfer to the general account of the remnant of the war account amounting to *Y*.212,000,000 and of *Y*.47,450,000 received from Russia on account of the prisoners' maintenance. This abnormal circumstance is reflected in the subsequent years' account, in which are included increased revenue due to elevation of rate of taxes or selling prices of State monopoly goods and also to increase of general prosperity. It must be noted that the greater parts of those surpluses are taken up by prescribed outlays deferred either from financial condition or on account of public works not being finished as originally contemplated. The bonafide surplus for the 1908–9 year therefore fell to *Y*.25,000,000 and that for 1909–10 to *Y*.32,000,000.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

The number of Special Account items is 60 for the 1909–10 year, or one less for the preceding year and same with 1907–8 year.

Classified as to kind the Special Account items for 1909–10 years are as follows:—

1.	Schools and Libraries	42
2.	Work conducted as Special Account	13
3.	Fund separated as Special Account	11
4.	Others...	5

Leaving out the items under 1st class, those under 2nd class are Mint, Printing, monopolies, forestry in Korea, Tokyo arsenal, Osaka arsenal, Senju woolen factory, Naval colliery, Steel foundry, Imperial railways, Korean railways and telegraph and lighthouse apparatus works. Those under the 3rd category are Formosan railway stores, interest on deposits at the Treasury, coinage adjustment fund, fleet supplementation, calamity fund, educational fund, sinking fund, naval arsenal capital fund, forestry fund, Korean railway stores, and additional fund for military public works.

Funds and capitals belonging to the various special account items reached the total of 1,067,739,035 for 1908–9 year, the following list showing the principal items:—

PRINCIPAL SPECIAL ACCOUNT ITEMS

Kind.	1908–9.
Fund for paying interest for Treasury deposits	20,332,372
Coinage adjustment	8,727,414
Naval Arsenal	9,376,961

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Schools and libraries	12,798,103
Forestry fund	9,871,217
Total, including other items	131,602,185

Capital (consolidated and working)

Mint	3,091,148
Printing	3,334,521
Monopoly	17,674,166
Tokyo Arsenal...	18,629,227
Osaka „	22,042,402
Senju woolen factory	2,747,468
Steel works	28,980,506
Imperial railways	750,645,050
Korean „	86,556,920
Total, including other items	936,136,900

It may be noted that out of the remainder of the Chinese indemnity account amounting to *Y.* 50,000,000, in 1899 *Y.* 30,000,000 was set apart for fleet maintenance, and *Y.* 10,000,000 each on account of calamity and education fund.

STATE MONOPOLIES AND UNDERTAKINGS

From consideration of administrative expedient, or of furnishing model of new industry, or both combined Government is running no small number of undertakings, as minting, post and telegraph, printing for printing paper notes, arsenals, mining, woolen factory to cloth the army and navy and a few others. The list of state undertakings was, however, small till about 1891 when it comprised only 15 items, including, besides those already mentioned, railways, filature, forestry, official gazette, naval shipyards, light-house apparatus, etc. The mining and filature were subsequently abandoned. After the Japan-China war the number of State undertakings has made a sudden increase, actuated from consideration of raising the revenue. The steel foundary that was established in 1895–7 was not from financial motive but from that of enabling Japan self-dependent as to supply of steel. The tobacco monopoly put into force from January, 1898, was the first undertaking actuated from revenue consideration. The net proceeds, however, did not at first exceed 6 to 7 million yen, increasing to about 15,000,000 coming to 1903-4 year. In the same year the camphor monopoly was adopted, but it was primarily for protecting the industry in Formosa. After the Russo-Japanese war the first revenue undertaking adopted was the expansion of the tobacco monopoly law, making the monopoly complete as to cover the manufacture, first of cigarettes and cigars from July 1904, and next of cut tobacco from April, the following year. The process did not much exceed *Y.* 27,000,000 in 1904-5 year, but now it figures over *Y.* 40,000,000 on the revenue list. The salt monopoly was put into practice from June, 1905. The adjustment measure for eliminating fields of inferior grade was put in force in April '10, with the object of closing about 1900 *cho* of such fields yielding about 106,000,000 *kin*, compensation to be made being estimated at *Y.* 3,200,000. Any deficit in the supply of salt at home is to be supplemented with the import from Formosa and the Kwantung, Manchuria. This monopoly,

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though still constituting a subject of loud complaint, yields no small revenue to the Treasury. The three monopolies of tobacco, salt and camphor are under the control of one Bureau of the Treasury. The purchase of nationalization of 17 principal private railways between July 1906 and October, 1907, was an event of far-reaching consequence. The lines purchased aggregated 2,822.7 miles and the price paid, in bond, amounted to *Y.* 484,639,584. The Imperial railways were detached from general account in 1909–10 fiscal year and made financially self-dependent. The steel foundry has proved a heavy drain, for against the investment aggregating *Y.* 37,000,000 approximately the yearly loss still amounts to about a million and a half. It must be noted at the same time that this was undertaken from military and not commercial purposes.

STATISTICS ON STATE MONOPOLIES

(in 1,000)

	Tobacco.		Salt.		Camphor.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
	Kan.	*Yen.*	*Kin.*	*Yen.*	*Kin.*	*Yen.*
1905–6	11,506	8,166	619,716	13,979	831	755
1906–7	12,255	9,878	1,010,288	23,875	1,034	1,175
1907–8	13,081	11,595	1,054,541	25,254	789	904
1908–9	10,616	10,420	1,011,369	24,497	1,108	643

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (*Y.* 1,000)

The "Profit and loss" account and amount of consolidated capitals of principal State undertakings is shown below. This account, however, is not compiled as that for ordinary private economic enterprises, for interest on capital and other items are not counted in.

	Profit & Loss account.		Consolidated captal in
	1909–10.	1910–11.	9–10 year.
Printing Bureau			
Receipts	2,488	2,460	—
Expenses	2,226	2,191	—
Profit...	262	268	2,964
Mint			
Receipts	16,233	15,820	—
Expenses	11,203	10,496	—
Profit...	5,029	5,323	591
Monopolies			
Receipts	102,194	105,260	—
Expenses	47,442	43,260	—
Profit...	54,751	62,002	10,674
Tokyo Arsenal			
Receipts	18,620	17,142	—
Expenses	18,605	17,115	—
Profit...	15	26	16,629

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Osaka Arsenal

Receipts	13,838	13,116	—
Expenses	13,823	13,091	—
Profit...	15	24	20,542

Senju Woolen Factory

Receipts	4,240	3,576	—
Expenses	4,248	3,574	—
Profit...	—	2	1,747

Naval Arsenals

Receipts	20,619	32,056	—
Expenses	20,757	31,722	—
Profit...	—	333	—

Steel Foundry

Receipts	12,574	12,608	—
Expenses	14,223	13,677	—
Profit...	—	—	24,480

State Railway

Receipts	91,539	90,481	—
Expenses	83,352	81,636	—
Profit...	7,787	8,845	732,854

COLLECTION EXPENSE OF REVENUE

The collection expense of revenue should be taken into consideration in determining the net proceeds. The returns for the last few years are shown below:—

	Tax.	Expense.	Ratio per Y. 100.
1900–1	133,926,095	3,872,812	2.891
1905–6	251,275,169	4,138,265	1.642
1909–10	320,534,132	9,761,290	2.109
1910–11	320,225,718	6,803,147	2.121

TAXATION

History of Taxation

Prior to the Japan-China war the system of Japan comprised 21 items, of which taxes on land, income, sake, and a few others supplied the bulk of revenue, amounting to *Y.* 74,000,000 approximately in '97-98 fiscal year, as converted according to the new coinage system which was put in force in '97. In '96 the registration and business tax laws and tobacco monopoly were adopted, the tax on sake was raised, and at the same time minor taxes were abolished. By this additional taxation measure the Treasury obtained, about *Y.* 26,000,000. The second taxation programm that was adopted three years later was an increase of taxes on land, income, sake, registration, and soy, and the crea-

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tion of the convertible note tax and tonnage. The revenue was added thereby by about 40,000,000 yen. This was followed in 1901 by the third increase taxation measure, consisting in raising the tax on sake and creating the new beer tax and sugar excise, this resulting in the addition of about 21,000,000 yen. By the three additional tax measures enforced during the short space of seven years the peoples' burden was increased by about 87,000,000 *yen*. From that time till the Russo-Japanese war, the only tax newly adopted was that on game cards, but this was from social instead of financial consideration.

The increase taxes, enforced twice in connexion with the Russo-Japanese war, imposed heavier burden upon the people, who had, as they are now, to pay about 145,000,000 *yen* additional taxes. The "Emergency taxes," as they were called at first but subsequently made permanent with the consent of the Diet, were practically identical as to item, having consisted in the increase of taxes on land, income, business, sugar, soy, registration, stock and rice exchanges, mining etc., and also elevation of part of import duties. Besides, in the first war tax programme the excise on woolen fabrics and petroleum were adopted and the rate of stamps on civil suit documents was raised. In the second war taxes stamp duty on cheques, tax on gold placer mining, travelling by steamers, railways, and electric cars, exercise on woven goods besides woolen, stamp on administration litigation papers were added to the list. In 1905 the Treasury created the Inheritance tax, though this was not from necessity of war chest. The actual yield from it, however, did not reach about one half of the estimates amounting to about yen 4,000,000. The last increase tax measure was that passed by the Diet in 1908, and consisted in raising the tax on sugar and *sake*, and revising that on petroleum. In 1910 the reverse process of lessening the public burdens was adopted as shown elsewhere in this chapter.

TAXES FEES, ETC.

The War taxes, enforced twice, that were promised annulment in the year following the close of the war were, with the approval of the 22nd session (Dec. 1905—Mar. '06) of the Diet, first extended four years further and then made permanent in the 23rd session. At the same time the Treasury started work to carry out thorough investigation into the question of readjusting the existing taxation, with the object of abolishing obnoxious taxes.

1. LAND TAX.

	Normal rate.	War taxes.	Total.
	%	%	%
Urban dwelling land	2.5	17.5	20.0
Rural " "	2.5	5.5	8.0
Other " "	2.5	3.0	4.7

The official value of land as assessed in the beginning of '07 is as follows:—

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	yen.		yen.
Paddy-field	1,005,192,710	Salt fields	2,212,592
Rural dwelling	107,411,172	Mineral springs	68,821
Urban	37,679,930	Pastures...	55,720
Forest	25,550,712	Other	1,150,632
Plains and moors... ...	2,557,643		
Upland farm...	226,844,777	Total	1,408,724,708

2. INCOME TAX.

1st Kind.

(Income of juridical persons.)

	Normal rate.	War taxes, % of Normal rate.
A. Companies with 31 shareholders or 21 shareholders and members	25/1000	150
B. Other juridical persons.		
Income under Y. 5,000...	,,	80
,, ,, ,, 10,000...	,,	90
,, ,, ,, 15,000...	,,	100
,, ,, ,, 20,090...	,,	120
,, ,, ,, 30,000...	,,	170
,, ,, ,, 50,000...	,,	230
,, ,, ,, 100,000...	,,	300
,, over ,, 100,000...	,,	400

2nd Kind.

Income from bonds and shares ... ...Normal rate 20/1000

3rd Kind.

(Income of other descriptions.)

	Normal rate.	War taxes, % of normal rate.	
Over Y. 300	10/1000	Under Y. 500	100
,, ,, 500	12/1000	,, ,, 1,000	110
,, ,, 1,000	15/1000	,, ,, 5,000	130
,, ,, 2,000	17/2000	,, ,, 10,000	140
,, ,, 3,000	20/1000	,, ,, 15,000	150
,, ,, 5,000	25/1000	,, ,, 20,000	170
,, ,, 10,000	30/1000	,, ,, 30,000	190
,, ,, 15,000	35/1000	,, ,, 50,000	210
,, ,, 20,000	40/1000	,, ,, 100,000	240
,, ,, 30,000	45/1200	Over ,, 100,000	270
,, ,, 50,000	50/1000		
,, ,, 100,000	55/1000		

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The number of juridical persons coming under B. of the 1st kind and of individual persons each enjoying income of not less than 100,000 was given as follows by the Government Delegate in the 23rd session of the Diet. Juridical persons of B. class are these:

Amount.	Total income.	No. of persons.
Y. 100,000 to Y. 200,000	944,000	8
„ 200,000 „ „ 300,000	675,000	3
„ 300,000 „ „ 400,000	622,000	2
„ 400,000 „ „ 500,000	358,000	3
Over Y. 500,000	8,734,000	6
Total	12,345,000	22

Individuals getting income of above 100,000 *yen* a year are:—

Amount.	Total income.	No. of persons.
Y. 100,000 to Y. 200,000	1,572,000	23
„ 200,000 „ „ 600,000	—	—
Over Y. 600,000	616,000	2
Total	2,188,000	24

In the above the data of juridical persons are settled account for 1906-7 year and those of individuals are that for 1907-8 year.

3. Business Tax.

This is an exceedingly complicated assessment. For purpose of assessment occupations are classified as follows:—

(1) Sale of commodities; (2) banking, insurance; (3) warehousing; (4) manufacturing, printing, photographing; (5) transport, canal wharf, docking, anchorage, landing of goods; (6) railway transport; (7) contractors; (8) restaurant and loan of rooms; (9) hotels; (10) commission business, brokerage and trust business; (11) intermediation and agency; (12) money-lending and letting of goods. The data of assessment and normal rate are as follows:—

	Data of ass'ment.	Rate of ass'ment.
1st kind	Amount of sale	12/10,000 for wholesale. 36/10,000 for retail.
	Rent of buildings used...	90/1,000
	No. of persons engaged ...	Y. 2 per capita
2nd kind	Capital	5/1,000
	Rent...	90/1,000
	No. of persons	Y. 2 per capita
3rd kind	Capital	5/1,000
	Rent...	45/1,000
	No. of persons	Y. 2 per capita
4th kind	Capital	3.7/1,000
	Rent...	90/10,000
	No. of persons	Y. 2 per capita but 50 sen for artisans and labourers.

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5th kind	Capital	6/1,000
	No. of persons	Y. 2 per capita.
6th kind	Proceeds	25/1,000
	No. of persons	Y. 2 per capita.
7th kind	Amount of contract	5/1,000
	No. of persons	Y. 2 per capita.
8th kind	Rent	135/1,000
	No. of persons	Y. 2 per capita.
9th kind	Rent	90/1,000
	No. of persons	Y. 2 per capita.
10th kind	Commission, etc.	37.5/1,000
	No. of persons	Y. 2 per capita.
11th kind	Commission	35/1,000
	No. of persons	Y. 2 per capita.
12th kind	Working Capital	6.5/1,000
	Rent	90/1,000
	No. of persons	Y. 2 per capita.

The first war tax was assessed 70% of the normal rate and the second 80%, in all 15%.

The Business tax rate within the maximum limit of 20 per cent. of the national assessment may be levied by prefectures.

4. Registration Fees

This is even more complicated than the Business Tax. For purpose of taxation registrable objects are classified into sixteen different groups each subdivided into as many items, (22 for immovables), so that only those of general interest alone can be given here. The rate is based on value and includes the war taxation.

Acquisition by inheritance, etc.	5/1000—60/1000
„ of perpetual lease	25/1000
„ „ superficies and tenancy	2/1000—5/1000
„ „ right of hiring	1/1000—2/1000
„ „ „ „ usufruct	1-1.00
„ „ „ „ priority	6/1000
„ „ „ „ hypothecation or mortagage.	6/1000
Provisional distraint, disposal by auction, etc.	4/100—6/1000

a. Corporations.

Reg'tion of an immovable, alteration, etc. (per item).	10—20 sen.
Reg'tion of mer'ile corp'tion (against paid-up cap.)...	4/1000—5/1000
Establishment of branch office	Y. 15.00
Removal of main or branch or director (per item) ...	„ 7.00
Establishment of non-mercantile corporation	„ 7.00

b. Trade Establishments.

Reg'tion of house-names, appointment of director or attorney, etc. (per item)	Y. 7.00
Alteration of registration (per item)	„ 1½—3.00

c. Professional Registration.

Barristers	Y. 10—20
Medical practioners, dispensers, etc.	„ 12—20

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Mariners	1st class	„ 6—15
	2nd class	„ 6—10
	3rd class	„ 2—6
Marine engineers		„ 3—5
Pilots		„ 20

d. Copyright.

Newspaper and periodical (per no.)	Y.	0.50
Plays	„	50.00
Other works	„	10.00
Photographs, transfer of copyright, hypothecation	„	5.00

e. Patent right.

Transfer or common ownership	Y.	10.00
Hypothecation	„	5.00

f. Designs.

Transfer or common ownership	Y.	2.00
Hypothecation	„	1.00

g. Trade-marks.

Transfer or common ownership	Y.	10.00

h. Mining.

For prospecting	Y.	100.00
For working	„	150.00
Alteration	„	30.00
Alteration of working area	„	75.00
Purchase or Transfer	„	75.00
Hypothecation of working right	„	20.00
Amalgamation or division	„	15.00
Abandonment	„	5.00

5. Tax on Sake and Other Liquors.

The tax on *saké* is assessed by *koku*, (ab. 40 imp. gal.) as follows:—

The normal rate was Y. 15 per *koku* for ordinary *saké* containing not more than 20% of alcohol and the *shōchū* of strength of not more than 30% of alcohol. The rate for the former has been raised to Y. 20 and for the other to Y. 20, Y. 25, Y. 30 and Y. 35 according to its alcoholic strength, and for every additional strength of one degree of alcohol 75 *sen* is to be added to the assessment.

For beer the normal rate was first Y. 7 per *koku*, but is now Y. 10.

6. Tax on Japanese Soy.

The tax is assessed both on the soy manufactured for sale and on that for home consumption. In the former the normal tax is Y. 2 for the refined soy and unrefined soy with the war tax of 50 *sen*,

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and in the latter the normal tax ranges between the two extremes of 50 *sen* and 4 *yen*, according to the quantity, with the uniform war extra of 25 *sen*.

7. Medicine Tax

For compounding and selling medicine (per one kind)...Y. 2.00

License (per one kind) ... ...„ 0.20

Stamp duty on medicine ... ...10% of the price.

The War assessment for the Selling tax varies between the minimum of one *yen* imposed on manufacture and sale not exceeding Y. 300 a year per one item and the maximum of Y. 100 imposed on manufacture and sale exceeding Y. 100,000. Medicine-makers who sell their own compounds are exempted from the ordinary Business Tax, while those who confine themselves in selling medicines made by others are charged that tax. Hence those who sell their own compounds and also those by others are subject to two kinds of taxation.

8. Tax on Convertible Notes

Only the Bank of Japan and the Bank of Formosa enjoy this privilege, but the former alone is at present amenable to the tax which is 1.2½/1,000 per annum per average monthly issue.

9. Sugar Excise

Class 1. ... ...Y. 3.00 per picul.

Class 2. ... ...„ 5.50 per picul.

Class 3. ... ...„ 8.50 per picul.

Class 4. ... ...„ 10.00 per picul.

10. Woolen and Silk Textiles or Mixtures

Woolen or woolen mixtures... ... ... 15/100 of the value.

Silk or silk mixtures ... ... 10/100 of the value.

VIOLATION OF TAXATION RULES AND ARREARS IN TAXES

During 1908 cases of violation of national taxes numbered 60,907 representing 55,242 persons and Y. 845,442 in fine. Compared with the preceding year number of violators increased by 25,475 but the amount of fines imposed decreased by Y. 197,617. Punitive returns of the State Monopoly Regulations and Customs for 1908-9 year were :—

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	Tobacco.	Salt.	Camphor.	Customs.
No. of offenders	6,537	884	3	345
Fine (*yen*)	71,844	10,368	48	30,961

As to arrears in 1907–8 year the returns for national and local taxes are as follows, W. standing for cases of writs issued, F. for fine in *yen*, Di. for distraint, A. for public auction carried out for property distrained, and De. for deficit caused in the revenue, all figures being in 1,000.

ARREARS IN NATIONAL AND LOCAL TAXES IN 1907–8

	W.	F.	Di.	F.	A.	F.	De.	F.
National	596	6,199	42	602	7	157	9	117
Local	1,589	1,672	465	465	204	214	274	152

Principal items in national taxes are:—

	Land.	Income.	Business.	Saké.	Mining.
Writs, No. of...	280	170	116	3	5
Fines, No. of...	1,027	1,786	2,045	398	556

Principal items in local taxes are:—

	Land.	Business.	House rate.	Miscellaneous.
Writs, No. of...	182	285	587	349
Fines, No. of...	175	241	301	531

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE (1)

During the last ten years.

(1,000 *yen*)

	Civil List.	Foreign Affairs.	Home Affairs.	Finance.	Army.	Navy.
1902-3	3,000	2,655	29,229	96,400	94,442	36,326
1903-4	3,000	4,316	26,940	59,921	46,884	36,117
1904-5	3,000	5,123	20,827	150,582	12,088	20,613
1905-6	3,000	5,029	14,499	302,339	11,109	23,411
1906-7	3,000	4,980	16,004	232,933	67,869	61,876
1907-8	3,000	8,866	21,059	264,151	126,043	72,272
1908-9 (Actual)	3,000	9,071	28,685	292,502	141,805	71,578
1909-10 (Est'te)	3,000	6,883	22,245	36,988	87,881	72,189
1910-11 („)	4,500	7,516	26,238	222,663	85,520	75,722

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APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE. (2)

During the last ten years.

	Justice.	Education.	Agriculture and Commerce.	Communications.	Total.
1902–3	11,451	7,096	7,195	46,429	289,226
1903 4	11,341	6,747	9,768	46,557	249,596
1904–5	10,376	5,974	8,635	39,835	277,055
1905–6	10,119	5,665	8,943	36,622	420,741
1906–7	10,672	6,940	11,856	48,140	464,275
1907–8	11,508	7,054	16,698	71,676	602,400
1908–9 (actual) ...	11,680	7,650	21,224	49,161	636,361
1909–10 (est'te) ...	12,026	7 475	14,247	77,543	520,479
1910–11 („) ...	12,425	8,856	14,776	76,084	534,303

PERCENTAGE OF DEPARTMENTAL ALLOTMENT.

The ratio of Departmental allotment of expenditures during the last ten years is shown below. The share for the Treasury has made a striking advance, due to the swelling of debt account after the recent war. The decrease in the appropriations for the Army and the Navy from 1904 and 1905 was in consequence of the War Expenditures having been set apart as special account.

	1909-10.	1907-8.	1905-6	1903-2.	1901-2.
Civil list	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0
Foreign	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.0
Home	4.4	3.5	3.4	10.8	9.6
Finance	47.7	43.3	71.8	23.1	21.8
War	17.0	21.1	2.8	18.8	22.4
Navy	13.9	12,1	5.4	14.9	16.5
Justice	2.3	1 9	2.4	4.5	4.0
Education	1,4	1.1	1.3	2.8	2.3
Agr. and Com.	2.7	2.8	2.1	3.8	4.3
Com'cation	8.8	12.0	8.7	18.6	17.5
	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES DURING LAST TEN YEARS

CLASSIFIED. (in Y. 1,000).

	Administration.	Defence.	Debt.	Total.
1904-5	210,493	32,701	33,861	277,055
1905–6	334,016	34,521	52,203	420,741
1906–7	181,082	129,746	153,447	464,275
1907–8	227,586	198,316	176,498	602,400
1608-9 (actual) ...	224 034	2 3,383	178,316	636,361
1909–10 (est'te) ...	205,127	160,070	155,281	520,479
1910–11 („) ...	211,317	161,242	161,744	534,303

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CONTINUING EXPENDITURES

Extraordinary expenditures exist in greater part in the shape of continuing expenditures, of which the allotment for the army and navy constitutes the bulk. The continued expenditures made a sudden expansion in the 1907–8 fiscal year when the post-bellum programme first came into effect.

		Spread till
1907–8	... 641,798,555	1921–22
1908–9	... 541,431,595	„
1909–10	... 455,428,160	1921–22

The continued expenditures were to be met with loans, according to the original plan, but it has been abandoned, for the time being. The gross amount as voted by the 23rd Diet was subsequently reduced in the two succeeding years. Of late both the Government and Diet seem disposed to avoid continuing expense scheme.

THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE POST-BELLUM UNDERTAKINGS

The Government was compelled to modify the original programme and to postpone the prescribed period of completion, owing to the economic trouble that ensued after the temporary boom and the difficulty to raise loans as at first contemplated. This postponement has been twice effected, once in 1908 by the Saionji Cabinet and next by its successor the Katsura Cabinet. In the first case the original yearly allotment for the three years of 1908–9, 1909–10, and 1910–11 was reduced by *Y.* 3,913,494 and this sum was spread over the subsequent five years. However, the idea of raising loans was not entirely given up, and the extraordinary revenue contained about *Y.* 40,000,000 to be raised by loans. The subsequent condition of economic market having falsified this hope, the Treasury, at the eleventh hour, compelled the various Departments of State to agree to further postponement representing a sum of over *Y.* 33,000,000, excluding 9 million *yen* of the temporary war account. This policy was continued on a larger scale by the new Ministry which readjusted the yearly allotment for eleven years ending 1919–20 year. The postponement was accompanied by more or less retrenchment of the prescribed outlays, and the two represent a sum of over *Y.* 168,000,000, as below.

	Y.
Postponement and retrenchment of general account after 1909–10	102,780,024
Do. of Special account	3,746,4_0
Further postponement of the sum postponed in 1908–9	19,655,943
Temporary war account...	42,004,026
Total...	168,186,483

STATE AIDS AND BOUNTIES

Subsides and bounties granted by the Government go in greater part to steamship service, though at one time railways were also under Government protection. Aids are also granted to communal works of various descriptions. The amount defrayed on steamship service and railways has grown to big figures in recent years, as shown below, the figures being in round numbers.

1902–3	14,000,000
1905	9,300,000
1910–11	19,070,000
1911–12	18,820,000

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SECTION II.

NATIONAL DEBTS

It is interesting to note that the first loan raised by the restored Imperial Government was that of *Y.* 500,000 silver borrowed in 1868 from the British Oriental Bank. This was, however, a temporary affair and hardly to be classed as a loan in the ordinary sense. Such temporary debts were also incurred at home by the Government with some millionaires. The first *bona fide loan*, also foreign, was the issue in London in 1870 of 9% bonds amounting to *Y.* 4,890,000 chiefly as fund for laying the Tokyo-Yokohama railways. In 1873 another foreign loan, 7% interest, was incurred to the extent of *Y.* 11,712,000. All these were repaid long ago. The first regular domestic loan amounting to *Y.* 23,309,000 was raised to meet the debts incurred by the various feudal governments and which devolved on the Imperial Government. The capitalization of hereditary pensions in 1874 and 1876 of *daimyo* and their retainers, and those of Shinto priests in 1877 swelled the state debts to over *Y.* 230,000,000 by 1877. The growth of national debts subsequently may be seen in one of the tables given in this chapter.

NATIONAL DEBTS CLASSIFIED (¥1000)

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Domestic	463,939	678,872	901,970	1,071,546
Foreign	97,630	312,416	970,410	1,146,176
Total	561,569	991,288	1,872,381	2,217,722

	1908.	1909.	July, '10.
Domestic	1,110,645	1,084,600	1,180,380
Foreign	1,165,701	1,165,701	1,447,217
Total	2,276,346	2,250,300	2,627,598

The loans are classified as follows according to the object for which they were raised.

	Amount raised. *Y.* 1,000.	Redeemed. *Y.* 1,000.	Outstanding, April, 1910. *Y.* 1,000.
Feudal debts or pensions	11,259	8,362	2,896
Railways, Public Works, etc. ...	642,736	21,158	621,577
Military Affairs	1,302,096	95,568	1,206,527
Financial Adjustment	815,368	15,049	800,318
New Territories	34,503	1,469	33,039
Total	2,805,968	141,603	2,664,358

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National Debts Outstanding at the end of July 1910

(in *yen* 1,000.)

Domestic Loans

Kind of loans.	Amount issued.	Ratio of interest %	Year of issue.	Redemption to Commence with.	Ending in.	Amount outstanding.
Old loans	10,972	no interest	1872	'72	1921	2,63
Imperial Gov.	5%					
Railways	58,866	5	1907	5 years after issue.	in 50 years.	547,743
Public works	88,827	"	"			
Hokkaido rly	4,403	"	"			
Formosan public works.	4,415	"	'06			
Cons'dating debts of purchaserdly	37,633	"	'06–7			
Rly nationalization ...	476,318	"	not yet			
Extraordinary	310,407	"	'06	'11	'35	279,085
Exchequer bonds 2nd.	98,876	"	'04	'04	'10	28,118
Exchequer bonds 3rd.	77,480	"	'04	'05	'11	59,0 4
Exch. bonds for tobacco monopoly	14,792	"	'04—'8	'04	'17	13,263
4% loan 1st	66,820	4	'10	'20	'69	150,105
4% loan 2nd	—	"	'10	'20	'69	100,000
Debentures of purchased railway (Sobu)	600	7	'03	'08	'13	400
Total	1,269,965	—	—	—	—	1,180,380

Foreign Loans

4% Sterling 1st ...	97,630	4	1899	'09	'54	97,630
4% Sterling 2nd ...	244,075	"	1905	'21	'31	244,073
4% Sterling 3rd ...	107,393	"	1910	'21	'69	107,393
4½% Sterling 1st ...	292,890	4½	'05	'10	'25	292,869
4½% Sterling 2nd ...	292,890	"	'11	"	"	292,885
5% Sterling	224,549	5	'07	'22	'47	22 ,548
4% French	174,150	4	'10	'20	'70	174,150
Debentures of purchased railway Hokkaido Tanko ...	3,905	5	'06	—	'21	3,905
Debentures of purchased railway Kwansai.	9,763	4½	"	—	'26	9,763
Total	1,447,245	—	—	—	—	1,447,217
Grand total ...	2,717,210	—	—	—	—	2,627,598

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NATIONAL DEBTS, RAISED, REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING

	Brought over from previous Year.	Amount issued.	Total.	Amount redeemed.	Outstanding at end of year.	Debt per capta of pop.
1901 02...	486,464	26,002	534,466	10,240	524,226	10,879
1902-03...	502,226	41,498	565,724	13,543	552,180	11,285
1903-04...	530,180	12,607	564,788	3,218	561,569	11,315
1904-05...	539,569	429,937	991,507	219	991 288	19,768
1905-06...	969,288	921,565	1,912,853	40,472	1,872,381	36,940
1906-07...	1,850,381	502,738	2,394,638	176,916	2,217,722	43,332
1907-08...	2,176,193	272,791	2,523,658	247,312	2,276,346	43,898
1908-09 ..	2,212,713	69,83.	2,347,603	97,297	2,250,306	42,743
1909-10...	2,185,348	475,295	2,734,938	70,579	2,664,358	50,016

Since March of 1910 the Treasury has issued four 4%, conversion loans, two of *Y.*100,000,000 each at home at 95 per 100, one French loan of *Y.*174,150,000 at 95.50 and one British loan of *Y.*107,393,000 at 95. The gross amount makes *Y.*481,543,000 and net receipts *Y.*438,573,270. At the same time *Y.*190,000,000 domestic and *Y.*283,000,000 foreign loans, all of 5% interest, have been redeemed.

Conditions of Foreign Loans

The conditions under which Government loans were raised abroad recently are shown below:—

	Interest.	Issue price.			Commission.			Net proceed.		
	%	£.	S.	d.	£.	S.	d.	£.	S.	d.
War loan	5	103	12	4	1	12	04	102	0	0
1st 4% Sterling	4	90	0	0	4	0	0	86	0	0
Old 5%...	5	102	1	8	4	1	8	98	0	0
1st 4½ Sterling... ...	4½	90	0	0	3	5	0	86	15	0
2nd „ „	4½	90	0	0	3	5	0	86	15	0
2nd 4 „	4	90	0	0	2	0	0	88	0	0
5% „	50	99	0	10	4	0	0	95	10	0
Hokkaido Tanko ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	15	0
Kansai R'ly	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	0	0
4% French	4	95fr.	50ce.	0	6	50	0	89	0	0
3rd4% Sterling	4	95	0	0	6	—	—	89	0	0

REDEMPTION AND ADJUSTMENT OF THE DEBTS

Fully alive to the grave necessity of maintaining national credit which was put to severe test during the war the Government, with the approval of the 22 Diet, created the Sinking Fund programme which has been working since the 1906-7 fiscal year.

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THE SINKING FUND

According to the law promulgated March '06, the Government has created a special sinking fund and set apart every year a sum not less than *yen* 110 millions towards it, but as greater parts are absorbed for paying interest the sum actually available for repaying the principal is comparatively small. In view of this the present Ministry has decided to transfer to the fund every year from the 1909-10 fiscal year an additional sum of *Y.* 50,000,000 (*Y.* 50,800,000 for 1909-10 year) towards repaying the principal, and also to apply to the same purpose any surplus remaining every year, in the fixed appropriation for paying interest, owing to the decrease of principal. This programme of expediting the repayment of debts will be further expanded from 1910-11 fiscal year, the Government having announced in summer of 1909 that *Y.* 10,000,000 would be added toward the *Y.* 50,000,000 for repaying the principal. Even if the sinking fund is fixed at *Y.* 110,000,000 the total redemption of all the war debts is expected in about thirty years. By continued addition of the interest saved to the sinking fund the period may be shortened to about a quarter of a century. The sinking fund account during the last few years is shown below.

Sinking Fund Account

(in *Y.* 1,000)

	07–08.	08–09.	09–10.	10–11.
Receipts to the Fund...	439,107	229,334	183,123	193,837

INTEREST

The total amount of interest payable by the Treasury on domestic and foreign loans stood at *Y.* 110,000,000 in 1909-10 year and is estimated at *Y.* 121,000,000 in 10-11 year, both in round numbers. Since the redemption programme was inaugurated in 1906, and especially since the present Ministry came in power, the Treasury has effected the redemption of *Y.* 228,000,000 in domestic and foreign debts bearing interest aggregating about *Y.* 11,400,000. The conversion of 5% loans into those of 4% has further economized the interest account by *Y.* 6,000,000, the two items totalling *Y.* 18,000,000 approximately. The conversion, however, has required no small expense which is estimated to total about *Y.* 90,000,000 since 1906. Supposing this sum requires interest of 5 %, the outlay on this account amounts to *Y.* 4,500,000.

Interest on Foreign Loans

The interest on the outstanding foreign loans of *Y.* 1,417 millions approximately amounts to about *Y.* 63 millions. Interest on the foreign loans and the months of payment every year are as follows in *Y.* 1,000:—

1st	4 %	Sterling	1,952	in Jun. & Dec.	Total	3,905
1st	4½	„	6,589	„ Feb. & Aug.	„	13,179
2nd	„	„	6,589	„ Jan. & Jly.	„	13,179
2nd	4	„	4,881	„ Jan. & Jly.	„	9,762
	5	„	5,613	„ Mar. & Sept.	„	11,227

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Hokkaido Tanko...	97	Jun. & Dec. Total	195
Kansai Railway	219	Jun. & Dec. „	439
4% French	3,483	May. & Nov. „	6,966
3rd 4% Sterling	2,147	Jun. & Dec. „	4,295
			63,150

Privileges of Government Loans

In the spring of 1909 several laws were issued and made operative from April of the year, with the object of granting certain privileges on Government loans. Thus income-tax is exempted on the interest accruing from the loans, while Government bonds deposited as security are to be taken at face value by the Government instead of at current value as before.

Section III.

FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND CIVIC CORPORATIONS

The ordinary sources of prefectural revenue are Land tax rate, Business tax and its rate, House tax and miscellaneous taxes, and these are as follows in Y. 1,000 for recent years.

1. Revenue Items

	1896-7	1905-6	1908-9	1909-10
Revenue	41,033	51,710	63,824	68,002
Expenses	31,630	47,946	63,806	67,986
Land tax rate	12,204	18,104	22,450	24,7 8
Business tax	3,375	7,617	3,112	3,278
„ „ rate	—	1,161	1,490	2,156
House tax and rate ...	4,993	7,253	14,463	11,041
Miscellaneous tax ...	2,256	6,342	8,324	7,857
Others	18,202	16,133	17,983	18,958
Total	41,033	51,706	63,824	68,002

2. Expenditure Items

	1896-7	1905-6	1908-9	1909-10
Police	5,070	9,944	12,172	12,666
Pub. Works	11,415	10,548	11,440	11,463
Education	2,404	8,442	12,374	13,836
Industry	667	2,573	5,609	6,129
Others	12,073	16,437	22,208	23,885
Total	31,630	47,946	63,806	67,986

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FINANCE OF CIVIC CORPORATIONS

The revenue of cities and rural corporations is derived from rates supplementary to national or prefectural taxes and direct or indirect special taxes; national, prefectural and other subventions and miscellaneous receipts. Figures for latest years available are :—

1. *Cities*

	1896–7	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8
Revenue	11,125	30,347	54,218	57,377
Expenses	7,953	24,423	41,055	47,536
A. Revenue Items				
Direct tax rate	342	2,973	3,338	3,776
Indirect „ „	7	3	4	4
Local „ „	2,096	2,784	4,538	6,766
Special „	229	4,371	4,419	4,701
Others	8,449	20,213	41,917	42,129
Total	11,125	30,347	54,218	57,377
B. Expenditure Items				
Office	598	2,317	2,584	3,191
Council	49	90	110	128
Public Works	994	3,967	5,552	8,271
Education	1,699	5,229	6,859	9,306
Sanitary	303	2,138	2,145	3,127
Industry	28	98	219	176
Loan	996	3017	10,856	4,115
Others	3,284	7,553	12,717	19,219
Total	7,953	24 423	41,055	47,536

2. *Towns and Villages*

Revenue	32,337	62,355	74,841	90, 67
Expenses	30,153	58,415	69,212	83,174
A. Revenue Items				
Direct tax rate	7,586	11,746	12,021	12,369
Local „ „	11,683	28,349	33 079	41,358
Special tax	729	1,112	1,395	1,691
Others	12,337	21,148	28,343	34,848
Total	32,337	62,355	74,841	90,267

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B. Expenditure Items

	1896–7	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8
Office	7,829	14,063	15,056	16,602
Council	378	445	562	689
Public Works	5,591	5,118	901	8,302
Education	10,639	22,556	28,267	35,030
Sanitary	1,712	2,508	2,596	3,257
Industry	369	588	752	796
Loans	1,183	4,099	4,192	3,240
Others	2,447	9,035	11,883	15,256
Total	30,153	58,415	69,212	83,174

LOCAL LOANS

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. Of course in doing so the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Finance is required, though this restrictive provision may be waived for short-termed loans redeemable in not more than three years.

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap loans, either to redeem high interest loans or to start useful undertakings, the Government, at the instance of the Diet, agreed in 1909 to loan a portion of the postal savings deposits when in that year a measure was adopted to encourage saving. In 1906 the sum loaned was only ¥3,000,000 to be used for farm adjustment and co-roperative societies' work. The sum has been increased to ¥10,000,000 in 1910.

LOCAL LOANS EXISTING AT THE END OF THE YEAR

(in 1,000 *yen*)

At the end of	Prefectures.	Counties.	Cities.	Towns & Villages.	Local Associ's.	3 year loans.	Total.
1904	11,318	854	39,847	2,693	2,677	7,601	64,992
1905	10,483	819	40,045	3,100	2,819	5,300	62,569
1906	10,889	811	53,965	3,069	2,931	5,918	77,585
1907	12,608	881	62,954	3,310	3,198	5,813	89,266
1908	14,831	1,581	64,117	4,534	4,081	10,678	99,823
1909	15,164	1,470	125,430	4,972	4,018	11,876	162,933

According to the investigations recently carried out by the Home Office the amounts and rate of interest existing at the end of 1909 were as follows.

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Prefectural Revenue

The revenue of a prefecture consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national taxes, i.e. Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of sur-tax being for dwelling land 13/100 of national tax, 4/100 for income, 17 for business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authorities. The Prefecture levies rate on each household, and this is the most important item but one of prefectural finance. The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on those occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles etc., in all about 15. Grants and subventions from the National Treasury reached 43,000,000 *yen* approximately for 1910, and the former over *Y.* 2½ millions, being on account of police expenses, and at the rate of 40% of the total expenditure for Tokyo and one-sixth for all other prefectures. Subventions are made in connection with epidemics and leprosy, river-work, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

Revenue of Cities, Towns and Villages

Revenue consists first of proceeds from permanent properties, which stood at about 35,000,000 *yen* for cities and about double for the others in 1909; the charges, rents etc. are inferable from the tables inserted in the Chapter on Finance. Rents are derived from the loan of property to companies or individuals, charges and fees are obtained from issue of certificates as to property qualification etc., copying of official registers etc., proceeds from communal undertakings as gas-works, electric-trams etc. Then there are taxes and rates, fees of common schools, grants from Central and Prefectural Treasuries etc. The proceeds from taxation constituted in 1909 about 312/1,000 of the revenue for cities and about 727/1,000 for towns and villages. Sur-taxes are imposed on four national taxes (Land, Income, Business and Mining), and three prefectural taxes (household rate, house-tax etc). The surtax on building land is 9/100 of the national tax, that on business and income 15/100 each. The household is not much different from poll-tax, being imposed on every member of the household. Cities, towns and villages have their own special taxes, as area-rate, land-transfer other than that by inheritance, income not subject to the imposition of the national tax. Grants from the Central and Prefectural Treasuries are chiefly in consideration of the trouble and expense incidental to collecting their taxes. That from the Central Treasury is about 1,400,000 *yen* a year. It should be observed that the District has no taxes to impose, its revenue chiefly consisting of contributions levied from the towns and villages.

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Classification of Local Loans.

(in Y. 1,000).

At the end of:—	Education.	Sanitary.	Industry.	Redemption. Public works.	Redemption. of Old Loans.	Others.	Total. incl. 3 year loans
1904	2,078	10,662	3,596	38,430	2,516	107	64,992
1905	1,967	11,035	3,571	37,140	3,270	104	62,569
1906	1,324	11,059	3,720	52,312	3,225	24	77,585
1907	1,95[illegible]	11,702	12,812	51,135	5,680	167	89,266
1908	3,[illegible]20	12,700	16,435	50,952	5,268	768	99,823
1909	4,344	21,770	8,355	50,794	65,166	627	162,933

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL LOANS CLASSIFIED.

(Y. 1,000.)

	Object.	Date of issue.	Amount.	Issue price.	Interest.	Period redemp.	Amount out standing.
			Y. 1,000.				Y. 1,000.
Tokyo	Consolidating old loans etc.	July 18, 1906	f. 14,580	96.50	5	1916-1935	14,580
Osaka	Harbor-works.	Sept 8, 1897	d. 13,538	92.30	6	1905-1979	13,493
			d. 3,500	96.50	6		3,492
	Electric cars water-works.	April 28, 1909	d. 30,220	92.00	5	1919-1930	30,220
Yokohama	Water-works.	Mar. 13, 1898	d. 1,155	93.70	6	1899-1925	1,052
			f. 900	90.00	6		809
	Harbor-works.	Aug. 27, 1906	d. 3,108	96.50	5	1916-1935	3,108
	Gas works.	Mar. 26, 1909	d. 648	95.00	6	1909-1917	648
Kobe	Water works.	May 10, 1899	d. 1,690	90.00	6	1909	1,690
			f. 250	92.00	6	1945	250
Nagoya	Sewer.	May 6, 1909	f. 7,816	90,00	5	1917-1943	7,816

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PROPERTY OF URBAN AND RURAL CORPORATIONS (Y. 1,000.)

Urban

At March.	Land and buildings.	Grains.	Securities.	Cash.	Others.	Total.
1898 ...	... 8,944	11	1,139	476	749	11,321
1903 ...	... 13,537	12	534	993	3,268	18,346
1907 ...	... 24,548	2	1,263	1,973	3,707	31,494

Rural

1898 ...	... 14,494	373	2,090	4,159	431	21,549
1903 ...	... 29,310	342	3,256	5,599	845	39,354
1907 ...	... 47,415	353	7,558	7,648	1,440	64,453

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN JAPAN

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

The most noteworthy feature in Japanese financial market since the conclusion of Russo-Japanese war has been the activity of various enterprises which have for their object, either directly or indirectly inviting of foreign capital to Japan. This idea was not a novel innovation, for, to speak only of such enterprises that were accomplished recently on any large scale, there were the investment of over 2,000,000 *yen* by an American Capitalist, Mr. Grady, in the Osaka Gas Works enterprise in the year 1902, while in March of same year a British syndicate took up one half the share capital (6,000,000 *yen*) of the Tokyo Denki Tetsudo Kaisha (Tokyo Electric R'ly). But it was after the restoration of peace that the public attention has been turned in this direction. This invitation is made in two different ways, one consisting of foreign loans raised by Japanese companies and the other of making foreign capitalists to launch enterprises in Japan either by themselves or in combination with Japanese. So far the latter have not proved very satisfactory, owing to various circumstances. The establishment in 1902 of the Industrial Bank of Japan as a central banking organ for industrial interests has considerably facilitated the invitation of foreign capitals. The loans raised by the Bank for the Treasury and others are shown below.

Raised for	When issued.	Amount (1,000).	Interest %.	Where issued.
Japanese Government.	Oct. 02	¥50,000	5 „	London
Hokkaido Colliery Co.	Jan. 06	£ 1,000	„	„
Tokyo City	July 06	£ 1,500	„	„
South Manchuria R'ly	July 07	£ 4,000	„	„
South Manchuria R'ly	Dec. 08	£ 2,000	„	„
Industrial Bank of Japan	Nov. 03	£ 2,000	„	Lon & Paris
Do.	Mar. 06	¥ 7,500	„	London
Osaka City	Apl. 09	¥30,220	„	„
Yokohama City... ...	July 09	£ 716½	„	„
Fuji Paper Mill	Aug 03	¥ 1,500	6½	Tokyo

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Other foreign loans of importance procured without the intercession of the Bank are as follows:—

Raised for	When issued.	Amount (1,000)	Interest %	Where issued.
Japanese Government Sterling Bonds ...	Mar. 05	£ 30,000	4½	London & New York
Do	July 05	£ 30,000	„	London, New York & Berlin
Do...	Nov. 05	£ 25,000	4	London, New York Paris & Berlin
Do...	Mar. 07	£ 23,000	5	London & Paris
Osaka City Harbour Works	Nov. 02	¥ 3,500	6	London
Yokohama City Waterworks	July 02	¥ 900	„	„
Yokohama City 5% Stz.	Aug. 06	£ 317	5	„
Yokohama City Gas ..	Feb. 09	¥ 648	6	„
Nagoya City 5% Stg...	May 09	£ £00	5	„
Kyoto City 5% Stg. ...	June 09	Fc. 45,000	„	Paris
Rwansai R'ly	Nov. 05	£ 1,000	4½	London

In 1905 were enacted the Guaranteed Debenture Trust Law and Factory, Mine and Railway Mortgage Laws, by which factory, railway and other immovables can be made as object of mortgage, thus sufficiently safeguarding the interest of intending investors and hence very much facilitating the introduction of foreign capitals. At the same time the Law of the Industrial Bank was revised and its scope of operation expanded so as to authorize it to act as a trust organ.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL EVENTS SINCE 1868

1871. The first coinage system was adopted, on gold mono-metallic standard.

1872. The land-tax reform was started, rate at 3% of average produce of five years; payment of taxes in farm produce was substituted with one of money.

The National Bank Regulation was enacted.

1873. The New and Old Public Bonds were issued to adjust the loans contracted between 1844–1871 by the mediatized feudal governments.

The *Kinsaisu* Exchange Bonds were issued for withdrawing the paper notes issued by the same governments.

The 1st Bank was created.

1874. Pension bonds were given to the former feudal lords and their retainers (at first the pensions were in rice but replaced by money pensions in 1876).

1875. Paper money began to fall

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below par and several leading establishments were ruined.

1876. The land-tax reform was completed and the rate was reduced from 3 to 2¾ %.

The first private bank, Mitsui Ginko, was established.

1876. The National Bank Regulation was amended and bank-notes were made convestible into Government-notes instead of gold.

1877. The Public Undertaking Loans, *Y.* 12,500,000, were floated at home.

1877. The Tokyo and Osaka Stock Exchanges were started under the new law.

1878. Silver dollars made legal tender side by side with gold, and Japan became a bi-metallic country.

1800. The Board of Audit was created.

The Specie Bank was created as organ of foreign exchange bills.

18.0. To create note-redemption fund the Government issued Ordinance enforcing strict economy and other measures calculated to save expenditures.

1881. Note fell below par and 1 *yen* silver was worth 1,815 note.

1882. The Bank of Japan was created as central banking organ.

1884. The Convertible Bank-note Law was issued and notes were made convertible into silver specie, reducing Japan to a silver standard country.

1885. The National Bank Regulation was revised and the privilege of note-issuing was reserved for the Bank of Japan alone.

1886. Inconvertible notes were made convertible into silver specie.

Budgets and settled accounts were published from this year.

1887. The Consolidated Loans *Y.* 175,000,000 to convert loans of over 6% interest were issued, spread over a number of years.

1887. The Tokyo Clearing House established.

1892. The Monetary Standard Commission was established, which, after sitting for about two years, recommended adoption of gold mono-metallism.

1896. Regulation for converting National Banks into private banks on maturity of charters was enacted, and the use of bank-notes after Dec. 9th 1899 was prohibited.

1897. The gold standard was put into force in Oct. '97.

War bonds *Y.* 34,000,000 at 5 % and public bonds of £. 10,000,000 at 4 % were issued both at London.

1898. The Treasury announced to abolish the use of Government notes after 1899 in order to unify note-issuing power.

1898. The Leaf Tobacco Monopoly was adopted (converted into Manufactured Tobacco system in '04).

1899. Duties on Imports fixed at 10% *ad valorem* by Conventional Tariff and export tariff was entirely abolished.

1902. Imperial 5% public loan bonds of *Y.* 50,000,000 were placed on London market.

1904. The Salt Monopoly was created.

1905. Imperial public loan bonds of 6% amounting to £. 10,000,000 were issued at London and New York.

1906. The Sinking Fund programme for loans was adopted. Nationalization of main private railway lines was effected.

1907. In January the boom was followed by a reaction and many companies collapsed

1907. 5% Imperial public loan bonds of *Y.* 224,549,000 were issued abroad (These foreign loans have lately been converted into those of lower interest.)

1909. Railway account was set apart as special account.

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DEBENTURE LOANS

Issue of debenture bonds by economic corporations dates about 10 years back. Amount issued and that outstanding at the end of the years are as follows, according to the returns compiled by the Industrial Bank of Japan.

	Issued (*Y*).	Outstanding (*Y*).
1903 ...	29,801,000	21,242,650
1904 ...	17,376,500	31,252,730
1905 ...	13,057,500	32,491,265
1906 ...	19,673,800 £2,000,000	39 095,215 £ 600,000
1907 ...	26,526,000 £4,000,000	41,497,300 £4,600,000
1908 ...	17,746,900 £6,000,000	117,884,155 £10,000,000
1909 ...	25,763,000 —	137,765,670 £10,600,000

The outstanding amount at the end of 1909 is distributed thus as to objects for which debentures were issued.

OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES IN 1910 CLASSIFIED (in *Y*. 1,000)

Banking	92,629 £2,000
Railways	2,807 £8,000
Nav. & Shipping ...	16,190
Spinning & Weaving...	9,382
Paper mill	2,725
Milling	350
Sugar	7,100
Electric	1,721
Manure	900
Fishery	500
Cement	605
Mining	663 £600
Beer	267
Others...	1,924
Total	137,765 £10,000

RATE OF INTEREST (in *Y*. 1,000)

Under 6%	*Y*. 79,395 £ 10,600
„ 6–8 „	54,058
„ 8–10 „	4,209
10 and over	192

The debentures with the minimum rate, mostly 6%, are those of the Industrial and the Japan Hypothec Banks. Those at the other extreme were issued by smaller concerns which had to pay even as much as 15%, with issuing price of 91–92 per 100. Since 1909 and with the growing easy condition of the money market the rate has fallen and the debentures issued by those Banks and others with official guarantee have borne 5%.

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CHAPTER XXIX

HOME TRADE

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS.

At the end of 1908 Japan had 58 Chambers of Commerce, with a total of 1,741 members, and expenses amounting to Y.325,568. With the exception of the ten Prefectures of Okinawa (or Loochoo archipelago), Miyazaki, Oita, Fukushima, Ehime, Kagawa, Tottori, Nara, Chiba and Yamaguchi, there is one or more Chambers of Commerce in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, and thirty-two Prefectures, and Hokkaido. By amendment of the Chambers of Commerce Law passed in the 1908–9 session the Chamber of Commerce is prevented from compulsorily collecting sub-cription from its members. The data for the recent years are as follows: —

	Number.	Member.	Expenses. Yen.
1899	56	1,692	164,329
1900	58	1,668	203,273
1901	55	1,708	197,022
1902	54	1,657	203,149
1903	53	1,659	192,488
1904	58	1,603	201,569
1905	52	1,597	207,016
1906	53	1,589	231,200
1907	55	1,636	269,450
1908	58	1,741	325,568

MERCANTILE AGENCIES

THE TOKYO KOSHINJO (*Mercantile Agency*)

The Tokyo Koshinjo was established in 1896 under the promotion of the twenty six leading banks in Tokyo and Yokohama, including the Bank of Japan. Its members are divided into promoters and special and ordinary members and who make annual subscriptions ranging in amount from 200 *yen* or more to 25 *yen*, besides paying a fee of 50 *sen* for each report submitted in answer to an inquiry. The promoters and special and 1st class ordinary members are entitled to make any number of inquiries and borrow, free of charge, one copy of "The Merchants' and Industrials' Credit Book" (a rating book), which is published by the Agency twice a year, and the rest are allowed to forward inquiries within certain fixed numbers, which differ according to classes. The Agency issues a daily report written both in Japanese and English, which is sent free to its members, and which contains report of such occurrences in business circles as to

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help the members in the conduct of their business. The report also contains business statistics and other important matters relating to commerce and industry in general. Since its first establishment, the Agency has made remarkable progress, and in the face of many unfavorable events in business circles, it has worked successfully, its members tending to greatly increase year by year. At the end of 1907, the list included 1,642 members showing an increase of 247 over the previous year. Hand in hand with the Shogyo Koshinjo of Osaka, it carries on an extensive business, and at present its business scope covers the whole of the country, with good correspondents in Europe, America, China and Korea. There is a foreign department established in its head office, whose business is confined to sending communications to its foreign members. During 1907, 4234 English reports were forwarded by it. It is now generally trusted as a most reliable and well founded institution of this kind in the East.

Year.	No. of Subscribers.	No. of Inquiries.	No. of Replies.
1902	633	18,960	18,537
1903	893	20,742	20,643
1904	979	21,907	21,805
1905	1,089	25,502	25,345
1906	1,395	30,992	30,341
1907	1,642	33,635	32,389
1908	—	43,481	44,412

Officers:—Mg. Dir.: Iwakusu Morishita, Manager: Unosuke Horii.
Head Office:—43, Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Osaka Mercantile Agency

(Established 1901.)

Year.	No. of Subscribers.	No. of Private Com'cations.	Daily Com'cations.	Law-suits.	Re-gistrations.
1902.....	694	41,571	22,636	6,654	35,085
1903.....	881	46,151	31,882	7,057	43,853
1904.....	941	38,104	33,671	7,682	52,955
1905.....	1,093	39 553	34,468	7,080	53912
1906.....	1,307	47,558	30,047	8,897	73,190
1907.....	1,616	63,147	29 385	10432	70,051
1908.....	—	57,958	38,086	11,430	61,709
1909.....	—	63,803	34,592	11,774	70,255

Subscribers in 1909 are classified as follows:—

Bankers, 396 companies and firms 314; individual persons 1,237; foreign firms, 72,—total 2,019. Of the various kinds of communications issued in 1909, those translated into English and reported to foreign subscribers numbered 8,439.

Head Office:—Kitahama Sanchome, Osaka.

EXCHANGES.

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, stock, rice and merchandise exchanges. They are all of joint stock system, there being only two that are of limited partnership system, and these are insignificant organs as to capital and scope of business and need not be referred to here any further.

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NUMBER, CAPITAL, ETC. OF EXCHANGES

(In *Y.* 1,000.)

Year.	No.	Capital paid up.	Reserve.	Deposits by brokers.	Fees and other receipts.	Excise & other expence.	Profit.
1904	53	8,250	755	3,377	2,270	1,440	860
1905	50	7,932	776	2,805	3,705	2,501	1,214
1906	50	10,291	925	3,350	7,015	4,448	3,566
1907	49	20,656	1,116	3,723	8,428	5,778	2,866
1908	48	22,028	1,234	3,949	6,294	3,698	2,600

AMOUNT OF BONDS AND SHARES TRANSACTED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGES

Year.	Gov. Bonds. *Y.*	Bank Shares. (*Y.* 50) *sheet.*	Electric Ry. Shares. (*Y.* 50) *sheet.*	Navigation Co. Shares. (*Y.* 50) *sheet.*
1903	4,200	27,518	420,792	476,807
1904	2,600	22,365	1,072,696	1,129,420
1905	10,000	49,899	1,800,686	1,985,249
1906	734,200	220,251	2,847,553	2,141,676
1907	17,733,000	245,328	3,797,985	1,566,021
1908	1,160,000	60,308	3,094,551	1,480,788

AMOUNT OF RICE TRANSACTED AT THE RICE EXCHANGES

(1,000 *koku*)

Year.	Amount.	Of which Tokyo.	Of which Osaka.	Average per koku. *Y.*
1903...	64,582	19,019	7,014	13.46
1904...	43,611	13,659	5,178	12.62
1905...	42,224	12,563	6,267	12.57
1906...	47,719	11,576	7,601	14.09
1907...	54,703	16,532	9,184	15.55
1908...	43,671	13,577	7,344	15.25

TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE

For foreign investors transactions in stocks and shares being of far more importance than those in grains and other merchandises, a brief description of transaction at this central market will be given below.

Inaugurated in 1878 this is the oldest establishment of the kind. It also commands the largest amount of capital, which was at first *Y.* 4,000,000, and then increased to 17,000,000 in '07. It is a joint stock concern and, like all other similar institutions in Japae, is bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in a transaction. Thus whenever a broker fails to take delivery of or hand over stocks or shares transacted, the Exchange has to make good to the suffering party the damage resulting from it.

Transactions.—There are three

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kinds of transactions, viz., *jiki-torihiki* (immediate delivery), *nobe-torihiki* (forward delivery), and *teiki-torihiki* ("fixed period" delivery). In practice the second is no longer popular and very rarely resorted to in ordinary transactions. The first process being obvious requires no explanation, beyond saying that five days are allowed for settling transactions. The third is the most popular one. It consists in dealing within the three different periods, namely the current month, the intermediate month and the forward or third month. One can either be a bull or a bear by paying only the margin money according to the prescribed rate and by choosing any three periods of settlement. In time of violent fluctuations and any such extraordinary occurrences the Exchange may order either the bulls or the bears to deposit additional margin money. The amount of margin money varies from time to time even for the same stocks or shares, but in general it is at the rate of 1 to 5 % of face value for national and municipal loan bonds, and 3 to 5 % for shares and debentures of private companies.

EXCHANGE DUES AND BROKERAGE FOR TIME TRANSACTION.

	Dues (*sen*)	Brokerage (*sen*)	Total (*sen*)
Under 10	0.07	7.5	—
10— 50	9.3	8.7	18.0
50— 75	14.6	12.4	27.0
75—100	20.3	16.7	37.0
100—150	27.8	22.2	50.0
150—200	36.3	26.7	63.0
200—250	44.4	31.6	76.0
250—300	52.6	37.4	90.0

(8 *rin* dues and 5 *sen* brokerage for every additional *yen* 50.)

BROKERS.

A person desirous to become a broker must obtain a license from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and must deposit a cash security of *yen* 12,000. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

QUOTATION OF LEADING SHARES AT TOKYO.

	Hokkaido Col. & S. S. Co. *Yen* 50.			N. Y. K. (J. M. S. Co.) *Yen* 50.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
'08 January	93.1	90.6	91.4	86.5	81.7	84.6
July	86.9	84.1	79.4	84.1	78.4	82.1
Nov.	61.5	56.0	58.9	81.5	81.6	84.4
'09 Jan.	60.7	56.1	58.2	84.9	80.2	83.2
July	46.1	40.3	43.6	80.5	78.3	79.6
Dec.	37.6	33.2	35.6	85.9	82.0	83.6
'10 Jan.	40.6	36.5	38.4	96.1	84.3	88.5
Mar.	37.0	34.1	35.6	96.5	92.6	94.4

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	Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co. Y. 50.			Tokyo Gas Co. Y. 50.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
'08 January ...	103.9	85.8	95.2	88.4	85.8	86.7
July	91.8	82.5	86.6	83.0	78.8	81.2
Nov.	91.6	82.9	87.4	89.9	83.2	86.6
'09 Jan	94.0	86.9	90.5	90.0	84.0	88.0
July	103.1	98.0	101.1	99.9	97.6	99.0
Dec	107.8	104.0	106.5	101.7	97.7	99.9
'10 Jan	117.0	105.0	109.1	110.8	98.0	102.4
Mar	119.2	112.6	116.5	113.7	109.4	111.3

	Tokyo Stock Exchange. Y. 50.			Tokyo Electric Light Co. Y. 50.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
'08 January ...	118.5	103.6	110.5	71.8	69.0	69.9
July	115.8	108.0	112.0	67.0	64.2	65.8
Nov	104.3	90.2	97.4	—	—	—
'09 Jan	152.2	132.1	140.7	45.0	60.0	62.4
July	103.5	101.0	102.5	81.9	77.3	80.1
Dec	110.9	108.5	109.6	74.5	91.9	93.6
'10 Jan	140.0	110.9	121.6	117.5	93.9	100.9
Mar	142.0	130.0	135.0	121.9	115.5	118.8

	Tokyo Street Rly. Y. 50.			Toyo Kisen (Ori'al s/s Co.) Y. 50.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
'09 Aug	73.9	63.5	66.6	14.9	13.7	14.3
Dec	68.6	66.0	67.1	17.0	16.6	16.7
'10 Jan	75.9	68.4	71.3	23.2	18.0	21.1
Mar	76.4	72.6	74.1	19.8	16.5	17.4

	Fuji Spinning. Y. 50.			Fuji Paper Mill. Y. 50.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
'09 Aug	86.2	82.5	84.5	37.0	32.2	34.2
Dec	83.0	78.3	82.3	33.0	31.5	32.2
'10 Jan	85.8	79.0	82.8	38.1	31.0	35.0
Mar	110.0	106.3	108.4	36.2	34.0	34.8

	Hoden Patroleum. Y. 50.			Ensuiko Sugar. Y. 15.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
'09 Aug	92.6	80.0	88.2	34.3	19.5	20.3
Dec	70.9	56.2	94.8	35.6	32.1	34.7
'10 Jan	91.4	64.9	74.8	32.2	24.6	28.1
Mar	80.4	70.3	76.1	39.7	38.6	39.1

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		Japan Beer Brewery Y. 50.	
'08 Aug	78.3	76.1	77-5
Dec	82.5	79.0	81.4
'09 Jan	82.7	72.1	71.9
July	77.3	74.0	76.2

WAREHOUSES

About 35 warehouses now exist, distributed in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Kyoto and Moji-Bakan. Of that total twenty-one are bonded warehouses. The capital etc. of the leading warehouses are shown below :—

Name.	Locality.	Cap. paid up. Y. 1,000.	Value of Goods at end of Aug. '09. Y. 1,000.	Storage area. Tsubo.
*Toshin (Mitsui)	Tokyo	2,500	6,303	7,395
*Tokyo	„	1,550	5,828	11,495
Shogyo	„	330	6,237	5,603
Shibusawa	„	(Private)	2,257	7,886
Nippon	„	500	1,049	3 305
*Chuo	Yokohama ...	750	3.747	18,549
*Shohin	„	100	2,231	3,500
*Tokyo	Osaka	given above	7,391	9,202
*Osaka	„	215	9,875	10,680
*Sumitomo	„	(Private)	6,628	7,029
*Toshin	Kobe	given above	3.410	6,762
*Tokyo	„	„	9,565	30,125
*Sumitomo	„	(Private)	1,032	2,931
Hyogo	„	475	991	4,784
*Nagoya	Nagoya	170	800	4,843
*Tokai	„	250	1,087	3,503
*Yokkaichi	„	50	1,413	4,180
Dai-ichi	Kyoto	15	1,570	3,260
Murai	„	50	1,120	1,515
Toshin	Moji-Bakan ...	given above	2,135	4,309

Those marked with asterisk are bonded warehouses.

WAREHOUSING RETURNS AT PRINCIPAL MARKETS IN 1909

(in Y. 1,000)

	Tokyo.	Yokohama.	Osaka.	Kobe.
Jan	18,803,358	7,529,700	22,051,962	16,185,823
Feb	18,458,748	6,892,015	22,386,484	14,682,032
Mar	20,599,811	7,323,420	23,412,517	14,082,937
Apr	21,215,777	7,757,838	23,659,829	13,295,399
May	23,829,990	8,185,917	25,258,486	14,372,769
Jun	25,110,036	7,720,917	26,199,491	16,039,216
July	24,529,561	7,323,920	25,920,005	16,654,482

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Aug	23,398,966	7,062,253	25,093,242	16,943,291
Sept	23,450,741	6,482,747	21,615,711	15,648,943
Oct	22,280,096	6,011,309	20,741,206	13,161,410
Nov	20,234,415	5,517,317	19,599,085	11,111,028
Dec	19,930,618	5,459,601	19,940,681	11,451,745

	Nagoya.	Kyoto.	Moji.	Total in Japan.
Jan	2,603,280	2,556,551	4,964,255	74,822,676
Feb	2,477,764	2,648,249	4,588,700	72,249,836
Mar	2,750,588	3,196,526	4,212,837	75,675,421
Apr	2,627,816	3,203,244	3,912,264	75,833,684
May	2,733,784	3,641,356	3,703,161	81,789,719
Jun	2,963,824	3,833,867	2,870,747	85,409,421
July	3,054,122	3,923,707	1,907,828	83 939,777
Aug	3,827,038	3,550,518	1,690,509	82,283,045
Sept	4 037,098	3,421,908	1,425,247	76,697,455
Oct	3,926,254	3,750,904	1,337,561	71,837,353
Nov	3,719,728	4,178,675	1,738,804	66,668,070
Dec	3,903,583	4,404,435	2,072,557	67,782,497

Below are shown some storage and charges levied at the six warehouses in Tokyo, that is at the Toshin (the former Mitsui warehouses reorganized in 1909 as joint stock concern), Shibusawa, Tokyo and others.

Item (Y.100 per day)	Storage, not less than	Item (Y. 100 per day)	Charge
Fertilizer	1.7 *sen*	Sugar in canvass, 200 *kin* bags	4.2 *sen*
Wool or yarns	0.6 „	Flour, 50lb sack	1.0 „
Woolen cloths	0.6 „	Plate glass 100lb box ...	2.5 „
Foreign paper	1.2 „	Cement cask, 300 to 400lb	6.5 „
Refined sugar	0.8 „	Oil in box, 4 *to*	2.5 „
Flour	1.6 „	Hides, bundle 24 *kwan*.	12.9 „
Tinned goods	1.2 „	Nails, keg 100lb	2.5 „
Plate iron	1.7 „	Plate iron, 90lb	1.8 „
Bar iron	1.2 „	Ironpipe, 3 inch	2.5 „
Cement	3.5 „	Bicycle, in crate, 2 ...	6.0 „
Empty bottle	3.0 „	Mat, 60 sheets bundle...	3.0 „

PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IN JAPAN

Kind.	'03	'05	'06	'07	'08
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
Rice... ... ... per *Koku*	13.68	12.66	14.44	16.02	15.24
Barley ... ... „ „	6.18	6.59	4.62	5.46	6.14
Wheat ... ... „ „	9.32	11.10	8.68	9.85	9.60
Sojya Beans ... „ „	8.11	9.90	9.63	10.26	9.30
Red Beans ... „ „	12.24	11.56	11.56	11.16	10.02
Salt ... ... „ „	2.32	4.43	5.18	5.24	5.23
Soy ... ... „ „	18.29	21.76	22.16	22.60	22.75

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Miso ... ... per *Kwan*	.27	.30	.30	.31	.32
Sugar, White (home) per 100 *Kin*	12.70	17.98	17.12	16.25	17.57
Sugar, Brown (home) per „ „	9.07	13.90	11 96	12.01	13.27
Sake ... ... per *Koku*	34.30	37.61	38.65	41.09	43.20
Tea ... ... per 100 *Kin*	44.62	48.21	47.17	44.45	47.80
Beef ... ... per 100 „	23.82	31.97	32.38	33.57	35.01
Eggs ... ... per 100	1.98	2.38	2.33	2.36	2.38
Milk ... ... per *Sho*	.39	.39	.38	.38	.39
Tobacco, leaf ... per 100 *Kin*	47.24	93.97	—	—	—
„ cut ... „ „ „	69.81	78.25	86.34	81.44	—
Cotton Yarns (home) per 100 *Kin*	36.46	46.50	43 32	48.27	42.31
Raw cotton (imported, ginned)... ... per 100 *Kin*	29.99	30.27	31.03	32.07	30.03
Raw Silk... ... „ „ „	857.00	849.00	665.00	1,077.00	813.00
Petroleum ... Box of 2 Cans.	2.93	3.29	3.42	3.70	3.94
Coal ... ... per ton.	5.81	8.00	8.43	7.70	7.95
Indigo (Japanese) per *Kwan*	1.12	.99	1.17	1.24	1.26
Plank, Pine 6 *bu* thick per *tsubo*	.60	.64	.63	.73	.79
„ *Sugi* 6 *bu* thick „	.76	.79	.80	.94	1.06
Sleepers { Chestnut per *Cho*	.62	.63	.64	.73	.76
Sleepers { *Hinoki* „ „	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.41	1.51
Pig-iron (home) per *Kwan*	.48	.44	.50	.55	.54
Dried Sardines (for manure) 10 *Kwan*	3.62	3.96	3.99	4.24	3.93

Koku=39.702 gallons. Yen=25. Kwan=8.267 lbs. (Avoir.)
Kin=1.32 lbs. Sho=1,588 gills

COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS

The following are the principal Commercial Museums in Japan.

The Government Commercial Museum

The Museum was founded in 1896 and, besides placing on view commercial samples both of domestic and foreign origin, it undertakes inquires on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and foreign merchants or manufacturers. At the end of 1909 the Museum had on show some 80,00 samples of which about 5,000 were of foreign origin and the remainder of Japanese origin. Samples loaned to the provincial museums or fairs numbered 2,115 and those givin in the same year 5,107. Sometimes they are taken round the country and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The Museum undertakes intermediary service for interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondences sent to foreign merchants, manufacturers or firms and factories or to their conferers in Japan constitute an important branhc of its work which also include replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing etc. of Japanese merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Museum is free of access and it had during 1909 104,215 visitors, both Japanese and foreign, the daily admissions averaging a little over 290.

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Tokyo Ind. Association's Com. Museum.

Private institution with local and municipal aid; started May '05; buildings cover about 1/5 acre: monthly outlay about Y. 1,000; devoted to encouraging arts and applied industry and export trade. Issues a monthly organ. Ikenohata, Uyeno Park Tokyo.

Osaka Com. Muslum.

Maintained by local and municipal Treasury, with yearly expenditure amounting to about Y. 12,000. Started in 1900 and the buildings cover about half an acre. Issues a monthly organ. Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

Aichi-ken Museum.

Est. by the prefecture in '78 with the object of showing natural and manufactured objects. Covers 504 *tsubo* and requires expenditure amounting to Y. 2,300. Monzen-cho, Nagoya.

EXHIBITIONS.

Domestic Exhibitions.

Domestic exhibitions are to be held, according to regulations, once in every four years, though often postponed to suit special requirement of the times. The 1st (1877), 2nd (1881), 3rd (1890) were held at Tokyo, the 4th (1895) at Kyoto and the 5th (1903) at Osaka. The 6th was announced in 1912 at Tokyo, at the Government outlay Y. 10,000,000 but has been postponed to 1917. The result of the five exhibitions thus far held is tabulated below: —

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.
Area of building(*tsubo*).....	29,807	43,200	40,000	50,558	104,870
Average area of „ ..... different sections.....	3,012	7,510	97,253	10,554	12,966
No. of exhibitors	16,174	27,521	77,432	73,781	118,160
No. of exhibits	84,352	331,169	160,066	169,098	276,719
Exhibits sold(*yen*)	286,297	649,864	751,350	918,578	484,079
No. of prizes	5,096	4,051	16,115	17,729	36,487
No. of jurors	99	172	425	488	1,200
No. of visitors	254,168	822,168	822,395	1,023,693	4,350,693
Proceeds from tickets(*yen*)...	27,921	53,453	63,645	54,200	307,043
Expenses (*yen*)	106,860	276,350	486,148	443,303	1,093,970

The 5th Exhibition at Osaka was especially noteworthy on account of several foreign countries having participated in it, namely, China, Korea, Dutch India, Oregon State, U. S. A., and especially Canada which erected its own buildings.

The Tokyo Industry Exhibition opened from Mar. 20th to July 31st, '07, though nominally a local undertaking was really a national one in scope. The ground covered over 100,000 *tsubo*, exhibits numbered over 150,000, and the outlay 1,300,000, of which Y. 700,000 was paid by the local treasury, Y. 400,000 by the promoters' association, and Y. 250,000 by general contributors in the locality. The fair was understood as a preliminary for the grand semi-international one to be held in 1912 (postponed to '17).

Japan in World Fairs.

Though Japan was not unrepresented, strictly speaking even in the Paris World Fair in 1867, and in the Industrial Exhibition at San

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Francisco 1871, still it was practically from the World's Fair at Vienna 1873 that Japan's participation in international exhibitions may be said to date. The joining of Japan in that Vienna affair was of double effect, advertising on one hand the progress of Japan in art and so forth to the world which had thus far been practically ignorant of it and on the other bringing Japanese artists and manufacturers in touch with the industry of the West. The part which Japan has taken in the principal international exhibitions may be seen from the data tabulated below.

Year.	Place.	Japanese section. (square feet).	No. of Exhibits.	Value of Exhibits. Y.	Sale of Exhibits. Y.	Expenses. Y.
1893 ...	... Chicago.	67,692	16,512	513,479	—	630,766
1900 ...	... Paris.	44,121	22,857	1,593,804	359,108	1,319,559
1903 ...	... St. Louis.	132,179	127,325	575,974	$190,941	783,279
1910 (Anglo-Jap.)	London	40,446	34,433	—	£ 62,335	1,800,000

GUILDS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES

The first legislative measure for encouraging the combination and hamonious working of those engaged in industry and trade was enacted in 1884. This was expanded in scope by the issue in 1897 of the Law relating to the Staple Export Guilds, and in 1900 of the Law relating to the Staple Production Guilds. At the end of 1909 the guilds existing throughout Japan numbered 770 with the volume of production or sale totalling Y. 1,048,489,130, an average of Y. 1,912,264 per guild. Below is given a list of those which produced or dealt with commodities not less than Y. 10,000,000 a year.

Principal Production Guilds

	No. of Guilds.	Volume of Business, Y. 1000.	Average Vol. Y. 1000
Raw silk	171	267,556	2,000
Weaving	141	350,356	3,368
Rice	69	117,132	3,904
Timbers...	26	20,898	1,099
Paper	23	20,681	1,110
Straw Braids	15	11,082	1,231
Matting	15	12,328	880
Sugar	11	20,775	2,077
Metal wares	9	15,299	1,912
Coal, Cokes	8	44,683	6,383
Drugs	8	10,738	1,789
Toilet goods...	5	10,196	2,039
Trade	4	25,868	6,467

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CHAPTER XXX

FOREIGN TRADE

Prior to the conclusion of the treaties first with the United States of America, then with Russia, Great Britain, France, and Netherlands, all in 1858, and after the establishment of regular trading ports at Nagasaki, Yokohama, Hakodate, and elsewhere, the foreign trade of Japan, and indeed even home trade, remained in an insignificant state. In May 1866, a the result of an agreement with the Ministers of Great Britain, France, United States of America and Netherlands the import and export tariff was fixed on the basis of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Subsequent changes in tariff is described under the head of "tariff system" in the present chapter.

PROGRESS OF FOREIGN TRADE

The following shows the progress of foreign trade during the last 37 years

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COMMODITIES

(Value in *Y.* 1,000.)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Per Captita.	Excess of Imports.
1871	17,968	24,916	38,885	—	3,948
1880	28,395	36,626	65,021	1.80	8,231
1890	56,603	81,728	138,332	3.42	25,125
1900	204,429	287,261	491,691	10.97	82,831
1901	252,349	255,816	508,166	11.16	3,467
1902	258,303	271,731	530,034	11.51	13,428
1903	289,502	317,135	606,637	12.98	27,633
1904	319,260	371,160	690,621	14.63	52,099
1905	321,533	488,528	810,057	16.99	167,004
1906	423,754	418,784	842,539	17.50	*4.970
1907	432,412	494,467	926,880	18.99	62,054
1908	378,245	436,257	814,503	16.43	58,011
1909	413,112	394,198	807,311	16.10	*18,913

(Figures marked with an asterisk denote excess of exports.)

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION.

(In *Y.* 1,000.)

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.		Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.
1895.....	27,301	5,874	21,427	1905 . . .	16,354	31,506	*15,152
1900.....	56,707	11,517	45,189	1906.....	25,784	47,211	*21,426
1901.....	14,049	10,960	3,088	1907.....	18,759	8,256	10,502
1902.....	2,028	32,161	*30,132	1908.....	3,772	17,544	*13,771
1903.....	19,001	27,807	* 8,806	1909.....	6,584	79,587	*73,003
1904.....107,795		33,946	73,849				

(Figures marked with an asterisk denote excess of imports.)

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TRADE RETURNS OF LEADING PORTS

(In *Y.* 1,000.)

	Exports.			Imports.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Yokohama	205,888	190,806	205,163	172,485	151,288	131,000
Kobe	106,668	84,115	100,617	223,437	191,081	184,225
Osaka	60,037	45,948	47,148	34,451	26,871	25,874
Nagasaki...	4,654	3,717	3,582	16,230	14,632	9,313
Hakodate	2,268	2,250	2,000	673	439	508
Niigata	206	244	245	1,067	1,540	707
Shimonoseki	4,364	7,830	10,192	2,402	2,685	2,091
Moji	19,049	14,950	14,106	26,413	21,954	15,726
Otaru	6,012	3,313	2,294	122	2,767	307
Muroran	1,924	1,355	1,150	1	4,351	4,122
Wakamatsu	3,179	4,253	5,413	962	1,427	1,246
Kuchinotsu	4,908	3,304	1,821	307	219	67
Yokkaichi	3,619	2,693	3,017	9,026	6,974	7,485
Tsuruga	1,895	3,391	2,670	880	1,553	1,161

Exports. (In *Y.* 1,000.)

Countries.	Yokohoma.	Kobe.	Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Total. (incl. other ports)
Asia :—					
China	5,019	23,835	26,256	1,527	73,088
Kwantung Province	1,663	2,038	8,004	445	16,197
Korea	999	1,544	11,176	202	26,998
Hongkong	1,222	12,489	415	866	21,676
British India	6,487	7,284	183	5	14,426
Straits Settlements	844	2,866	125	16	5,662
Dutch India	571	1,852	128	4	3,072
Assiatic Russia	45	79	13	149	3,388
Philippine	406	2,016	100	141	3,163
Total with others...	18,674	54,312	46,419	3,368	168,589
Europe :—					
Great Britain	14,466	11,279	511	55	27,093
France	38,308	3,115	—	1	41,520
Germany	3,255	4,632	4	17	7,955
Belgium	693	1,097	13	62	1,924
Italy	11,062	899	—	39	12,000
Austria-Hungary	401	662	—	1	1,085
Russia...	1,802	54	—	—	1,857
Spain	98	76	—	—	174
Total with others	71,938	22,414	528	196	96,152
America :—					
United States	107,089	16,327	29	13	131,547
Canada	1,982	1,349	—	—	3,855
Mexico	87	3	—	—	204
Peru	24	20	—	—	44
Chili	79	4	—	—	84
Total	109,262	17,702	29	13	135,735

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Countries.	Yokohama.	Kobe.	Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Total. (incl. other ports)
Australia	2,664	2,334	168	2	5,8126
Hawaii	894	2,668	2	2	3,572
Egypt	177	661	3	—	841
Other Countries	1,555	449	—	—	2,038
Total Exports	205,163	100,617	47,148	3,581	413,113
Imports					
Asia :—					
China	12,764	18,810	4,439	3,212	46,887
Kwantung	6,044	4,449	254	871	18,164
Korea	953	2,506	6,150	260	14,139
Hongkong	275	127	48	40	628
British India	4,555	45,580	7,893	22	65,157
Straits Settlements	847	2,096	2	23	2,972
Dutch India	6,844	4,059	2,856	366	18,632
French Indo-China	2,619	2,600	—	266	6,372
Asiatic Russia	6	39	—	—	228
Philippine	532	186	39	—	1,004
Siam	421	2,024	—	148	2,595
Total	35,860	82,477	21,681	5,228	176,779
Europe :—					
Great Britain	36,084	40,162	2,100	2,081	86,228
France	1,855	3,362	314	23	5,559
Germany	18,007	20,505	494	613	40,218
Belgium	3,195	2,784	95	325	6,530
Italy	190	314	8	6	519
Switzerland	888	1,284	8	—	2,179
Austria-Hungary	1,569	1,295	9	—	2,874
Netherlands	408	423	5	1	840
Sweden	912	1,002	18	32	2,024
Norway	103	333	9	12	495
Russia	84	59	—	2	154
Total	63,584	71,685	3,064	3,103	148,079
America :—					
United States	23,116	24,584	264	957	54,0 3
Canada	693	306	65	19	1,083
Peru	921	—	—	—	1,005
Chile	165	449	—	—	615
Total	24,895	25,340	330	976	56,747
Australia	2,297	1,060	—	2	3,366
Hawaii	5	9	—	—	14
Egypt	3,041	2,423	—	—	5,464
Other Countries	1,229	1,175	356	—	2,760
Unknown	89	54	443	4	989
Total Imports	131,000	184,225	25,874	9,713	394,199

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STAPLE ITEMS OF TRADE CLASSIFIED

Export (in *Y.* 1,000)

Articles.	'05.	'97.	'08.	'09.
Grain and Seeds	4,400	4,851	6,306	7,080
Tea	10,767	12,618	11,153	13,156
Marine Products	9,049	8,978	7,257	8,470
Beverages and Comestibles	24,703	15,664	15,834	18,144
Tobacco	1,977	2,391	1,912	1,762
Animal Products (skins, bones) ...	2,211	2,231	1,818	2,117
Drugs, Chemicals, Dyes, &c.... ...	8,750	9,707	6,124	8,700
Oils and Waxes	2,537	4,967	5,811	4,704
Silk, raw and tissues	157,955	161,237	151,670	165,368
Cotton yarns	54,906	50,231	37,916	51,880
Other tissues etc.	3,484	7,455	5,327	5,912
Clothing and Accessories	9,667	11,181	8,988	10,079
Paper and its Manufactures	4,634	5,294	4,783	4,961
Metals and its Manufactures ...	29,846	34,326	26,210	2,663
Miscellaneus	99,261	102,284	87,129	108,109
Total	323,754	432,412	378,245	413,112

Import (in *Y.* 1,100)

Grain and Seeds	39,933	47,417	38,525	28,858
Beverages and Comestibles	14,705	11,047	8,796	7,585
Sugar	23,779	20,077	19,795	13,550
Wines and Alcoholic Liquors ...	1,428	1,023	902	689
Tobacco	1,745	814	781	1,403
Leathers, etc.	5,854	8,660	6,312	6,925
Drugs, Chemicals	10,169	18,332	18,577	17,277
Dyes, Pigmeats and Paints	9,701	11,824	10,873	10,899
Oils and Waxes	17,321	19,238	22,496	18,290
Cotton, raw yarns	107,058	135,523	109,975	123,483
Wool, woolen cloths	32,779	31,730	20,386	23,237
Silk	2,909	2,129	1,981	1,973
Flax, Hemp, &c.	4,012	4,777	3,616	3,882
Other tissues, tec.	3,642	7,935	4,905	4,865
Clothing and Accessories	2,456	2,466	2,248	1,738
Paper and Stationery	8,975	8,502	6,379	8,714
Metals and its Manufactures Iron Steel	35,672	42,947	41,952	30,391
Others	12,530	23,863	15,597	10,896
Machines and Machinery	27,040	40,950	46,928	28,239
Glass and its Manufactures	2,865	2,540	2,062	2,996
Miscellaneous	55,251	5,299	53,161	48,298
Total	418,784	494,467	436,257	394,198

STAPLE ARTICLES OF OVER *Y.* 1,000,000

Export (in *Y.* 1,000)

Green Tea (pan-fired)	4,090	7,236	7,010	8,250
Green Tea (basket-fired)	5,005	4,519	3,533	4,100

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Articles.	'06.	'07.	'08.	'09.
Rice	3,687	3,664	3,910	5,867
Cuttle-fish, dried	1,219	2,601	1,788	2,264
Colle or Isinglass, vegetable ...	895	991	1,320	1,341
Sea weeds...	1,508	1,500	1,356	1,093
Beer	1,563	1,326	1,207	972
Mushrooms, dried	1,302	1,067	704	803
Sake	3,122	3,388	3,329	3,434
Soy	952	1,082	1,054	1,088
Cotton Undershirts, etc.	2,563	3,709	3,105	3,733
Camphor	3,632	5,026	2,063	3,469
Sulphur	1,291	1,091	1,037	1,313
Copper	25,104	29,262	21,255	21,071
Fish Oil	1,222	2,975	2,428	1,954
Vegetable Wax	1,092	1,070	945	1,267
Furs	1,033	1,282	971	1,049
Raw Silk	110,442	119,888	108,609	124,243
Waste Silk, *Noshi*	1,966	2,259	3,496	2,461
Waste Silk, *Kibiso*	3,848	3,983	4,376	4,467
Silk Tissue, *Habutai*	32,768	29,149	28,067	25,797
Silk Handkerchiefs	5,622	5,295	3,905	3,816
Cotton Yarns	35,303	30,342	20,723	31,652
Cotton Flannel	1,202	771	512	661
Cotton Crape	675	1,108	1,138	2,224
Nankeens, imitation	1,438	2,038	1,739	1,897
Shirtings, grey...	7,004	6,941	5,877	7,353
Towels, cotton	2,174	2,100	1,313	1,319
Cigarettes	1,773	2,055	1,640	1,475
Cement, Portland	1,414	939	957	1,126
Coal	16,280	19,051	18,233	17,297
Sleepers, railway	2,025	3,581	2,244	2,206
Fans	1,221	1,248	833	837
Looking Glasses or Mirrors	1,321	606	413	418
Lacquered-ware	1 721	1,643	957	925
Matches	10,915	9,446	9,468	11,625
Matting for Floor	5,829	5,743	5,765	4,602
Porcelains and Earthenwares ...	7,942	7,217	5,078	5,257
Straw-plaits	3,572	3,905	3,492	4,794
Umbrellas...	1,792	1,613	1 517	1,662
Wood Chip-braids	1,143	884	455	1,190
Imports (in *Y*, (1,000)				
Electric Motors & Electic dynamos.	1,904	2,542	3,721	2,999
Locomotive engines	1,659	1,912	2,246	1,303
Spinning Machines	2,439	3,842	7,330	4,130
Steam Boilers and Engines	2,162	1,350	3,098	1,618
Turning Lathe...	1,120	1,014	911	954
Condensed Milk	1,508	2,062	2,389	2,342
Wheat Flour	8,190	6,212	2,829	1,431
Salted Salmon...	1,893	540	314	324
Chlorate of Potash...	1,098	1,187	860	1,437
Caustic Soda	976	1,171	1,121	1,309
Aniline Dyes	2,496	2,471	2,030	3,202

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Articles.	'06.	'07.	'08.	'09.
Dry Indigo	4,446	5,876	5,420	4,646
Window Glass	2,285	1,751	—	—
Soya-beans	9,018	9,584	10,930	10,546
Rice	26,172	30,931	22,688	13,585
Wheat	1,371	3,669	2,509	1,375
Hides or Skins of Bull, Ox, Cow and Buffallo	1,360	2,287	1,444	1,818
Leather, sole	1,198	2,186	1,266	1,250
Iron, pig and ingot	3,977	4,167	3,436	3,737
„ bar and rod	5,729	8,119	6,425	3,888
„ rail	2,216	3,828	5,071	1,542
„ plate and sheet	5,400	7,471	4,785	2,047
„ pipes and tubes	2,140	3,346	3,096	2,651
„ nails	2,620	3,548	3,122	2,686
„ tinned plate or sheet	539	1,288	2,513	3,278
Telegraph Wire	1,137	1,426	1,446	1,517
Steel	1,494	1,759	1,108	633
Lead pig, ingot and slab	1,457	853	977	1,075
Tin, block, ingot and slab	1,188	1,393	982	1,116
Sheet Zinc	1,590	1,906	1,208	1,138
Korosene oil	12,326	14,324	15,105	11,657
Paraffine Wax	1,635	1,494	2,064	1,410
Printing Paper	2,271	3,407	2,549	2,969
Brown Sugar (A and B)	21,041	17,331	16,531	11,798
Refined Sugar (A and B)	2,684	2,533	3,072	1,568
Raw Cotton, ginned	81,293	114,034	88,713	106,783
Raw Cotton, in seeds	1,367	1,606	1,542	1,524
Cotton Yarn	4,656	2,020	1,395	868
Cotton Prints	2,572	2,494	1,337	1,708
Cotton Satin and Italians	2,187	2,083	3,072	1,796
Grey Shirtings	7,510	6,946	7,521	5,555
White Shirtings	1,284	1,285	1,641	1,262
Umbrella Cloths, cotton	1,593	1,695	1,696	885
Wool	9,147	14,353	6,850	9,092
Woolen and Worsted Yarn	2,439	5,053	4,822	5,041
Mousseline de Laine	2,671	1,871	2,183	1,988
Woollen and Worsted Cloths	11,266	6,507	2,705	2,736
Woollen and Worsted Clotns	4,239	2,477	1,690	3,129
Tussah Silk, raw	1,695	1,638	1,444	1,456
Flax, Hemp etc.	3,374	3,569	2,506	2,478
Blankets	355	530	307	217
Leaf-tobacco	1,595	561	588	1,227
Coal	259	333	629	1,090
Oil-cake	15,650	21,042	24,084	24,426
Ammonium	5,296	8,227	8,796	5,923
Phosphates	3,889	3,900	3,350	2,200
Pulp, for making paper	1,764	1,646	1,814	1,574
Bicycles and Tricycles	1,001	1,290	2,148	2,368
Rly Pas'ger Cars & Freight Wagons	1,253	1,021	1,437	75
Submarine Telegraphic Cables & Under-ground Telegraphic Lines or Cables	207	1,333	420	358
Vessels, steam	1,742	3,024	2,347	270

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DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

The commercial importance of the Asiatic Continent in our foreign trade has become more and more in evidence during the past ten years. Thus in 1882 Europe stood at the head of the list in the volume and value of its exports, followed by America and Asia while in imports Europe headed the list, followed by Asia and America. Coming to 1899 the relative positions of these great divisions of the globe were reversed, and in exports Asia came first followed by America and Europe. In imports also Asia occupied the same position, after which came Europe and America. This relation has been further strengthened recently.

To review the relative progress of the share of the three continents in our trade, custom returns for 1908 and 1909 are given in the following table:—

Countries.	Exports to.		Imports from.	
Asia:—	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.
China	73,087	60,501	46,886	50,966
Kwantung Province	16,196	17,238	18,164	12,817
British India	14,425	13,631	65,157	49,328
Hongkong	21,675	18,538	628	1,115
Korea	26,997	30,273	14,139	13,718
Straits Settlements	5,661	5,344	2,972	2,702
Asiatic Russia	3,388	4,711	228	864
French Indo-China	439	365	6,372	8,484
Dutch India	3,071	2,123	18,631	23,965
Philippine Islands	3,162	2,358	1,003	1,623
Siam	480	2,308	2,595	2,687
Total with others	168,588	157,401	176,779	168,273
Europe:—				
Great Britain	27,092	25,521	86,227	107,794
France	41,520	33,745	5,558	5,246
Germany	7,955	7,975	40,217	47,278
Italy	11,999	11,387	518	663
Belgium	1,923	2,385	6,529	7,390
Austria-Hungary	1,084	1,125	2,874	2,053
Switzerland	1,622	46	2,179	2,688
Holland	664	431	840	1,019
Russia	1,856	1,032	153	133
Norway	5	5	495	500
Sweden	93	5	2,023	1,372
Spain	173	198	360	521
Turkey	59	30	14	12
Denmark	89	92	63	125
Portugal	10	7	23	20
Total with others	96,152	83,991	148,079	175,822
America:—				
United States of America	131,547	121,996	54,043	77,636
British America	3,855	3,130	1,083	1,119
Mexico	204	716	—	—
Peru	44	57	1,006	30
Chile	83	68	614	599
Total with others	135,734	125,970	56,747	79,387

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Australia	5,811	5,285	3,365	2,993
Egypt...	840	616	5,463	5,073
Hawaii	3,572	3,179	14	12
Other Countries	2,037	1,597	2,760	4,082
Unknown	373	204	988	612
Total Exports	413,112	378,245	394,198	436,257

TRADE WITH CHINA. (in *Y.* 1,000)

Exports to

	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08.	'09.
Cotton Yarns	28,693	32,047	25,428	16,560	22,259
Cotton Tissues	4,606	8,161	7,449	—	—
Matches	5,624	4,894	4,250	4,696	3,285
Porcelain and Earthenware	507	906	749	397	302
Towels, Turkish and Honeycumb	926	1,101	959	517	443
Umbrellas	962	1,126	836	843	872
Cigarettes	2,100	850	1,228	860	714
Tea	183	411	342	65	1
Rice	368	503	296	113	95
Cuttle-fish, dried	352	398	291	673	552
Sea-weeds, Cut sea-weeds ...	1,175	1,481	1,749	1,278	2,010
Coal	6,189	9,555	7,689	7,748	7,309
Copper	13,658	4,448	10,310	1,608	405
Mushroom, dried	224	393	262	424	314

Imports from

Cotton, raw	16,863	18,286	23,465	16,330	16,126
Wool	1,043	1,245	1,764	735	464
Flax, Hemp	1,889	2,144	2,071	1,691	1,620
Sugar	519	468	320	518	527
Rice	1,471	270	421	291	86
Beans	7,337	5,240	5,422	6,659	6,260
Oil-cakes	10,647	14,881	19,622	23,617	24,188
Iron...	829	866	817	—	—

TRADE WITH BRITISH INDIA. (in *Y.* 1,000)

Exports to

Silk Tissues, *Habutae*	2,852	3,369	4,140	4,412	3,719
Silk Handkerchiefs	144	65	114	65	49
Matches	598	833	849	621	491
Porcelain	104	96	98	109	137
Camphor...	525	656	1,069	356	418
Coal	352	100	368	249	391

Imports from

Cotton, raw	53,553	41,383	57,574	39,649	61,076
Wool	523	208	229	67	—
Flax, Hemp	285	477	603	203	378
Leather	230	101	242	—	—
Rice	32,959	15,131	13,204	7,341	1,790
Oil-cake	296	366	532	208	1

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TRADE WITH HONGKONG. (in *Y.* 1,000)

Exports to

	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08	'09.
Habutae	173	19	21	30	41
Silk Handkerchiefs	74	9	26	7	7
Cotton Yarns	938	833	1,084	955	504
Cotton Tissues	1,087	1,395	1,083	—	—
Matches	2,579	3,143	2,469	2,503	2,929
Towels	267	323	355	198	250
Porcelain	287	285	263	191	240
Lacquired ware	57	40	42	30	32
Straw-plaits	615	327	62	6	9
Umbrellas	169	173	155	140	143
Cuttle-fish, dried	1,757	1,757	1,980	927	1,482
Fish-oil	110	107	168	130	106
Mushroom, dried	688	761	610	284	515
Copper	1,439	6,578	4,782	4,109	3,954
Coal	4,619	4,787	5 449	5,532	5,631
Vegetable wax	211	245	257	241	242

Imports from

Sugar	617	293	358	482	309

TRADE WITH DUTCH INDIA. (in *Y.* 1,000)

Exports to

Coal	404	56	430	283	322
Umbrellas	104	139	206	223	262

Imports from

	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08.	'09.
Sugar	11,879	19,990	16,691	17,156	12,015
Kerosene oil...	1,800	2,284	4,519	5,535	4,615
Indigo	472	383	7	39	39
Cotton, raw	434	632	471	471	505

TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES. (in *Y.* 1,000)

Exports to

Cotton yarns	340	349	356	379	212
Cotton tissues	31	110	416	—	—
Coal...	201	32	19	71	480

Imports from

Sugar	286	424	1,218	998	450

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TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN (in Y. 1,000)

Exports to

	'05	'06.	'07,	'08.	'09.
Silk, raw	11	34	5	7	151
Silk, *noshi*	455	458	437	209	64
Habutae	3,897	7,291	6,298	7,465	7,134
Silk handkerchief	961	1,297	1,253	1,297	821
Porcelain	253	442	475	276	314
Lacquered ware	143	263	313	169	153
Straw-plaits	2,546	1,999	1,965	1,160	2,121
Rice	108	416	230	626	1,161
Camphor	258	104	158	147	890
Copper	389	4,896	4,514	6,163	5,763
Vegetable	89	143	91	106	203

Imports from

Cotton yarns...	1,659	4,588	1,893	1,331	818
Shirtings and Cotton Prints.	9,490	11,293	10,608	—	—
Cotton Satin...	2,780	2,819	2,828	4,270	58
Wool	3,313	3,928	4,354	4,060	5,108
Woolen cloths	14,688	13,257	7,067	3,578	4,127
Machinery and Engines ...	8,368	9,880	15,496	—	—
Locomotive-Engines	1,695	1,373	884	1027	234
Iron, bar, rod, etc...	8,779	9,702	14,856	—	—
Rail...	58	62	483	384	447
Steel Iron	1,043	1,154	1,764	1,178	—
Iron and Steel	3,877	2,361	2,667	2,115	2,937
Paper	808	791	1,267	796	961
Leather	342	450	628	—	—

TRADE WITH FRANCE (in Y. 1,000)

Exports to

Silk, raw	10,999	22,085	25,243	17,258	24,206
Silk, *noshi*	4,923	3,869	4,623	5,381	5,247
Habutae	7,952	8,569	6,684	5,725	6,094
Silk handkerchief	292	,340	364	224	249
Porcelain	74	116	106	81	78
Lacquered ware	207	242	259	145	130
Straw-plaits	403	422	782	544	679
Rice	95	58	14	—	617
Camphor	573	1,069	604	301	518
Copper	403	2,144	2,364	2,273	1,414

Imports from

Wool	289	668	1,600	526	534
Mouseline de Laine	1,175	610	478	732	585
Machinery & Engines... ...	239	262	410	—	—
Paper	231	135	103	—	—

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TRADE WITH GERMANY (in Y. 1·000)

Exports to

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Silk Tissues *Habutae*	930	1,128	1,412	1,626	1,230
Silk Handkerchief	72	183	195	145	147
Porcelain	142	162	270	147	169
Lacquered ware	89	155	241	139	102
Straw-plaits	472	750	1,346	822	1,392
Rice	181	35	—	168	95
Camphor	115	509	1,301	375	545
Copper	37	2,391	2,309	1,156	954
Vegetable wax	119	223	167	191	168
Fish-oil	229	585	1,154	907	674
Imports from					
Wool	1,281	855	393	390	457
Wool Cloths	1,107	1,673	1,163	629	1,188
Machinery & Engines... ...	2,281	2,059	3,213	—	—
Locomotive Engines	1,286	101	123	217	1,081
Iron, bar, rod	2,592	3,258	3,176	—	—
Rail	337	1,035	1,579	2,193	409
Iron Nails	1,454	1,235	2,426	2,267	1,578
Steel Iron, Pipes	91	57	288	119	147
Iron and Steel	333	265	126	—	—
Indigo	2,322	3,880	5,562	5,280	4,388
Paper	2,286	1,840	2,486	—	—
Leather	882	155	176	—	—
Sugar	304	1,904	478	231	3

TRADE WITH ITALY (in Y. 1,000)

Exports to

Silk, raw...	6,843	9,094	11,328	8,713	9,652
Silk, *noshi*	463	841	877	1,526	1,059
Silk Handkerchief	141	16	26	33	66

TRADE WITH BELGIUM (in Y. 1,000)

Exports to

Fish-oil	193	170	713	409	530
Imports from					
Wool	179	171	217	99	41
Machinery and Engines ...	41	355	150	—	—
Locomotive Engines	34	109	18	44	13
Iron, bar, rod	6,246	3,986	6,973	—	—
Rail	130	281	379	85	121

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	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Iron nails	41	27	53	13	45
Steel Iron	84	80	27	3	7
Paper	910	1,004	1,147	—	—

TRADE WITH AUSTRIA HUNGARY (in Y. 1,000)

Exports to

Silk, *noshi*	81	183	290	363	268
Rice	671	274	139	—	288

Imports from

Woolen Cloths	113	99	53	25	38
Paper	1,205	1,385	1,340	—	—
Sugar	6	426	243	50	—

TRADE WITH U. S. A. (in Y. 1,000)

Exports to

Silk, raw	53,825	78,392	79,759	81,541	86,537
Habutae	10,179	6,836	7,945	5,803	4,258
Silk Handkerchief	1,953	2,190	2,008	805	932
Silk *noshi, kibiso,*	130	177	209	256	218
Kaiki	404	288	55	5	4
Cotton Tissues	122	79	93	—	—
Vegetables, Wax	177	230	264	160	310
Mats and Matting floor ...	4,679	5,365	5,255	5,265	4,058
Porcelain and Earthenware.	2,826	4,332	3,816	2,655	2,897
Camphor	985	1,217	1,689	731	824
Lacquered ware	211	292	273	116	124
Coal	156	49	1,163	342	151
Straw-plaits	1,043	811	651	1,120	1,677
Tea	9,368	9,142	10,861	9,731	11,659
Rice	281	463	744	910	540

Imports from

Cotton, raw	35,166	19,604	28,723	26,492	23,318
Machinery and Engines ...	9,922	6,096	8,336	—	—
Locomotive-Engines, Cars, &c.	1,327	1,321	1,905	2,324	45
Iron	2,503	1,133	1,162	—	—
Rail	403	829	1,371	2,407	560
Iron Nails	1,005	1,329	975	765	1,025

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	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Steel Iron	932	817	1,327	1,879	1,312
Leathers...	11,090	1,695	2,466	—	—
Flour, wheat...	9,633	7,924	5,857	2,638	1,276
Kerosene Oil	7,639	9,556	9,507	9,567	7,041
TRADE WITH CANADA (in Y. 1,000)					
Exports to					
Silk, raw	80	813	30	58	318
Habutae	433	607	391	317	358
Silk Handkerchief	440	280	183	85	131
Mats and Matting	128	82	115	135	125
Porcelain	184	195	207	183	149
Tea	898	909	1,203	1,135	1,159
Rice	240	288	532	356	431
Imports from					
Flour, wheat...	104	163	253	172	114
TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA (in Y. 1,000)					
Exports to					
Silk Tissues, *Habutae*	1,244	1,528	1,842	2,149	2,348
Silk Handkerchief	185	207	185	169	174
Mats and Matting	61	67	81	63	80
Porcelain	139	129	135	118	107
Lacquered ware	59	49	56	38	32
Straw-plaits	225	143	82	107	162
Rice	671	274	139	78	125
Fish-oil	40	78	205	130	112
Imports from					
Wool	1,530	2,005	5,719	969	1,996
Leather	560	21	8	—	—
Flax, Hemp, etc.	80	67	35	5	—

JAPANESE AND FOREIGNERS IN FOREIGN TRADE

It is natural that with increased experience and better information of the state of foreign markets, the share which Japanese merchants occupy in the volume of foreign trade should increase. The following compiled by the Kobe customs as to the part played by each nationality in the trade of the port will explain this point. The data available do not go earlier than 1906. Similar returns by Yokohama and other customs are not yet available.

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EXPORTS.

(Y. 1,000)

	1906.	per cent.	1907.	per cent.	1908	per cent.
Japanese	¥40,309	36.5	¥40,789	38.0	¥33,901	40.4
Germans	20,962	18.9	21,295	20.5	14,488	17.2
Chinese	23,383	21.2	17,202	16.5	13,538	61.1
British	16,962	15.3	17,093	15 9	12,607	15.0
Americans	6,319	5.7	7,059	6.5	7,646	9.1
French	630	0.6	998	0.9	1,175	1.4
Dutch	166	0.2	106	0.1	195	0.2
Austrians	51	0.0	40	—	96	0.1
Portuguese	487	0.4	381	0.3	111	0.1
Danes	126	0.1	319	0.2	83	0.1
Italians	135	0.1	144	0.1	70	0.1
Others	674	0.6	289	0.2	95	0.1
Swiss	312	0.3	927	0.8	—	—
Total	110,605	100	106,658	100	84,514	100

IMPORTS.

Y. 1,000

	1906.	per cent.	1907.	per cent.	1908.	per cent.
Japanese	¥89,527	46.6	¥124,535	55.7	¥110,248	57.7
British	41,858	21 8	37,062	16.6	31,855	16.7
Germans	27,266	14.2	28,641	12.8	19,764	10.3
Chinese	17,735	9.3	18,103	8.1	14,842	7.8
Americans	11,412	5.9	11,165	5.1	9,344	4.9
French	1,452	0.8	1,372	0.6	2,429	1.3
Swiss	1,699	0.9	1,467	0.6	1,801	1.0
Portuguese	204	0.1	230	0.1	200	0.1
Dutch	458	0.2	249	0.1	177	0.1
Austrians	210	0.1	206	0.1	216	0.1
Others	250	0.1	249	0.1	—	—
Total	192,07	100	223,437	100	191,080	100

STEAM-VESSELS THAT ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Tons in the thousand.)

Year	Japanese.	Chinese.	British.	French.	German.	Austro-Hungarian.
1895	63	—	1,741	61	333	55
1903	5,130	12	4,734	213	1,268	190
1904	1,173	28	5,980	217	1,567	164
1905	1,771	22	6,754	239	1,918	118
1906	7,257	17	5,766	397	1,910	163
1907	8,770	57	6,267	398	1,840	154
1908	8,629	83	6,400	430	1,847	160
1909	9,497	60	5,809	310	1,529	139

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Year.	Russian.	Danish.	Norwegain.	U.S.A.	Other Countries.	Total.
1895	85	3	235	83	56	2,749
1903	353	71	392	961	91	13,419
1904	20	35	728	1,172	286	11,376
1905	30	33	1,211	2,842	315	14,259
1906	310	115	602	2,093	321	18,956
1907	324	64	385	1,618	317	20,199
1908	342	66	314	1,603	226	20,104
1909	281	36	314	1,349	242	19,670

NOTE:—Prior to 1899 in case one vessel entered two or more ports, her tonnage was measured at the first entry only, but every entry has been repeated since 1900.

TARIFF SYSTEM

As a direct outcome of the revision of treaties the first revision of the tariff system of Japan was made and put on force on 2nd August 1899, to remain effective till 1911. The treaties with Great Britain, France and Germany contain provisions for conventional tariff, so that for goods coming from them and also others which are entitled to participate in the most favored clause Japan cannot impose statutory tariff. This tariff that was enacted in 1906 is applicable to those countries with which Japan is not bound by the conventional tariff, such countries being China and other Asiatic countries, Australia, South American republics etc, and also to those goods which are not covered by the conventional tariff. The average of the conventional rate on dutiable goods is about 16%, while that of the statutory tariff is a trifle under 22%. The volume of custom receipts under the conventional and statutory tariffs is about 11 and 89% respectively.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

Prior to the putting in force of a partially revised tariff in 1899 the customs revenue stood under *Y.* 10,001,000. The revenue in 1898 was the largest under the old tariff, and it amounted to only *Y.* 6,280,000 in round numbers. The increase realized subsequently has been quite conspicuous, especially as the statutory tariff rates have from time to time been revised. This movement is shown below :—

	Dutiable goods. *Y.* 1,000.	Duty free goods. *Y.* 1,000.	Customs revenue. *Y.* 1,000.	Average percentage.
1899	136,489	83,912	13,251	9.7
1900	200,458	86,803	16,764	8.4
1901	165,214	90,602	14,457	8.7
1902	151,037	120,693	14,727	9.7
1903	168,547	148,588	16,372	9.7
1904	208,450	162,909	20,519	9.9
1905	294,269	194,269	34,298	11.6
1906	281,338	137,446	41,230	14.6
1907	307,358	187,109	46,959	15.3
1908	281,399	154,857	44,817	15.9
1909	221,715	172,483	35,438	15.9

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The tariff prior to 1899, bound by the treaties, did not exceed 5%, but the average rate rarely stood so high. Only in 1887 the average record was 5%, but in all the other years the rate stood at a little over 4%. Flour, rice, kerosene, crude sugar, raw cotton, wool, hemp and flax, and beancakes are staple items of import outside the Conventional restrictions.

THE TARIFF REVISION

The draft of the new statutory tariff compiled by the Special Commission consisting of leading Government officials and business-men was passed with only a slight alteration by the Imperial Diet in March 1910. This tariff is to take the place of the existing Conventional Tariff concluded with Great Britain and other European Powers and U. S. A., and which is expected to cease operative in July 1911, and of the existing Statutory Tariff, which is to take the place of the expiring conventional tariff in case, for one reason or another, it is found impossible to come to agreement with the parties concerned for the putting into force of the new statutory tariff. The difficulty which has transpired over this tariff between Great Britain and Japan is due to the fact that the two countries view the new Schedule from entirely different starting point, the former comparing it with the expiring Conventional Tariff and the latter with the existing statutory tariff. The British public declare the original Statutory Tariff as an inoperative paper tariff so far as regards England, and the Japanese public reply that far from being an inoperative paper tariff, it is a real binding system yielding over 89% of customs revenue.

The attitude of the Japanese Government as regards the coming Statutory Tariff may be gathered from the following *precise* the address of Count Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made before the Revised Tariff Committee of the House of Representatives towards the latter part of January 1910, and also of the answers made to the questions put to him by some of the members of the Committee on that occasion. The Minister stated:— "The present measure embodies the proposed revision of the Tariff amended in 1906, and is to supersede the existing Conventioned Tariff expected to cease operative between July and August 1911. When the Conventional Tariff was elaborated, it was impossible for Japan, owing to the various Treaty restrictions to which she was tied, to determine the rates according to the requirements which the interests of Japan were thought demanded. All such restrictions being no longer binding, Japan is left free to determine the rates on her own judgement. When the existing Statutory Tariff was amended some years ago rates were raised for not a few imports, but in the presence of the Conventional Tariff at the sometime the new rates were dead letter as applied to the goods coming from the countries under the Conventional Tariff. With the coming into force of the proposed Statutory Tariff such anomaly will disappear and the tariff will be operative on all the imports coming from all the countries. The question of what influence the proposed tariff will extend to Japanese economic affairs therefore received due consideration of the authorities in framing the present draft. The principle aimed at was to place the foremost importance to all matters of national economics. The conditions of Japanese industries also received proper consideration, and this was also the case with the commercial relations with the other countries. So far as circumstances admitted the rates

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wer fixed so as to make them keep due proportion with each other. The question of proper harmony between different industries was also consulted." Asked by one of the members on the Committee as to whether the authorities were prepared to fix a conventional tariff on the occasion of this revision of the Treaties, the Minister replied that, "according to circumstances, Japan might fix upon conventional tariffs, but in that case they must be reciprocal and not unilateral, as at present. This necessity reduces the number of countries with which Japan might arrange conventional tariffs. 'In the case, for instance, of a country like England which adopts a free trade policy, there is no room for the conclusion of a convention.' As to America the Government is not authorized according to the new Tariff Law, to arrange a conventional tariff. In short, the countries with which it would be possible for Japan to conclude a conventional agreement would be very small, only one or two. In regards to the relation of the most favoured nation clause with a conventional tariff which Japan may arrange with some Power, the Minister replied that European countries, with which alone there is possibility of entering into such a contract, have conventional tariffs with other countries, and if Japan concludes a convention with any European country the most favoured clause will enable Japan to participate in the advantages accuring the convention which exists between that country and other countries, just as the same clause will enable those countries to enjoy the advantages secured by a convention between Japan and that particular country.

THE REVISED CUSTOMS LAWS

Art. I.—Upon articles imported from foreign countries import duties shall be imposed according to the annexed tariff.

Art. II.—The dutiable value of an article subject to *ad valorem* duty shall be the local value obtaining at the time of its arrival at the port.

Art. III.—With regard to those articles in respect of which it is found advisable to replace the *ad valorem* duties by specific duties, such duties may be converted on the basis of the average values for a period of not less than six months and determined by Imperial Ordinance.

The rate of the specific duties mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be determined by subdividing the articles or by the gross weight.

Art. IV.—With regard to the productions of countries to which Conventional Tariff rates are not applicable, such countries and articles may, in case of necessity, be named by Imperial Ordinance and rates of duty fixed in respect thereof within limits not falling below the Conventional Tariff rates.

Art. V.—In respect of the productions of a country in which Japanese vessels or productions are subjected to more disadvantageous treatment than the vessels or productions of other countries, the articles may be named by Imperial Ordinance, after which a surtax may be imposed on such dutiable articles. The surtax shall not exceed in amount the original price of the said articles.

Art. VI.—In respect of articles on which an export bounty is granted in foreign countries a surtax of the same amount as the bounty may be imposed by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. VII.—The following articles are exempted from import duty:

1. Articles imported for Imperial use.
2. Articles belonging to chiefs of

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foreign States visiting this country, and their families and suites.

3. Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Army or Navy.

4. Mineral oil other than crude oil, exceeding in specific gravity, 0.875 at 15° C. imported as fuel by the Army and Navy.

5. Warships.

6. Articles intended for the personal use of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to this country, and articles intended for the use of officials at the foreign Embassies and Legations in Japan.

7. Articles intended for the private use of the staff of the Embassies and Legations of those countries in which the articles intended for private use of the Japanese Embassies and Legations are exempted from duty as well as the articles intended for official use of the Consulates of those countries in which those intended for official use of the Japanese Consulates are exempted from duty.

8. Orders, decorations, medals, and badges sent to persons resident in this country.

9. Records, documents, and other papers.

10. Articles imported as specimens or objects for the purpose of reference which are to be exhibited in Government or public schools, museums, commercial museums, and other institutions.

11. Articles contributed for purpose of charity.

12. Government monopoly articles imported by the Government.

13. Samples of merchandise which are only to be used as such.

14. Travellers' effects and tools and instruments of professional necessity to travellers, which, however, must correspond to the social status of such travellers and be recognized as suited thereto by the Customs.

15. Articles returned by forces and warships abroad.

16. Personal effects in course of removal, which, however, must have already been used.

17. Exported articles which are imported within five years without any change in the character and form which they possessed at the time of exportation, with the exception, however, of alcohol, sugar, and articles which enjoyed exemption from import duty or a draw-back thereof under Arts. VIII. and IX.

18. Receptacles of exported goods named by ordinance when such receptacles are reimported.

19. Fish, shellfish, sea-animals, sea-weeds, and other aquatic products caught or gathered by vessels which set out for the purpose from this country; and manufactures thereof which are simple in workmanship; they must, however, be imported by the said vessel or vessels.

20. Articles for ship's use delivered in an open port to warships and vessels bound for foreign countries.

21. Wreckage and equipments of Japanese vessels which have been shipwrecked.

22. Exported goods shipped by vessels clearing ports in this country, which are brought back on account of the wreck of such vessels.

23. Horses, cattle, and swine for breeding purposes, imported by the State and prefectures; horses, and swine for breeding purposes imported by horsebreeding associations and cattle for breeding purposes imported by cattle-breeding associations.

Art. VIII.—The following articles are exempted from import duty if they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation; but security corresponding in amount to the duty must be tendered at the time of importation:—

1. Articles imported for the purpose of having work done thereto,

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which are named by Imperial Ordinance.

2. Receptacles of imported goods named by ordinance.

3. Articles imported for repairs.

4. Articles imported for scientific research.

5. Articles imported for trial.

6. Specimen articles imported for obtaining orders.

7. Articles imported for use in theatrical and other performances.

Art. IX.—When articles named by Ordinance have been manufactured with imported raw materials and exported to foreign countries, the whole or part of the import duty on such materials may be refunded in a manner to be determined by Ordinance

When manures named by Ordinance have been manufactured with imported raw materials, the whole or part of the import duty on such materials may also be refunded in a manner to be determined by Ordinance.

Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain by fraud or dishonest action the refundment mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs shall be dealt with according to the provisions of Art. LXXV. of the Customs Duties Law.

Art. X.—Imported articles fixed on a ship constructed in Japan and exported together with the ship are exempted from duty, but security corresponding in amount to the duty must be tendered at the time of importation.

Art XI.—The importation of the articles specified hereunder is prohibited:—

1. Opium and utensils for opium smoking (excepting such as are imported by the Government).

2. Coins, bank-notes and documentary securities, which are counterfeit or imitations.

3. Books, pictures, carvings, and other articles which are considered injurious to public security and morals.

4. Articles which infringe patents, new devices for practical use, designs, trade-marks or copy-rights

SUPPLEMENTARY RULE

The date of the enforcement of this Law shall be fixed by Ordinance.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS

Exports are classified as follows by the *Jiji* according to the main division of destination, i.e. to Europe and America with which Japan is bound by the conventional tariff and to Asiatic and other countries which are free from similar restriction.

DISTINATION OF EXPORTS

	Non-restrictive countries.	Re-stirictive countries.
	%	%
Raw material	14	50
Semi-m'fd materials...	—	14
Manufactured „ ...	74	14.5
Total exports under *Y.* 1,000,000 ...	12	21.5
Total	100	100.0

N.B.—Among exports to restrictive countries about 2% of cotton fabrics destined to India is included. Exports under *Y.* 1,000,000 each chiefly consist of manufactured goods. Manufactured materials in the table include articles of luxury.

Asiatic markets take about 60% of Japanese paper and paper goods exported about 100 of cotton knit goods, about 100% of safety matches, about 91% cotton fabrics and yarns. In raw materials the export to China of coal, railway sleepers and timbers, about 70 to 80% of the total export, is noteworthy. On the other hand the exports to England consist of raw materials by about 76% of the total volume, about 73% to France, 86 to Austria, 75 to Italy, and 73 to Ger-

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many. Habutaye, raw silk, straw plaits, fish oils, silk waste, camphor, copper and other raw materials constitute the bulk of exports to those European markets. U. S. A. and Canada stand midway between the Asiatic and European markets as to kind of exports from Japan. Thus the two countries take 70% of total Japanese raw silk exported to the restrictive countries, 53% of sulphur, 30% of camphor etc. U.S.A. also takes 30% of total export of habutaye, 90% of tea, 62% of brushes, 55% of porcelains, besides no small quantity of floor matting, silk handkerchief, lacquered ware etc. The predominance of raw materials in the exports to Europe possesses an important bearing to the question of tariff negotiation with the European powers.

THE REVISED TARIFFS

Comparison of Existing and Proposed Tariffs

Principal Items of Imports

(Of *Y.* 1,000,000 or over a year)

	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin.* *Y.*	Existing St'tory Tariff. *Y.*	Existing Conventional Tariff. *Y.*
Rice and Paddy	0.64	0.64	—
Wheat	0.60	0.57	—
Beans, soya	0.50	0.43	—
Flour	1.65	1.45	—
Sugar :—			
1. Blw Dutch St'ard No. 11	2.50	Below No. 8. 1.65 / Below No. 15. 2.25	—
2. „ „ „ No. 15	3.10	2.25	—
3. „ „ „ No. 18	3.35	3.25	0,748
4. „ „ „ No. 21	4.23	Below No. 20. 3.25 / Above No. 20. 3.50	0,748 / 0,827
5. Others	4.65	3.50	0,827
Confectionary	32.00	2[illegible].00	—
			per 12 cans.
Condensed milk	11.10	10.00	0,123
Eggs (flesh)	6.00	5.80	—
Wheat Flour	1.65	1.54	—
Cigars, Cigarettes, and Cut Tobaccos	355 p.c.	250 p.c.	—
Cow and Buffalo	1.70	1.20	—
Sole leather	15.20	13.30	5.690
Animal bones (those for medical purpose excepted)...	free	free	—

Crude oils :—

Percentage of distilates between 120° and 275° C. in proportion t the volume of original liquid.

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin*. Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
A. Not exceeding 20 ...	0.17	0.17	—
B. „ „ 25 ...	0.21	0.21	—
C. „ „ 30 ...	0.25	0.25	—
D. „ „ 35 ...	0.29	0.29	—
E. „ „ 40 ...	0.33	0.33	—
F. All others	0.36	0 36	—

Those containing more than 45 per cent. are subject to an additional duty of 1 *sen* per 10 American gallons, for every additional 1 per cent.

Soda and potash caustic :—			
1. Refined	per 100 *kin* 7.25	Caustic soda per 100 *kin* 0.65 Caustic potash 20 p.c.	—
2. All otheirs	0.70	Caustic soda per 100 *kin* 0.65 Caustic potash 20 p.c.	—
Ammonia, Sulphate of :—			
1. Refined	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	—
2. All others	free.	free.	—
Aniline dyes	4.60	12.30	10 p. c.
Artificial indigo :—			
1. Dry	22.00	63.40	12,953
2. Liquid or paste	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	—
Cotton in seed or ginned ...	free.	free.	—
Cotton yarns :—			
A. Raw Gassed yarn included) :			
1. Single or two fold twisted :			
a. Not exedg Eng. No. 24...	5 80	per 100 *kin* Gassed 21.50 All others 12.00	per 100 *kin* 4,180
b. Not exedg Eng. No. 42	6.40		
c. Not exedg Eng. No. 60...	9.50		
a. Not ezedg Eng. No. 80	11.00		
e. All others	11 30		
Wool, goat's hair and camel's hair	free.	free.	—
Woolen yarns :—			
1. Not dyed or printed :			
A. Those twisted with worsted and woolen yarn	15 p.c.	Only fit for weaving 21.00 All others 26.00	8,000 9,169

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin.* Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
B. Those twisted with yarns of different number and loop yarn	15 p.c.	Only fit for weaving 21.00	8,000
C. All others:		All others 26.00	9,169
1. Carded:			
a. Not exceeding meter No. 32. ...	13.20	Only fit for weaving 21.00	8,000
b. All others	17.50	All others 26.00	9,169
2. Combed	12.00		
2. All others	Added Y. 2.50 to the rate of duty on those not dyed or printed.		
Cotton Textiles:—			
1. Velvet, plush and other pile fablics (whether the pile is cut or not).		Velvet per 10 square yards 1.36	Velvet per 1 square yard 0,041
A. Gray	34.00		
B. All others	40.00	All others 30 p.c.	10 p.c.
2. Textile fabrics woven with shunil yarn ...	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
3. Flannel & other standard woolen textiles... ...	16.00	Flannel 0.73	
		All others 30 p.c.	10 p.c.
4. Crêpes	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
5. Twined fabrics	36.00	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
6. Textiles with laces interwoven	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
7. Plain weaven fabrics (not otherwise provided for).			
A. Gray:			
1. Not exceeding 5 kilograms per 100 square metres and the number of threads of warp and woof in 5 square millimetres.			
a. Not exceeding 19.	23.00		
b. „ „ 27.	31.00		
c. „ „ 35.	43.00	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
d. „ „ 43.	57.00		
e. All others	77.00		
2. Not exceeding 10 kilograms per 100 square metres and the			

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin.* Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
number of threads of warp and woof in 5 square millimetres.		per 10 sq. yards	
a. Not exceeding 19.	11.00	Gray shirting	per 1 sq. yard
b. „ „ 27.	14.00	0.01	0,006
c. „ „ 35.	18.00	Handk'chiefs in price	
d. „ „ 43.	22.00	0.37	0.011
e. All others	28.00	All others	
		30 p.c.	10 p.c.
3. Not exceeding 20 kilograms per 100 square metres and the number of threads of warp and woof in 5 square millimetres.		Gray shirting	per 1 sq. yard
		0.31	0,006
		Handk'chiefs in piece	
a. Not exceeding 19.	10.00	0.37	0,011
b. „ „ 27.	11.00	Gray shirting	
c. „ „ 35.	14.00	0.31	10 p.c.
d. „ „ 43.	18.00	T cloth	
e. All others	22.00	0.43	0,009
		All others	
		30 p.c.	10 p.c.
4. Not exceeding 30 kilograms per 100 square metres and the number of threads of warp and woof in 5 square millimetres.		Gray shirting	per 1 sq. yard
		0.31	10 p.c.
a. Not exceeding 19.	9.00	T cloth	
b. „ „ 27.	10.00	0.43	0,009
c. „ „ 35.	12.00	Cotton ducks	
d. „ „ 43.	16.00	1.56	0.053
e. All others	20.00	All others	
		30 p.c.	10 p.c.
5. All others	14.00	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
B. Simply bleached ...	Add 3 *yen* to the rate of duty on gray ones.	Cotton duck 1.56	Cotton duck 0,053
		All others 30 p.c.	All others 10 p.c.
C. All others	Add 7 *yen* to the rate of duty on gray ones. Cotton satin and Cotton Italians 0.76	All others 30 p.c.	All others 10 p.c.
8. Figured tissues and embroidered fabrics.			
A. Gray:			
1. Not exceeding 5 kilograms per 100 square metres and the			

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin.* Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
number of threads of warp and woof in 5 square millimetres.			
a. Not exceeding 19.	26.00	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
b. Not „ 27.	35.00	30 „	
c. Not „ 35.	47.00	30 „	
d. Not „ 43.	65.00	30 „	
e. All others	88.00	30 „	
2. Not exceeding 10 kilograms per 100 square metres and the number of threads of warp and woof in 5 squre millimetres.			
a. Not exceeding 19.	14.00	Cotton satin and Cotton Italians per 10 sq. yards 0.79	Cotton satin Cotton Italians and figured tissues per 1 square yard 0.017.
b. Not „ 27.	18.00		
c. Not „ 35.	22.00		
d. Not „ 43.	29.00		
e. All others	36.00	All others 30 p.c.	
3. Not exceeding 20 kilograms per 100 square metres and the number of threads of warp and woof in 5 square millimetres.			
a. Not exceeding 27.	17.00	Cotton satin and Cotton Italians per 10 square yards 0.76. All others 30 p.c.	Cotton satin, Cotton Italians and figured tis ues per 1 square yard. 0,017
b. Not „ 35.	21.00		
c. Not „ 45.	27.00		
d. All other	34.00		
4. Not exceeding 30 kilograms per 100 square metres and the number of threads of warp and woof in 5 squre millimetres.			
a. Not exceeding 27.	16.00	Cotton satin and Cotton Italians 0.76	Per. Square yard.
b. Not „ 35.	20.00		
c. Not „ 43.	26.00		10 p.c.
d. All others	33.00	All others 30 p.c.	10 p.c.
5. All others	24.00	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
B. Simply bleached ...	Add Y.3 to the rate of duty on gray.		Per. Square yards.
	Cotton satin and cotton Italians. 7.600	0.017	
	All others 30 p.c.	10 p.c.	

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin.* Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
C. All others	Add Y.7 to the rate of duty on gray.		
9. All others:			
A. Gray:			
1. Not exceeding 5 kilograms per 100 square metres and the number of threads of warp and woof in 5 square mill metres.			
a. Not exceeding 19	24.00	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
b. Not „ 27	32.00	30 „	
c. Not „ 35	44.00	30 „	
d. Not „ 43	59.09	30 „	
e. All others	80.00	30 „	
2. Not exceeding 10 kilograms per 100 square metres and the number of threads of warp and woof in 5 square millimetres.			
a. Not exceeding 19	12.00	Twilled shirtings per 10 square yard. 0.37	
b. Not „ 27	15.00		
c. Not 35	19.00	Cotton satin and cotton Italians 0.76	
d. Not 43	24.00		
e. All other	30.00	All others 30 p.c.	
		Twilled shirtings per 1 square yard. 0.011	
		Cotton satin and Cotton Italians 0.017	
		All others 10 p.c.	
3. Not exceeding 20 kilograms per 100 square metres and the number of yarns in 5 square millimetres.		per 10 square yard. / per 1 square yard.	
a. Not exceeding 27	12.00	Twilled shirtings 0.37... 0.011	
b. Not „ 35	15.00	Cotton drills 0.63 ... ... 0.016	
c. Not „ 43	20.00	Cotton Satin and Cotton Italians 0.76 0.017	
d. All other	25 00	All others 30 p.c. 10 p.c.	

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin.* Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
4. Not exceeding 30 kilograms and the number of yarns in 5 square millimetres.			
a. Not exceeding 27.	11.00	Cotton drills 0.63	0.016
b. Not ,, 35.	13.00	Cotton Satins and Italians 0.76	0.017
c. Not ,, 43.	17.00	All others 30 p.c.	10 p.c.
d. All others	22.00		
10. All others	15.00	Cotton drills per 10 square yard 0.63 All others ... 30 p.c.	per 1 square yard. 0.016 10 p.c.
B. Simply bleached ...	Add Y. 3 to the rate of duty on Gray ones.	per. 10 squre yards. Cotton drill 0.70 Twilled Shirtings 0.37 C. Satin and Italians 10 pc C. Drills 0.63 All others 30 p.c.	Per 1 sqnre yard 0.011 0.017 .0.76 1.016
C. All others	Add Y. 7 to the rate of duty on Gray ones.		
Woollen textiles, woollen and Cotton mixed tissues o woollen and Cotton or wool with silk.			
1. Velvet, plush, and other pile fabrics (irrespective of whether nile is cut or not).			
A. Of silk in part.	180.00	Velvet 4.90 All others 40 p.c.	Wool and Cotton in excess. 10 p.c.
B. All others ...	50.00	Velvet and plush of wool or of wool and cottn 2.40 All others 30 p.c.	
2. All others			
A. Of Wool			

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin.* Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
		Mousseline de laine 0.87	0.015
		All others 1.10	0021
		Buntings 0.98	0,031
a. Not exceeding 100 grammes per sq. metre	57.50	Woollen damask 2.50	10 p.c.
b. Not exceeding 200 grammes per sq. metre	70.00	Flannels 1.64	0,044
c. Not exceeding 500 grammes per sq. metre	60.00	Woollen cloth, and serges, not exceeding 250 grammes per sq. yard 1.60	Woollen cloth 0,093 Serges 0,056
d. All others	50.00	All others 3.20	10 p.c.
		Roller cloth 4.20	0,036
		All others 30 p.c.	10 p.c.
		Mousseline de laine, gray 0.87	10 p.c.
		All others 1.10	per 1 square yard
B. Of Wool and Cotton:		Italian cloth 1.22	0,029
a. Not exceeding 100 grammes per sq. metre	55.00	Alpaca, orleans, & lustres 1.46	Alpaca 0,075
b. Not exceeding 200 grammes per sq. metre	52.50	Flannels 1.43	0,030
c. Not exceeding 500 grammes per sq. metre	37.50	Woollen cloth and serges, not exceeding 250 grammes per sq. yard 1.00	Tissue of Woollen and Cotton mixed 0,039
		All others 0.60	10 p.c.
d. All others	22.50	30 p.c.	—
C. Of wool & silk, and of wool, cotton, and silk.			

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin.* Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
1. The weight of silk not exceeding 10 per cent. of the whole weight.			
a. Not exceeding 100 grammes per sq. metre	144.00	40 p.c.	Wool and Cotton in excess 10 p.c.
b. Not exceeding 200 grammes per sq. metre	136.00	40 p.c.	—
c. Not exceeding 500 grammes per sq. metre	128.00	40 p.c.	—
d. All others	110.00	40 p.c.	—
2. The weight of silk not exceeding 20 per cent. of the whole weight.			
a. Not exceeding 100 grammes per sq. metre	188.00	40 p.c.	Wool and Cotton predominating 10 p.c.
b. Not exceeding 200 grammes per sq. metre	180.00	40 p.c.	
c. Not exceeding 500 grammes per sq. metre	172.00	40 p.c.	
d. All others	164.00	40 p.c.	
3. All others	40 p.c.	40 p.c.	
Pulp, for making paper:—	per 100 *kin*		
1. Mechanical pulp	0.22	0.25	—
2. All others	0.27	0.25	—
Printing paper:—			
1. Art paper	3.20	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
2. All others:			
A. Of coloured	1.60	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
B. All others:			Not smaller than 1086 sq. inches per one & not exceeding 24 pounds in weight per 200 sheets. per 100 *kin* 0.800 All others 1.163
a. Not exceeding 58 gram'es in weight per sq. metre ...	1.00	1.00	
Paper, imitation Japanese ...	3.25	4.30	10 p.c.
Coal	free	free	—

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin.* Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
Glass plates or sheets:—			
1. Uncoloured or unstained (flat surface):			
A. Not exceeding 4 millimetres ...	per 100 square metre		—
a. Not exceeding 1 square metre in surface	11.80	0.95	Ordinary Window glass per 100 square feet 0.302
b. All others	18.40	1.18	
B. All others:			
a. Not exceeding 100 sq. centimetres ...	56.30	1.52	
b. All others	142.00	9.30	
2. Silvered:			
A. Not exceeding 100 square centimetres ...	139.00	13.80	
B. All others	159.00	15.80	
3. Coloured, stained, or ground (striped, embassed and the like excepted).			
A. Not exceeding, 1 sq. metre in surface ...	29 39	3·25	Ordinary Window glass. 10 p.c.
B. All others	33.20	3.71	
4. Striped, embossed and the like	29.70	30 p.c.	
5. All others	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	
Iron:—			
1. Blocks and ingots:	per 100 *kin.*		
A. Pig iron	0.10	0.10	0.083
B. Spiegeleisen	0.16	0.16	
C. Ferro-manganese ...	0.20	7.5 p.c.	
D. Ferro-silicon silico-spiegeleisen	0.20	7.5 p.c.	
E. Ferro-chrome, Ferro-nickel, Ferro-alminium and other iron amalgams the nature of which is secret ...	5 p.c.	7.6 p.c.	
F. All others:			
a. Ingot, blooms billet and slabs ...	0.50	0.60 p.c.	Iron & tender steel 0.083 Steel 5 p.c.
b. Kegsteel and bamboo steels	0.60	0.60 p.c.	5 p.c.
c. All others	75 p.c.	0.60	

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin.* Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
2. Bars and rods. (Tangle and the like included)	0.60	Bars and rods not exceeding ½ inches in diameter 2.00	Iron & tender steel 0.503 Steel 1.819
		All others 1.10	Iron & tender steel 0.261 Steel 7.5 p.c.
3. Wire rods (coiled) ...	1.10	Wire and bars & rods not exceeding ½ inches in diameter 2.00	Iron & tender steel 0.508 Stee 1.819
4. Sheets and plates		Bars and rods exceeding ½ inches 30 p.c.	Iron & tender steel 0.261 Steel 7.5 p.c.
A. Galvanized:			
1. Embossed	0.70	20 p.c.	Iron & tender steel 0.296 Steel 7.5 p.c.
2. Corrugated	1.35	30 p.c.	
3. All others:			
a. Not exceeding 7 millimetres in thickness	0.40	30 p.c.	Iron & tender steel 0.296 Steel 7.5 p.c.
b. Not exceeding 1.5 millimeters in thickness	0.75	30 p.c.	
c. All others	0.60	30 p.c.	
B. Plated with nonprecious metal:			
1. Tinned plate (of iron or sheet):		per 100 *kin.*	
a. Ordinary	0.90	1.34	Iron & tender steel 0.691 Steel 10 p.c.
b. Crystallized, embossed and all others	2.35	3.60	10 p.c.
2. Galvanized (irrespective of corrugated or otherwise)	2.00	2.60	Iron & tender steel 0.740 Steel 10 p.c.
3. All others	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	
5. Wire:			
A. Plated with metal:			
a. Not exceeding 1.5 millimeters in diameter	0.95	per 100 *kin.* 2.00	Iron & tender steel 0.503 Steel 1.819
b. All others	0.80		
B. With nonprecious metals:			

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin.* Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
1. Galvanized:			
a. Not exceeding 1.5 millimeters in diameter	1.35	1.80	Iron & tender stell 0.256 Steel 5 p.c.
b. All others	1.20		
B. Plated with nonprecious metal.			
1. Galvanized:			
a. Not exceeding 1.5 millimeters in diameter	0.95	2.00	
b. All others	0.80	2.00	
2. Tinned	20 p.c.	2 p.c.	
3. All others	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	
6. Reed wire	1.85	10 p.c.	
7. Ribbons	1.50	10 p.c.	
8. Band (hoop iron).			
A. Plated with metal ...	0.50	0.72	
B. Plated with non-precious metal	10 p.c.	0.72	
9. Paragon wire:			
A. Palated with metal ...	4.10	4.05	
B. Palated with non-precious metal	20 p.c.	4.05	
10. Wire rope and twisted wire (irrespected of whether plated with non-precious metal or not	6.15	Galvanized 4.30 All others 6.00	
11. Barbed twist wire ...	2.20	20 p.c.	
12. Pipe and Tubes not otherwise provided for:			
A. Plated with metal:			
1. Elbow and joint:			
a. Of secret composition	2.40	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
b. All others	2.80		
2. All others:			
a. Cast	1.00		
b. Wrought	2.30	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
c. All others	1.10		
B. Plated with non-percious metal	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
13. Waste and old (fit only for manufacturing) ...	0.18	0.17	
Phosphorite	free.	free.	
Zinc:—			
1. Blocks, ingots, slabs grains and cubes	0.70	0.72	0.400

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin*. Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
2. Plates and sheets:			
A. Nickled	4.80	3.82	
B. Painted with enamel paint, varnished, lacquered, etc.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	
C. All others:			
a. Not exceeding 0.25 millimetres in thickness ...	free.	free.	0.830
b. All others	2.95	2.27	Plate 0.400 Thin plate. 0.830
3. Wire and tubes	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	
4. Old and waste (fit only for remanufacturing)	0.40	0.57	
Nails, rivets, screws, bolts and nuts and the like (of precious metals or of plated with precious metals excepted).			
1. Iron nail:	per 100 kin		
A. Not plated with metals	1.25	1.60	0.573
B. All others	2.55	4.20	10 p.c.
2. Copper nails	15.60	13.50	—
3. Iron screws	4.55	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
4. Brass or bronze screws...	25.50	20.60	—
5. Iron bolts, nuts & washers	2.00	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
6. Iron rivets	1.40	2.00	10 p.c.
7. Dog-spikes (of iron) ...	1.45	1.80	Ordinary one 0.573 Electro-plated one 10 p.c.
8. Boot protector (of iron).	5.60	5.40	—
9. All others	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	—
Railway construction materials			
1. Rails	0.80	1.00	Of iron and tender steel 0.129 Of steel 5 p.c.
2. Portable rail	1.80	25 p.c.	—
3. Turn-table and part thereof	2.55	25 p.c.	—
4. Fish plates, tieplate and sleepers	1.10	Fish plate 1.20 Per 100 kin All others 25 p.c.	—
5. All others	25 p.c.	25 p.c.	—

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin.* Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
Insulated electric wire :—			
1. Covered with metatal :			
A. Submarine telegraphic and telephone wire...	free.	20 p.c.	5 p.c.
B. All others :			
a. Of India rubber or gutta percha...	9.40	20 p.c.	5 p.c.
b. All others	4.70	20 p.c.	
2. All others :			
A. Flexible cords :			
a. Used silk	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	5 p.c.
b. All others	15.10	20 p.c.	
B. All others :			
a. Of Indian rubber or gutta percha...	12.00	20 p.c.	5 p.c.
b. All others	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	
Watches :—			
1. Of gold or platinum cases.			
A. Not exceeding 40 millimetres in diameter.			
a. With cylinder escapement	10.50	50 p.c.	—
b. All others	10.90	50 „	—
B. All others :			
a. With cylinder escapement	15.50	50 „	—
b. All others	15.90	50 „	—
2. Of silver or gold plated cases.			
A. Not exceeding 40 millimetres in diameter.			
a. With cylinder escapement	0.95	40 „	—
b. All others	1.35	40 „	—
B. All others :			
a. With cylinder escapement	1.10	40 „	—
b. All others	1.50	40 „	—
3. All others :			
A. With cylinder escapement	0.70	40 „	—
B. All others	1.10	40 „	—
Parts of Watches :—			
1. Cases. (With watch glass included).			
A. Of gold or platinum.			
a. Not exceeding 40 millimetres in diametre	10.00	50 p.c.	—

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin.* Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
b. All others	15.00	50 p.c.	—
B. Of silver or silver plated.			
a. Not exceeding 40 millimetres ...	0.45	40 p.c.	—
b. All others	0.60	40 p.c.	—
C. All others	0 20	40 p.c.	—
2. Movement (with dials & hands included).			
A. With cylinder escapement	0.50	40 p.c.	—
B. All others	0.90	40 p.c.	—
	per 100 *kin.*	per 100 pieces.	
3. Springs	0.60	1.10	—
4. Hair springs	0.35	0.80	—
5. Dials	1.20	4.10	—
	per 100 *kin.*		
6. Watch glass	58.60	30 p.c.	—
7. Jewels (for movements)..	15 p.c.	40 p.c.	—
8. All others	40 p.c.	40 p.c.	—
Railway vehicles (not otherwise provided for)	30 p.c.	40 p.c.	passenger cars 5 p.c.
Locomotive engines and locomotive engine tenders.			
1. Locomotive engines;			
A. Of steam power ...	7.60	20 p.c.	5 p.c.
B. All others	9.20	20 p.c.	5 p.c.
2. Tenders	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	5 p.c.
Parts of locomotive engines, locomotive tenders and other vehicles (not otherwise provided for).			
1. Wheels and axles:			
	per 100 *kin.*	per 100 *kin*	
A. For locomotive engines	2.40	4.70	5 p.c.
B. All others	1.50	For passenger cars and freight wagons 1.51 All others 20 p.c.	For passenger cars 5 p.c.

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin.* Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
2. Tyres	1.00	For passenger cars and freight wagons 1.31 All others 20 p.c.	For locomotives and passenger cars 5 p.c.
3. Buffers and springs ...	3.00	For passenger and freight wagons Buffers 2.33 Springs 2.00 All others 20 p.c.	
4. Electric car regulators...	8.00	20 p.c.	—
5. All others	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	For locomotives and passenger cars 5 p.c.
Bicycles:—	per piece.		
1. With engines...	93.60	40 p.c.	—
2. All others	16.00	40 p.c.	—
Parts of bicycles and tricycles:			
	per *kin.*	per 100 *kin.*	
1. Tyres	114.00	95.60	—
2. Rims, spokes, nipples and mud guards	18.10	40 p.c.	—
3. Handle bars, saddles, pedals, chains, sprocket wheels, hubs (with brakes excepted) and roller brakes.	31.40	40 p.c.	—
4. Coaster brakes, gear case, free wheel and valves	97.10	40 p.c.	—
5. All others	40 p.c.	40 p.c.	—
Ships:—	per ton.		
1. Not exceeding ten year old	15.00	10 p.c.	—
2. All others	10.00	10 p.c.	—
Steam engines (not otherwise provided for).			
	per piece.		
1. Not exceeding 250 kilogrammes	16.00	15 p.c.	—
2. Not exceeding 1,000 kilo.	9.00	15 p.c.	—
3. „ „ 5,000 kilo.	8.00	15 p.c.	—
4. „ „ 50,000 kilo.	6.00	15 p.c.	—
5. „ „ 100,000 kilo.	4.40	15 p.c.	—

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin*. Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
6. All others	4.00	15p .c.	
Boilers	3.70	15 p.c.	
Electric motors, electric dynamos, transformers, rotary converters:			
1. Not exceeding 25 kilograms per piece... ...	26.00	15 p c.	
2. Not exceeding 50 kilograms per piece... ...	16.00	15 p.c.	
3. Not exceeding 100 kilograms per piece... ...	14.00	15 p.c.	
4. Not exceeding 250 kilograms per piece	13.00	15 p.c.	
5. Not exceeding 500 kilograms per piece... ...	12.00	15 p.c.	
6. Not exceeding 1,000 kilograms per piece ..	10.00	15 p.c.	
7. Not exceeding 5,000 kilograms per piece...	9.00	15 p.c.	
8. All others	7.00	15 p.c.	
Electric Motors, connected with motive power machines:			
1. Connected with steam turbines	20 p.c.	15 p.c.	
2. Connected with steam engines:			
A. Not exceeding 250 kilograms per piece ..	15.20	15 p.c.	
B. Not exceeding 500 kilograms per piece ..	10.60	15 p.c.	
C. Not exceeding 1,000 kilograms per piece...	10.20	25 p.c.	
D. Not exceeding 2,500 kilograms per piece ..	8.80	15 p.c.	
E. Not exceeding 5,000 kilograms per piece ..	8.40	15 p.c.	
F. Not exceeding 10,000 kilograms per piece...	7.20	15 p.c.	
G. Not exceeding 50,000 kilograms per piece...	6.40	15 p.c.	
H. Not exceeding 100,000 kilogrames	5.40	15 p.c.	
I. All others	5.20	15 p.c.	
3. Connected with gas engines, petroleum engines and hot air machines.			
A. Not exceeding 250 kilograms per piece...	17.60	15 p.c.	

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	Proposed Tariff. per 100 *kin.* Y.	Existing St'tory Tariff. Y.	Existing Conventional Tariff. Y.
B. Not exceeding 500 kilograms per piese...	10.60	15 p.c.	
C. Not exceeding 1,000 kilograms per piece...	10.20	15 p.c.	
D. Not exceeding 2,500 kilograms per piece...	8.20	15 p.c.	
E. Not exceeding 5,000 kilograms per piece...	6.60	15 p.c.	
F. All others	5.89	15 p.c.	
4. All others	20 p.c.	15 p.c.	
Spinning machines, spinning preparatory machines, yarn arranging machines, weaving preparatory machines, and twisted yarn manufacturing machines for ginning, etc., included	4.15	15 p.c.	
Weaving machines:			
1. Of metal	2.40	15 p.c.	
2. All others	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	
Paper manufacturing machinery and paper manufacture preparatory machinery ...	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	
Paraffin wax :—			
1. Melting point below 42°C	free.	free.	per 100 kin. 0.544
2. All others	3.45	1.30	0.544
Manures (oil cake, dried fish unfit for food, bone dust, dried blood, bone ash, guano superphosphate of lime, etc.)	free.	free.	
Wood:			
1. *Kwa-in* (*Cydonia siensis*) *Tagayasan* or iron wood, red or rose wood, and santalum and ebony wood ...	per 100 kin. 0.50	0.63	
2. Lignum vitæ	free.	0.60	
	per cubic metre.	per 100 cub. ft.	
3. Teak...	4.20	11.80	
4. Oregon pine, fir and cedar :			
A. Board	3.10	0.60	
B. Timber, round, squared or sided...	1.80	4.56	
5. *Kiri*	0.90	0.52	
6. All others	25 p.c.	15 p.c. 40 p.c.	

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CHAPTER XXXI

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS

GENERAL STATEMENTS

The National Bank Regulations promulgated in November, 1872, were based on the American system. Four national banks were established under the regulations, which provided, among other things, for the convertibility of bank notes into gold specie. It was soon found impossible to maintain the convertible system, owing to excess issue and consequent fall of notes below par. The banks were threatened with ruin. It happened that the Government conceived at that time the idea of adjusting the hereditary Pension Bonds, amounting to over 170 million *yen*. The Bank Regulations were amended in August, 1879, with the object of allowing the banks to use the public bonds as security against their notes which were in turn redeemable with Government notes, and not with specie. The bank notes were therefore really inconvertible notes. At any rate this amendment gave a powerful impulse to the creation of national banks, and within a few years as many as 153 were established.

In order to restore the credit of paper notes the Government prohibited the establishment of new national banks after 1880 and further provided that the national banks would be deprived of the note issuing privilege, this having been exclusively reserved for the newly created Bank of Japan. Meanwhile the charters of most of the national banks had expired, and they were converted into privated banks, so that by February, 1899, the last relic of the old banking system disappeared.

BANKS (At end of 1909.)

	No. of Banks.		Authorized Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
Special Banks.....	6	*yen*	91,500,000	83,750,000
"People's" Banks.....	46	„	30,170,000	29,369,665
Savings Banks	483 *180	„	80,328,600	51,042,899
Ordinary Bahks.....	1,622	„	407,505,380	294,265,497
Total.....	2,337		609,503,980	458,428,061

Note:—"Special Banks" comprises the Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, Hypothec Bank of Japan, Industrial Bank of Japan, Bank of Formosa, and Hokkaido Colonial Bank. The number marked with an asterisk represents savings departments of ordinary banks.

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GENERAL STATISTICS (*Y.* 1000)

	Deposits balance	Loans & Bills discounted (balance).	Net profit	Dividend	Rate of Dividend.
1905	1,422,748	1,225,402	59,721	29,282	9.5
1906	1,797,167	1,550,461	69,722	31,343	9.6
1907	1,794,039	1,627,394	72,835	34,893	9.5
1908	1,524,707	1,560,375	78,375	36,629	9.7
1909	1,614,388	1,540,343	—	—	—

SPECIAL BANKS.

The Bank of Japan.

The Bank of Japan, the central bank of Japan, was founded in 1882 as a joint stock company in accordance with the Bank of Japan Ordinance. Its authorized capital was at first 10,000,000 *yen*, but it has since become sixfold, i.e. 60,000,000 *yen*, 37,500,000 *yen* paid up. The Bank enjoys the privil ge to issue convertible bank notes within the limit of 120,000,000 *yen* on the security of gold or silver coins and bullion, and of Government bonds or commercial bills of a reliable nature. The Bank has to pay the tax of 1.2½% for average monthly issue of notes and that of 5 per cent. per annum for any excess issue.

The Bank conducts the following lines of business:—

1. "To discount or purchase Government bills, bills of exchange, commercial bills, etc.; 2 to buy or sell gold or silver bullion; 3. to make loans on the security of gold or silver coins or bullion; 4. to make collection of bills for banks, companies and merchants, who are regular customers; 5. to receive deposits in current accounts and accept the custody of objects of value, such as gold, silver, other precious metals and documents; 6. to make advance in current accounts or loans for fixed periods upon the security of Government bonds, Treasury bills or other bills and shares guaranteed by the Government."

STATISTICS (*Y.* 1000)

Year	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits. Total Amount.	Deposits. Balance.	Loans. Total Amount.	Loans. Balance.	Bills discounted Total Amount.	Bills discounted Balance.	Net Profits.	Dividends per annum.
1905	30,000	18,[illegible]00	6,517,913	449,107	576,570	80,049	685,060	109,184	5.420	12
1906	30,000	20,100	8,673,061	401,499	378,543	31,573	806,759	106,001	5,689	12
1907	30,000	21,[illegible]50	8,861,654	471,[illegible]52	338,119	33,339	883,357	124,609	5,9[illegible]9	12
1908	30,000	23,500	5,6[illegible]2,4[illegible]0	220,286	316,982	30,[illegible]16	866,547	77,097	6,204	12
1909	30,000	25,[illegible]00	6,184,633	187,704	208,256	32,849	443,523	38,700	12,208	12

Board of Directors.

Governor.—Baron Shinzen Matsuo. *Vice-Gov.*—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi.
Directors.—Muneyoshi Yamaguchi, Rio Sudo, Seishiro Kimura, Tomoye Yoshii.
Head Office.—Honryogai-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Branches.—Osaka; Nagoya; Western district (Moji); Hokkaido (Hakodate); Kyoto; Sapporo; Otaru; Fukushima; Hiroshima.

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The Yokohama Specie Bank.

Founded in 1880 on the authorized capital of 3,000,000 *yen* for furnishing financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country, its capital has subsequently been increased to 24,000,000 *yen* which has fully been paid up. The Bank enjoys the privilege of getting its foreign bills of exchange rediscounted by the Bank of Japan to an amount not exceeding 20,000,000 *yen* a year at the rate of 2 per cent.

The following lines of business are transacted by the Bank:—

1. "Foreign exchange; 2. inland exchange; 3. loans; 4. deposits of money and custody of value; 5. discount and collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes and other cheques; 6. exchange of coins. The Bank may also buy or sell public bonds, gold or silver bullion and foreign coin, if the condition of business demands it. The Bank may be entrusted with affairs bearing on foreign loans and the management of public moneys for international account."

STATISTICS (Y. 1000)

Yen	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits. Total	Deposits. Balance.	Loans. Total	Loans. Balance.	Bills discounted Total	Bills discounted Balance.	Dividend per annum. Net Profits.	
1905	18,000	11,019	3,377,805	110,295	565,143	62,679	179,531	13,933	4,283	12
1906	21,000	13,914	2,929,453	140,301	62,669	87,676	104,420	9,563	4,903	12
1907	21,000	14,501	3,199,982	121,035	755,563	89,727	117,105	13,290	4,039	12
1908	24,000	15,390	2,183,191	116,839	681,548	71,517	142,079	12,779	3,839	12
1909	24,000	16,383	2,529,438	145,145	607,145	60,433	82,180	10,698	3,655	12

Board of Directors.

President.—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi. *General Manager.*—Yuki Yamakawa.
Directors.—Yuki Yamakawa, Masunosuke Odagiri, Viscount Y. Mishima, Chunosuke Kawashima, Hyokichi Bekkey, Nagatane Soma, Kokichi Sonoda, Rokuro Hara, Riemon Kimura, Ippei Wakao.
Head Office.—Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.
Branches Abroad.—London; Lyons; New York; San Francisco; Hawaii; Bombay; Hongkong; Shanghai; Tientsin; Peking; Newchwang; Tairen (formerly Dalny); Liaoyang.

The Industrial Bank of Japan.

The Industrial Bank of Japan (Nippon Kogyo Ginko) is a joint-stock company established in March, 1902, under the Law of the Industrial Bank of Japan. Its capital was *yen* 10,000,000 at first, but by the amended Law passed in March, 1906, it was increased to *yen* 17,500,000 of which *yen* 16,250,000 is paid up. Gradually the business sphere of the Bank, especially that of trust has been enlarged. The Bank being one of the most powerful banking and trust companies in Japan, is considered generally to be one of the fittest and most useful medium for foreign capitalists desirous of making investment in this country. This will be understood from the fact that more than *yen* 7,500,000 of its shares are held by foreign capitalists, being quoted very high both in the internal and foreign markets.

The chief lines of business carried on by the Industrial Bank of Japan are as follows:—

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"1. Loans on the security of National or Local Loan Bonds, or Debentures and Shares of Companies.

2. Subscriptions for, or taking over by transference, National or Local Loan Bonds, or the Debentures of Companies.

3. General Deposits and Safe Deposits Business.

4. Business of a Trust Company.

5. Discount of Bills on security of National or Local Loan Bonds, or Debentures and Shares of Companies.

6. Loans on Mortgage of Railway, Factory and Mine Foundations.

7. Any Banking and attendant Business in Foreign Countries with the Permission of the Minister of Finance."

The Bank has the privilege of issuing debentures to an amount of ten times its paid up capital and to any amount if for the purpose of public utility abroad.

Though the Bank is the youngest of the six special banks it has attained a rapid progress and enjoys a promising future.

STATISTICS (*Y.* 1000)

Year	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits. Total Amount	Deposits. Balance.	Loans. Total Amount.	Loans. Balance.	Profit and Loss account. Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Prof.	Rate of Divid.
1905	5,000	294	41,887	1,436	16,466	4,488	1,391	1,134	257	7.0
1906	13,750	409	125,514	20,312	48,378	15,673	3,394	2,233	1,156	7.3
1907	16,250	623	77,137	14,884	46,563	18,306	3,690	2,130	1,560	7.5
1908	16,250	993	61,464	10,072	52,498	26,951	3,446	1,779	1,667	8.0
1909	16,250	1,364	55,971	8,365	54,176	30,961	4,237	2,572	1,664	8.0

Board of Directors.

Governor.—Dr. Juichi Soyeda. *Vice-Gov.*—Kazumasa Tsukuda.
Directors.—Otoya Tomono, Tatsukuro Inouye, Jun Saito.
Head Office.—8 Zenigame-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

The Hypothec Bank Of Japan.

Founded in 1896 as a joint stock company with a capital of 10,000,000 *yen* under the special patronage and control of the Government, it aims to furnish long-period loans at a low rate of interest for improvement and development of agriculture and industry and to serve as a central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprises on a larger scale throughout the whole country.

The following lines of business are transacted by the Bank :—

"To make loans on immovable property and fishery right, to make loans without security to Prefectures, Districts, Cities, Towns, and other public bodies organized under the Law; to make loans without security for the work of adjustment of cultivated fields under the Farm Adjustment Law; to take up the mortgage debentures of the "People's Banks"; to accept the custody of gold and silver bullion and negotiable instruments."

The Bank is authorized, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital is paid up, to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid up capital. These debentures shall be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings and for each issue of debentures premiums of various amounts varying from five to one thousand yen

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are allotted to a certain number of debentures to be determined by drawings. Amidst the general prohibition of lottery or any lottery-like system, this single exception has been make on behalf o. the Hypothec Bank in order to enable it to attract smaller capitalists to the subscription of its debentures.

STATISTICS (*Y.* 1000)

Year	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Loans. Total Amount.	Loans. Balance.	Profit and Loss Account. Earnings	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Rate of Dividends.
1905.....	3,250	900	28,046	25,633	2,950	2,295	655	10.0
1906.....	3,250	1,199	33 337	29,588	3,776	3,065	711	10.0
1907.....	4,250	1,503	40,827	36,793	4,567	3 871	696	10.0
1908.....	5,000	1,712	48,857	45,762	4,499	3,715	788	10.0
1909.....	6,250	1,992	63,619	59,031	5,431	4,497	932	10.0

Board of Directors.

Governor.—Tatsuo Yamamoto; *Vice-Gov.*—Gentaro Simla.
Directors.—Keichoku Ario, Keishi Igarashi, Naonosuke Kawakami.
Head Office.—Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

The "People's" Banks.

(*Noko Ginko*).

These banks exist one in each prefecture to act as local organs of credit for agriculture and industry, each with a capital of two hundred thousand *yen* or upwards.

The lines of business transacted by these Banks are similar to those dealt with by the Hypothec Bank, only in a smaller scope.

The Bank of Taiwan. (*Formosa*).

The Bank of Taiwan is a joint stock company with a capital of 10 million *yen* half paid up, enjoying the privilege of issuing against the reserve of gold or silver coins or bullion bank notes convertible in gold *yen*. And the notes not covered by the specie reserve and issuable on the security Government bonds, Treasury bills, notes of the Bank of Japan, and any other negotiable paper or commercial bills of a reliable nature is limited to 5,000,000 *yen* and may in no case exceed the amount of notes issued against specie reserve. Any excess issue is subject to a tax of five per cent. or more per annum. The Government has subscribed for one million *yen* of the shares of the Bank and the dividends accruing from these shares are added to the reserve fund of the Bank for the first five years, during which period the Government is engaged not to transfer its shares. The Government has further made an advance of 2,000,000 *yen* in silver to the Bank with no interest, to be added to the specie reserve for bank notes issued. The following lines of business are transacted by this Bank:—

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"1. To discount bills of exchange and other commercial bills; 2. exchange business; 3. to collect bills for companies and merchants who are regular customers of the Bank; 4. to make loans on the security of immovable or movable property of a reliable nature; 5. to open current accounts; 6. to accept the custody of objects of value such as gold and silver coins, precious metals and documents; 7. to buy or sell gold or silver bullion; 8. to act as agent for banks."

STATISTICS (*Y.* 1000)

Year	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits Total Amount.	Deposits Balance.	Loans. Total Amount.	Loans. Balance.	Profit and Loss Account. Earning.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Rate of Divid.
1905	2,500	165	145,925	6,835	22,273	3,582	1,998	1,581	417	10.0
1906	2,500	535	197,176	10,131	38,419	3,490	2,536	2,044	491	10.0
1907	3,750	830	245,352	11,862	41,993	4,238	3,530	2,850	679	10.0
1908	5,000	1,140	234,761	11,188	40,031	4.603	3,958	3,067	890	10.0
1909	5,000	1,500	257,268	17,436	33,027	9,346	4,005	3,036	968	10 0

Board of Directors.

President.—Kazuyoshi Yagiu. *Vice-Pres.*—Totaro Shimosaka.
Directors.—Muneyoshi Tatsuno; Isotatsu Kajiwara.
Head Office.—Taihoku, Formosa.

The Colonial Bank of Hokkaido.

This Bank aims to promote enterprises of colonization and exploitation of the Hokkaido. It was established in 1900 in the form of a joint stock company with a capital of 5,000,000 *yen*, p. u. 3,500,000, to transact the following lines of business:—

"To make loans on the security of immovable property; to make loans against pledge of shares and debentures issued by joint stock companies; to make loans or issue bills of exchange on the island; to take up deposits; to accept the custody o objects of value; to make loans without security to communal co-operations." This Bank is authorized to issue mortgage debenture to an amount not exceeding five times its paid-up capital, though such debentures may not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual instalment.

In order to give support to the Bank, the Government subscribed 1,000,000 yen of its shares on which for the first ten years no dividends are assigned.

STATISTICS (*Y.* 1000)

Year	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits Total Amount.	Deposits Balance.	Loans Total Amount.	Loans Balance.	Profit and Loss Account. Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Rate of Divid.
1905	3,000	146	19,542	2,757	9,166	5,088	553	312	240	8.5
1906	3,004	250	37,801	3,529	15,502	6,687	810	502	307	9.0
1907	3,500	381	54,925	3,946	24,092	9,653	1,106	737	368	9.0
1908	3,500	520	50,940	4,715	26,404	10,800	1,346	1,006	340	9.0
1909	3,500	648	48,428	5,513	23,481	12,977	1,582	1,243	339	9 0

Accounts.

President.—Soki Seki. *Head Office.*—Sapporo, Hokkaido.

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ORDINARY BANKS

Leading Banks in Tokyo (At end of July 1910)

(in 1,000 *yen*)

Name of Bank.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Loans.	Latest dividend.
					%
1st Bank, the	10,000	5,550	24,612	20,212	10.0
3rd „ „	2,400	1,800	17,505	13,721	12.0
15th „ „	18,000	2,500	23,022	18,763	9.0
20th „ „	1,450	310	5,198	4,365	7.0
27th „ „	790	221	2,203	2,544	5.0
30th „ „	700	123	137	803	7.0
84th „ „	1,160	218	3,958	4,646	9.0
100th Bank, the	2,000	5,680	18,355	16,522	25.0
Higo Ginko	2,000	430	1,102	2,042	0.0
Imamura Ginko	700	105	898	1,545	5.0
Kawasaki Ginko	1,000	1,300	13,265	14,489	4.0
Meiji Shogyo Ginko ...	1,900	210	5,862	7,002	8.0
Mitsubishi Ginko	1,000	—	30,000	12,164	10.0
Mitsui Ginko	20,000	1,000	42,871	33 520	4.0
Morimura Ginko	500	380	4,362	4,163	4.0
Murai Ginko	1,000	730	4,163	4,213	Nil
Nakai Ginko	1,000	650	6,153	7,002	4.0
Nishiwaki Ginko	1,000	—	109	691	—
Tanaka Ginko	500	706	1,668	5,102	8.0
Teikoku Shogyo Ginko...	4,000	1,849	5,398	10,002	6.0
Teiyu Ginko	1,000	92	3,875	4,060	6.0
Tokai Ginko	1,500	734	14,141	11,251	8.0
Tokyo Ginko	1,500	715	6,424	7,078	10.0
Toyokuni Ginko	2,500	145	9,661	10 851	6.0
Yasuda Ginko	5,000	3,330	19,396	16,389	3.0
Leading Banks in Osaka					
34th Ginko	5,000	1,760	13,914	15,146	8.0
13th Ginko	3,218	170	6,928	9,121	8.0
Kashima Ginko	300	630	4,053	6,997	6.0
Kitahama Ginko	4,750	970	16,293	13,920	—
Kono-ike Ginko	3,000	1,700	14,144	8,768	—
Masuda Ginko	500	245	2,223	5,246	—
Naniwa Ginko	4,750	1,820	11,793	9,866	10.0
Osaka Ginko	1,482	247	7,348	8,005	—
Sumitomo Ginko	1,000	4,450	18,697	16,111	Nil
Yamaguchi Ginko	1,000	1,300	14,957	10,029	—
Fujimoto Ginko	400	19	86	1,071	Nil
Leading Bank in Yokohama					
2nd Bank, the	1,500	880	2,902	5,849	8.0
74th „ „	1,400	530	3,923	4,385	8.0
Mogi Ginko	1,000	680	3,847	5,594	10.0
Soda Ginko	300	455	5,832	3,173	—
Wakao Ginko	600	81	1,289	1,733	10.0
Yokohama Ginko	1,000	832	2.591	692	—

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Ordinary Banks.

(in 1,000 *yen*.)

At end of	Number of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Funds.	Deposits.		Loans.		Bills Discounted.	
				Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Amount Transacted.	Balance.
1896	1,126	132,661	43,143	2,537,835	203,762	1,284,920	262,920	766,902	—
1897	1,281	161,442	19,464	3,016,910	235,507	1,571,561	270,664	907,118	—
1898	1,448	189,829	27,762	3,570,423	287,912	1,749,979	294,799	969,144	—
1899	1,561	209,973	20,306	4,492,936	392,256	1,825,389	311,349	1,584,252	261,771
1900	1,802	239,364	33,032	5,670,511	436,779	2,114,925	351,550	2,119,275	301,647
1901	1,867	251,700	38,868	5,357,548	450,186	1,901,107	356,356	1,831,516	272,015
1902	1,841	258,111	45,679	6,070,431	536,702	2,059,182	376,466	1,998,691	311,001
1903	1,754	253,003	50,503	6,886,556	566,227	2,198,159	380,373	2,194,020	334,387
1904	1,708	248,776	54,477	7,916,282	605,316	2,232,258	390,464	2,315,239	330,234
1905	1,697	252,697	59,000	9,452,904	692,520	2,681,371	406,602	2,495,533	377,048
1906	1,670	256,523	68,183	13,663,514	1,033,762	3,508,859	443,207	3,890,340	649,836
1907	1,658	286,314	84,182	13,997,145	944,295	4,023,288	514,504	4,283,171	585,811
1908	1,635	5,549	93,743	11,529,089	937,972	3,557,616	513,790	3,672,463	571,714
1909	1,622	294,265	100,229	—	1,005,593	—	510,272	—	563,803

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Savings Banks. (in 1,000 *yen*.)

Year	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund.	Deposits. Savings Deposits Balance.	Deposits. Common Deposits Balance.	Deposits. Deposits Balance.	Loans. Amount Transacted.	Loans. Balance.	Bills Discounted. Amount Transacted.	Bills Discounted. Balance.
1897	221 * 91	8,622 *2,075	812	25,393	7,651	33,044	50,699	16,569	40,468	5,790
1898	260 *158	11,638 *3,327	1,371	30,042	12,665	42,707	72,884	23,576	49,887	7,909
1899	333 *198	15,429 *4,549	2,188	44,748	22,892	67,641	106,226	30,201	97,285	17,669
1900	419 *262	21,040 *5,794	2,907	49,458	29,423	78,881	131,302	38,393	156,120	25,024
1901	441 *273	23,370 *6,298	3,462	44,021	30,188	74,210	127,170	41,117	119,392	19,542
1902	431 *270	22,412 *6,418	3,548	51,646	33,319	84,965	127,995	40,801	115,952	21,771
1903	469 *219	29,530 *5,394	5,403	60,692	46,014	106,707	178,973	54,555	169,894	26,987
1904	467 *207	32,187 *5,173	6,489	66,717	54,042	120,759	193,437	60,370	182,220	25,888
1905	481 *202	34,364 *5,079	7,771	84,820	68,998	153,818	235,079	68,512	203,029	31,603
1906	483 *198	37,766 *5,045	9,876	106,591	94,069	200,661	317,167	78,919	271,606	46,061
1907	484 *192	42,234 *5,285	11,421	117,902	100,840	218,743	349,504	95,166	357,398	52,341
1908	485 *184	45,412 *5,111	13,126	116,463	93,511	214,974	332,263	99,284	301,335	46,624
1909	483 *180	51,042	14,075	126,774	105,362	232,137	—	104,835	—	51,478

* Represent the number and capital of ordinary banks undertaking savings bank business in addition to the main business.

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CLEARING HOUSES

Tokyo Clearing-House

The Tokyo clearing-house commenced its business at the end of 1887. More or less good result was realized, but the subsequent development of banking business having necessitated the reorganization of the clearing-house, it was reorganized in 1891 as the new clearing-house now stands. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearning-houses in Europe and America. The number of associated banks is over 60, besides the Bank of Japan.

Osaka Clearing-House

Founded in 1879 the Osaka clearing-house is the first of the clearing-houses established in our country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it took the lead in introducing the clearing-house facilities. The number of associated banks is 60.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya have clearing-houses of their own.

Amount of Bills Cleared at Various Clearing-Houses in Japan

(in 1,000 *yen*)

Year.	Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kyoto.	Yokohama.	Kobe.	Nagoya.	Total.
1909	3,486,831	1,635,513	279,084	858,301	725,954	222,977	7,208,663
1908	2,962,973	1,418,941	237,292	792,870	719,853	175,430	6,307,361
1907	3,540,443	1,671,729	322,631	932,220	802 133	254,676	7,483,835
1906	3,500,853	1,463,860	263,137	912,892	714,428	269,381	7,124,554
1905	2,560,527	1,140,284	177,439	788,408	691,703	174,131	5,532,495
1904	1,854,392	898,682	125,967	618,444	530,309	429,025	4,156,823
1903	1,562,036	821,287	167,986	495,345	412,148	128,206	3,587,611

Dishonoured Bills at the Clearing-Houses

		Sum. *yen.*	Bills. *sheet.*	Cases. *person.*
1907	Tokyo	172,135	292	259
	Osaka	93,447	228	218
	Yokohama	125,477	63	51
	Kobe	21,214	30	—
1908	Tokyo	127,665	272	245
	Osaka	112,122	267	263
	Yokohama	20,908	51	47
	Kobe	15,375	24	—
1909	Tokyo	106,228	224	202
	Osaka	79,953	196	192
	Yokohama	17,364	64	60
	Kobe	3,199	13	—
1910 up to July	Tokyo	42,940	104	95
	Osaka	—	—	—
	Yokohama	—	—	—
	Kobe	—	—	—

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CURRENCY SYSTEM

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897 Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie. That reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 *fun* of pure gold (11.574 grains) and to be denominated one *yen*.
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 *yen* (4.1666 grams) coins, 10 *yen* (8.3333 grams) coins, and 20 *yen* (16.6665 grams) coins.
3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 *sen* (2.2500 grams) pieces, 20 *sen* (4.0500 grams) pieces, and 50 *sen* (10.1250 grams) pieces.
4. Subsidiary copper coins to be of three denominations, 5 *sen* nickel pieces, 2 *sen* copper pieces, 1 *sen* pieces, 5 *rin* and 1 *rin* pieces issued before to continue in circulation as before.

The regulation fineness of the coins are as under:—

Gold coins,	900 gold	& 100 copper.	
Silver „	800 silver	„ 200	„
Nickel „	250 nickel	„ 750	„
Copper „	950 copper	„ 40 tin and 10 zinc.	

N. B. Gold coins are of ½ fineness compared with those coined before.

AMOUNT OF COINS AND PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

(in *yen* 1,000.)

At the End of	Gold Coins.	Silver Pieces.	Nickel Pieces.	Copper Pieces.	Convertible Bank Notes.	Total.
1904	20,346	64,343	8,880	9,037	286,625	389,2 3
1905	24,565	74,084	9,167	9,039	312,790	429,647
1906	34,588	82,386	9,163	9,038	341,766	476,943
1907	24,078	96,133	9,159	9,081	369,984	508,436
1908	27,051	105,373	9,151	9,089	352,734	503,399
1909	28,672	112,770	9,140	8,631	352,763	511,977
1910 (Sept.).....	30,169	116,831	17,782		335,824	500,607

GROSS AMOUNT OF COINAGE FROM THE OPENING OF THE MINT.

(in *yen* 1,000)

	Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Sen Piece.	Rin Piece.	Total.
Up to 97–98.....	70,578	200,558	6,538	12,418	——	290,093
„ „ 09–10.....	474,962	310,458	9,188	12,418	265	807,292

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CHAPTER XXXII

ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS

SECTION I

DEFECT IN JAPANESE BUSINESS SYSTEM

Not a few instances of unsound business method have been disclosed when the reaction that came after the temporary boom subsequent to the return of peace severely tried the stability of all the business establishments. In no other period of Japanese history was another such disturbance in the economic and financial world witnessed as that during the last two years. Small banks and other concerns that were swept away by this economic cataclysm numbered several scores. But it is in industrial companies that the disastrous effect was especially startling. The Dai Nippon Sugar refinery scandal involving the imprisonment for bribery of 24 M. P. 's, suicide of its former President and the imprisonment of Directors; the Nippon Marine Products Company case in which its president (retired Lieut.-Gen.) and Directors were convicted of peculation, the Otaru Lumber Company trouble of a similar description were some of the ugly incidents that were disclosed on that occasion. All these failures have naturally given rise to loud discussion as to the imperfection of the Japanese commercial law and especially of the existing audit system, and also to the necessity of elevating the standard of commercial morality. Below is given a brief explanation on the Japanese auditing system quoted from the recent speech of Mr. N. Okoshi, ex-Minister to Brazil, and now a prominent figure in international business circles.

JAPANESE AUDITOR AND AUDITING

In the first place Japanese auditors are all amateur auditors while English are Professonal auditors. Japanese auditors are, as a rule, elected from among big shareholders of the respective companies. Although our commercial law relating to the duties and obligations of auditors is very strict, in some respect, even stricter than the provisions of English Companies act, our people do not seem to attach so much importance, as they do in England to this matter. Our auditors themselves do not seem to feel the weight of heavy responsibilities imposed by law and appear to think that their simple duty is to certify the correctness of balance sheet which is to be presented to the general meeting. In Japan the commercial law defines the privilege and duties of auditors of different companies, while in England different acts determine the duties and liabilities of auditors such as those of joint stock companies, municipal corporations and other bodies. Although no mention is made in our code that an auditor must be a shareholder of the company, yet

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nearly all our joint stock companies insert in their articles of association, a clause relating to the qualifications of auditors who should necessarily be shareholders. The auditor's tenure of office is one year like in the case of the English and he is eligible for re election. They can also at any time ask the report of the state of affairs of the company to the directors and can make investagations into the business transactions, as well as the actual condition of the property of the company.

Our auditors can convoke a general meeting, if they deem it necessary and ask for the appointment of an expert examiner, in order to investigate into the state of finance and assets of the company. They are authorised also to prepare a special report stating their own opinion upon the state of finance, after close investigations into the accounts of the company and to submit the same to the general meeting.

Japanese auditors can fill a vacancy for the director, if the board and co-auditors agree to this arrangement. However he cannot exercise his duty, unless his appointment is confirmed by a general meeting. Our Code seems to bestow a great power and impose a heavy responsibility on the auditors; it says that when the company itself bring action against directors, or directors against the company, auditors shall have to represent the company. However it must be a very rare case that the directors bring action against their own company for which business they are themselves responsible.

Our law further states that if auditors neglect their duty, they are liable to damages towards directors and a third party. This would mean without doubt that through the negligence of auditors, any loss incurred either to the company or to a third person, they are liable to make good such loss.

According to Art. 187, if one tenth of the shareholders decided in a general meeting to impeach auditors and to bring action against them, the board will be compelled to take necessary measures to bring the case before tribunal within one month, provided that the shareholders give security to the directors. In case the company loses the case, the shareholders shall be liable to pay expenses or damages incurred during the process.

Any infraction of commercial law relating to companies, on the part of auditors, is punishable with a fine not less than ten and not exceeding one thousand *yen*.

Such is the gist of our law concerning auditors, and if it is strictly applied, some provisions are severer than those of the Companies act of England.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY

This is too grave a subject to be treated in such a publication as this, but the following quotation from Prof. Ukita's magazine article recently published in Tokyo may not be out of place, as it serves to give a concise explanation from social philosopher's (as the Prof. is) standpoint.

"In feudal times merchants and laborers were classed in the lowest rank of the social hierarchy, and as they were treated with little respect they responded by deserving such treatment. With few exceptions, commercial morality was little heeded, and a very slight sense of obligation troubled their conscience. They had no idea that 'Time is money,' and most slovenly missed their appointments. They could not even hit upon the commercial policy

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expressed in 'Honesty is the best policy.' Merchants were unconsciously imbued with the idea of despising money, and did not think it amiss to use despicable means in obtaining what they regarded as despicable things, conducting a disreputable business with unclean minds. This must all be entirely changed now. When such merchants undertook to transact business with foreign merchants whom they could not help looking down upon as barbarians, because they had been so taught, many undesirable things crept into business. Unpunctuality, foisting of inferior goods, unreasonable charges, and other evils were perpetrated with the least possible concern. No doubt we are greatly improving in this direction, and commercial morality is much better understood now than in the old days, but I cannot altogether attribute it to jealousy on the part of foreign merchants against the great development of Japanese trade when they raise their voice against the low state of commercial morality in Japan."

Section II.

BUSINESS EXPANSION AFTER THE WAR

Just as the Japan-China War of 1894-95 marked an epoch for sudden expansion of Japanese business activity in manifold forms, so has the last War exerted even more powerful impetus to the development of Japan's economic activity. One point of marked contrast separating the two periods should be specially kept in view in making this parallel; in other words, whereas in the former case Japan obtained an indemnity of *yen* 300,000,000 against the war outlay amounting to close on *yen* 259,000,000, in the latter Japan got nothing against the disbursements aggregating no less than *yen* 1,800,000,000.

None the less the expansive influence of triumph did apparently prove too irresistible to check the tide of new enterprises that began to set in as soon as the people had recovered their equanimity after the short interlude of bitter disappointment at the failure to secure the pecuniary compensation from Russia. Even the sentiment of national pride tended to swell the movement, and as if bent on making a display of economic resources before the eyes of the world, the people were seized with eager desire to launch new business projects. For more than a year beginning about October, 1905, newspaper columns were filled every day with reports of creation of new companies or expansion of the old, and boom prevailed on the Exchanges to an extent unparalled in the history of Japanese economic development. Even the Government seemed to have been affected by this spirit, and hastened to nationalize the leading railway lines, thereby incurring an additional debt of over *yen* 500 millions in 1907. Then came a reaction, and the tide began to ebb from about February of '07. Several newly organised companies have already been dissolved, others have decided to cut down the capital, while still others have postponed the date of calling in the instalment of subscription money. As shown below the reaction reached the climax in 1909. The market has subsequently began to recover normal condition.

The inquiries made by the Bank of Japan into the new enterprises launched or expansion of the old that have appeared since July, 1905, make this record, the figures being in unit of thousand *yen*.

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Nature of Project.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Banking	64,202	86,490	18,942	27,390	53,975
Spinning	51,022	38,985	2,200	15,350	12,000
Electricity	118,765	56,605	15,170	8,583	73,744
Mining	59,170	52,450	3,850	8,583	19,600
Fishery	21,935	12,400	1,600	2,350	2,585
R'ly's (elec'c ind'ed)...	305,730	65,274	11,140	13,800	67,957
Industry	296,352	96,287	15,643	31,020	103,095
Navigation	13,600	38,550	10,850	3,000	4,125
Insurance	47,300	10,550	8,400	1,900	2,000
Trade & others	85,433	117,782	30,438	16,560	23,615
Total	1,153,519	674,777	134,232	128,258	363,193

N.B. The returns for 1906 cover July 05 to Dec. 06 inclusive while those for 1910 end September inclusive.

It may be concluded from the above that the reaction that followed the boom after the war has spent itself and normal tone has been recovered, as shown before.

Compared with record of business enterprises subsequent to the Japan-China war, some interesting difference may be seen in regard to the trend of economic expansion. In the former period banking absorbed the largest share of the investment, followed by railways, but in the present instance, so far as the investment from July 1905 to August 1910 shows industry, including gas enterprises, head the list as to amount, followed by railways, electricity and banks. Another point of contrast is seen in the average amount of capitals. That average for the companies organized after the Japan-China war was generally in six figures, but that of the later period is one figure more. Then while the new investments during the 9 years from 1895 to 1903 aggregated 1,700 million *yen* the corresponding sum from July 1905 to August 1910 amounted to no less than 2,425 million *yen*.

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GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS.

NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF ENTERPRISE.

(in 1,000 *yen*.)

At the End of Year.	Agricultural.			Industrial.			Commercial.			Transportation.			Total.		
	No.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserves.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserves	No.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserves	No.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserves	No.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserves
1904	238	3,220	174	2,384	162,836	27,873	5,609	455,822	143,070	682	309,412	28,110	8,913	931,292	199,228
1905	231	3,368	404	2,449	189,414	45,626	5,630	466,404	147,276	696	316,649	31,402	9,006	975,836	224,709
1906	250	4,870	317	2,546	267,118	64,521	5,840	500,588	167,196	694	317,378	25,910	9,330	1,089,956	257,946
1907	309	12,035	387	2,847	381,815	64,554	6,197	569,486	197,558	734	150,891	24,774	10,087	1,114,227	287,284
1908	332	13,069	636	3,065	440,857	73,286	6,555	593,702	226,263	768	164,757	26,667	10,720	1,215,386	326,853

Note:—In this table banks are included under the head of commercial companies and railway companies under that of transportation. The decrease of capital and reserves under the head of transportation was due to the nationalization of private railways.

RATE OF INTEREST OF THE TOKYO BANKERS ASSOCIATION.

Year.	Loans.		Discount of Bills.		Current Deposits.		Fixed Deposits.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	For 12 Months.	For 6 Months.	For 3 Months.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1899	10.7	7.3	11.3	6.9	6.5	4.4	6.62	6.26	5.93
1900	12.4	8.9	12.2	8.5	6.6	4.9	7.19	7.03	6.71
1901	13.5	11.0	15.3	10.5	6.6	5.9	7.56	7.38	7.10
1902	12.0	7.3	11.9	6.6	6.5	1.8	7.05	6.93	6.62

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1903	13.5	4.0	12.8	5.1	5.8	1.1	6.00	5.83	5.56
1904	13.5	4.0	12.4	5.3	5.8	1.1	5.75	5.54	5.40
1905	12.8	5.8	12.8	5.8	6.2	1.1	5.95	5.73	5.58
1906	12.8	5.8	12.8	5.1	6.2	1.1	5.79	5.55	5.41
1907	12.8	6.2	11.7	5.8	6.6	1.1	5.60	5.41	5.23
1908	12.8	6.6	12.8	6.6	6.9	1.1	6.18	6.03	5.82
1909	12.8	4.4	12.4	4.0	6.2	1.8	5.68	5.48	5.22

Rate of Interest of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

	Loans.		Overdrafts.		Discount of Bills.		Fixed Deposits.		Current Deposits.	
Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1899.....	10.6	7.3	11.0	7.3	10.2	6.2	7.0	4.5	5.0	3.6
1900.....	12.0	8.8	12.4	9.5	11.7	8.0	7.0	5.0	5.5	4.4
1901.....	12.0	9.9	12.4	10.2	11.3	9.5	7.0	5.6	5.5	5.5
1902.....	12.0	8.0	12.4	7.7	11.3	6.9	7.0	5.5	5.5	3.7
1903.....	9.5	6.6	9.1	6.2	8.4	5.8	5.5	5.0	3.3	2.6
1904.....	9.5	6.9	9.1	6.2	8.8	6.2	5.5	5.0	2.6	2.6
1905.....	10.2	7.7	9.9	6.9	9.1	6.9	5.5	5.0	2.6	2.6
1906.....	10.2	7.7	9.9	7.7	9.1	6.2	5.5	4.5	2.6	2.6
1907.....	9.1	7.7	9.5	6.6	9.1	6.2	5.0	4.5	2.6	2.6
1908.....	9.9	8.8	10.2	8.4	9.9	8.4	5.5	4.5	2.6	2.6
1909.....	9.5	8.6	10.2	6.9	9.5	5.8	5.0	4.5	2.6	2.6

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SECTION III.

NOTES ABOUT INSURANCE COMPANIES

Though insurance business after the European system dates from about 1881 in our country, it was in 1890 when the Commercial Code was promulgated that regular provisions for control of insurance business were first enacted. In March '99 was put in force the present Code containing provisions about insurance contract, followed in 1900 by the law for insurance business and the control and supervision of such companies. According to the latter law, insurance business capable of being undertaken either as a joint stock company or under the "Mutual system" must have a capital of not less than *Y.* 100,000. Special regulations were enacted in '00 for the supervision of foreign insurance companies as transacting business in Japan.

I. STATISTICS

Life Insurance Business

	No. of Companies.	Paid-up. Capital (*Y.* 1,000)	Reserve. (*Y.* 1,000)	Premium. (*Y.* 1,000)	Claims paid. (*Y.* 1,000)
1905–6...	33 *1	2,602 75	25,460	8,733	3,470
1906–7...	31 *1	2,653 75	30,466	10,582	3,131
1907–8 ..	32 *1	3,653 75	36,633	13,170	3,603
1908–9...	32 *1	3,441 75	43,303	—	—

	New Contracts.		No. of Assured at End of Year.	
	No. of Persons.	Policy (*Y.* 1,000).	No. of Persons.	Policy (*Y.* 1,000).
1904–5	129,179	44,932	741,275	213,376
1905–6	135,731	50,099	739,025	231,052
1906–7	177,181	74,037	818,779	275,769
1907–8	230,128	109,324	942,043	350,188
1908–9	254,891	125,898	1,051,560	423,096

Fire Insurance
(in *Y.* 1,000)

	No. of Companies.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Policy No.	Amount of Insurance.	Revenue.	Payment.
1904–5...	17 *2	4,597 1,500	2,439	470	692,416	5,337	3,974
1905–6...	17 *2	4,949 1,500	2,899	558	934,469	6,268	5,515
1906–7...	16 *2	6,021 1,500	3,708	471	1,271,883	7,758	5,814
1907–8...	17 *3	7,876 2,750	4,048	833	1,484,403	9,130	9,595
1908–9...	15 *3	7,913 2,900	4,270	663	1,188,232	9,231	8,092

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Marine Insurance

(in *Y.* 1,000)

	No. of Companies.	Paid up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Policy No.	Amount.	Revenue.	Payment.
1904–5...	3	1,875	2,658	10	30,907	5,411	3,834
1905–6...	3	1,875	5,057	11	39,929	7,771	6,027
1906–7...	3	5,250	6,761	15	44,235	7,809	6,003
	*4	4,050					
1907–8..	4	3,500	5,685	21	64,278	9,234	7,342
	*5	5,900					
1908–9...	5	3775	6,170	19	52,628	9,871	8,609
	*5	5,900					

Carriage Insurance

(in *Y.* 1,000)

	No. of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Amount.	Revenue.	Payment.
1901–2 ...	1	53	9	—	333	285
	*3	*2,750				
1902–3 ...	1	53	33	1,466	89	49
	*3	*2,750				
1903–4 ...	1	53	49	1,658	90	44
	*3	*2,750				
1904–5 ...	1	53	57	1,754	103	48
	*3	*2,750				
1905–6 ...	1	53	66	2,036	122	60
	*3	*2,750				
1906–7 ...	1	53	68	2,985	121	58
	*6	*5,550				
1907–8 ...	1	53	71	2,678	129	90
	*7	*8,150				
1908–9 ...	1	53	80	3,418	142	36
	*7	*8,300				

NOTES:—*Represents carriage insurance transacted as subordinate business by insurance companies dealing with other insurance business.

II. LEADING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES 1909 (1)

(in *Y.* 1,000)

Name of Companies.	Capital Paid-up.	Liability Reserve.	New contracts.	Amount of Policy at end of the year.
Aikoku Life Insurance Co...	75	2,263	7,990	25,255
Banzai „ „ „	250	225	3,121	6,171
Chiyoda Mutual Insurance Co.	90	1,917	7,179	22,449
Daido Life Insurance Co.	135	1,461	11,981	29,387
Dai-ichi Mutual Insurance Co.... ...	50	653	2,195	8,680

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Kyosai Life Insurance Co.	75	4,127	8,078	30,828
Jinju „ „ „	50	2,386	7,853	26,019
Meiji „ „ „	100	5,742	12,902	54,104
Naikoku „ „ „	125	1,591	2,202	7,848
Nippon „ „ „	300	9,112	15,603	64,570
Nisshu „ „ „	75	719	2,138	8,161
Shinshu-Shinto „ „	125	1,764	5,536	19,576
Teikoku „ „ „	250	7,006	10,015	53,997
Yurin „ „ „	110	1,579	4,333	16,833

LEADING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES (2)

	Receipts. (in *yen*. 1,000)		Expenses. (in *yen*. 1,000)	
	Premiums.	Interest, etc.	Claims.	Expense.
Aikoku Life	1,022	122	183	335
Banzai „	253	27	12	124
Chiyoda Mutual	1,123	104	151	248
Dai-do Life	1,108	73	256	498
Dai-ichi Mutual	352	40	43	66
Kyosai Life	1,343	253	289	416
Jinju „	923	163	267	384
Meiji „	1,713	484	647	590
Naikoku „	468	64	144	237
Nippon „	2,363	678	709	720
Nisshu „	357	18	101	233
Teikoku „	2,030	399	645	619
Yurin „	602	59	189	283

III. LEADING LIFE, MARINE, AND CARRIAGE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1909 (1)

(in *Y.* 1,000)

Name.	Capital Paid-up.	Liability Reserves.	Amount of Policy at end of year.
Kyodo (union) Fire Insurance Co. ...	1,250	279	36,736
Meiji „ „ „	250	1,397	183,012
Nippon „ „ „	750	703	207,763
Nippon Marine Trans't Fire Insurance Co. (Fire Dep't)	900	81	28,724
Do. (Mrine Dep't)		805	20,905
Do. (Tran'st Dep't)		20	404
Teikoku Marine Trans't Fire Insurance Co. (Fire Dep't)	750	217	41,257
Do. (Marine Dep't)		132	5,725
Do. (Trans't Dep't)		15	—
Tokyo Fire Marine Trans't Insurance Co.	2,500	539	273,045
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.	750	5,046	15,618
Yokohama Fire Marine, Trans't, Trust Ins. Co. (Fire Dep't)	1,250	659	166,661
Do. (Trans't Dep't)		40	2,157

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LEADING FIRE, MARINE, AND CARRIAGE INS. COS. (2)

Name of Company.	Receipts. (in Y. 1,000) Premium.	Interests, etc.	Payment. (in Y. 1,000) Claims Paid.	Business Exp.	Others.
Kyodō Fire	673	149	279	142	195
Meiji Fire	1,148	310	374	248	303
Nippon Fire	1,390	294	523	378	281
Nippon Marine Trans't Fire (Fire Dep't)	156	—	145	25	13
Do. (Marine Dep't)	1,416	180	1,483	314	701
Do. (Trans't Dep't)	32	1,135	10	4	—
Teikoku Marine Trans't Fire (Fire Dep't)	404	—	165	127	—
Do. (Marine Dep't)	811	253	412	76	398
Do. (Trans't Dep't)	27	—	5	3	4
Tokyo Fire Marine Trans't	1,630	871	1,990	391	472
Tokyo Marine	2,482	2,475	2,483	272	1,389
Yokohama Fire, Marine, Trans't Trust	943	408	790	241	154

JAPANESE INSURANCE BUSINESS ABROAD

According to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, fire and marine insurance contracts concluded in Korea, China and other countries by Japanese companies during 1908 are as follows:—

	Amount of contracts. Y. 1,000.	No. of Policy.
Korea	119,010	4,878
China	46,640	5,750
Hongkong	1,660	373
Hawaii	160	104
Singapore	330	28
Amoy	120	61

	Contracts. Y.1000	Policy.	Premium Paid.	Contract at End of Year. Y.1000
Nippon Fire	107,240	4,719	106,506	14,590
Mutual „	38,610	3 287	102.376	9,360
Meiji „	18,520	1,134	28442	2,540
Tokyo „	1,700	1,111	27 746	1,440
Teikoku Marine	1,130	1,034	9,564	650
Yokohama Fire	1,460	6 8	9.441	460
Osaka „	170	81	2,113	60
Nippon Marine	90	—	1,781	50

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IV. Foreign Insurance Companies in Japan

Life Insurance

	No. of Co.	Deposits to Gov'ment.	Premiums. (Y.1,000)	Claims etc. (Y.1,000)	No. Policy.	Amounts of policy. (in Y.1,000)
1905	4	600	1,562	273	11,723	27,383
1906	4	600	1,834	256	14,338	32,303
1907	4	600	1,947	383	15,115	32,112
1908	4	600	2,182	445	17,098	38,615

Fire Insurance

1905 ... ...*	16 4	1,600 400	1,204	295	14,712	155,686
1906 ... ...*	22 1	2,200 100	1,074	722	17,062	185,745
1907 ... ...*	23 1	2,300 100	1,174	1,095	23,928	247,476
1908 ... ...*	23 1	2,300 100	1,795	783	32,586	319,396

Marine Insurance

1905	11	1,100	700	473	659	7,881
1906 ... ...*	7 3	700 300	709	537	2,538	14,489
1907 ... ...*	7 3	700 300	603	436	—	—
1908 ... ...*	7 3	700 300	470	234	—	—

Leading Foreign Life and Fire Insurance Cos. in Japan (1908)

Name.	Deposit with Gov't.	Amount of Contracts. (in Y.1,000)
The Equitable Life Ass. Society of U.S.A.	150	8,364
The New York Life Ins. Co.	150	20,248
The Sun Life Ass. Co. of Canada	150	6,454
The Manufacturers Life Ins. Co.	150	3,548
The Union Ass. Society (Fire)	100	2,185
The Royal Exchange Ass. Corporation (Fire)	100	3,418
The Liverpool and London. and Globe („)	100	31,368
The Norwich Union Fire Ins. Co. (Fire)	100	9,655
The Guardian Ass. Co. (Fire)	100	6,348
The Alliance Ass. Co. (Fire)	100	4,100
The Phenix Ass. Co. (Fire)	100	22,936
The North British & Mercantile Ins. Co. (Fire)	100	8,527
Aachen and Munich Fire Ins. (Fire)	100	13,164
The Yorkshire Fire and Life Ins. Co. (Fire)	100	2,119
The Northern Ass. Co. (Fire)	100	5,670
The Royal Ins. Co. (Fire)...	100	10,639
The Sun Ins. (Fire)	100	10,058

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The Union Fire Ins. Co. (Fire)	100	51,174
The Commercial Union Ass. Co. (Fire)	100	62,967
The South British Fire and Marine Ins. Co. (Fire) ...	100	3,211
The New Zealand Ins. Co. (Fire)	100	26,831
The Netherland Fire Ass. Co. (Fire)	100	3,129
The London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co. (Fire)	100	7,989
The Hongkong Fire Ins. Co. (Fire)	100	4,140
The London Ass, Corporation (Fire)	100	5,883

Japanese and Foreign Fire Insurance Companies

Since 1909 the leading five fire insurance companies of Japan, viz., Meiji, Nippon, Yokohama and Kyodo have discontinued competitive rates in convassing, chiefly warned by the heavy loss which they suffered in Aug. 1907 when 12,390 houses were burned down at Hakodate and the insurers had to pay the claim of ¥2,455,925, and at Osaka in July 1909 when 11,368 houses were destroyed and ¥5,187,212 was paid. By mutual agreement they suddenly raised the rates, varying between the extremes of 30 to 2 per 1,000 in Tokyo according to location, construction, and so forth. Japanese agents of foreign companies, as Messrs. Okura & Co. and others, taking advantage of this attitude of the Japanese Cos., have began to show greater energy in pushing the business. Thus they now accept even ordinary buildings as object of insurance whereas formerly they limited themselves to brick buildings and other less risky structures. These agents also accept, as Japanese generally hesitate, offer of a contract of more than ¥200,000.

Mortality Rate of Assured in Japan

Formerly the 17 Cos' mortality table of England was generally adopted by Japanese life insurance companies for determining the rate of premiums. However the data in England cannot, strictly speaking, be applicable in Japan owing to different rate of mortality between the two countries. A reliable mortality table has lately been elaborated for the first time in Japan by Mr. S. Ebihara, expert of the Meiji Life Ins. Co. who prepared the table as joint undertaking of his and two other insurance Cos. The assured examined numbered 350,000. His data given below show that the condition of mortality of assured in Japan is somewhat different from that in England shown in the 17 cos' table, and that it bears great resemblance to that of France.

The mortality rate of Assured in in Japan and England per 10,000 is shown below.

Mortality Rate of Assured in Japan and England.

Age.	Japan.	England.
10	49.90	67.60
15	64.80	69.43
20	89.00	72.91
25	79.20	77.70
30	71.70	84.25
35	78.60	92.88
40	93.50	103.62
45	137.30	122.12
50	202.90	159.39
55	285.70	216.64
60	437.10	303.63
65	608.40	440.82
70	828.50	649.33
75	1333.50	955.60
80	1904.20	1404.06

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CHAPTER XXXIII

ARMY AND THE NAVY

SECTION I.—ARMY

For about seven centuries till the abolition of feudalisum in 1868, military service was an exclusive privilege of *samurai*. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial regime and, in consequence, the complete overhauling of national organizations, social, political and so forth, that privilege was converted into a burdensome duty of conscription service to which son and brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan has adopted the Western system, that of nation in arms. Of the Generals who have rendered most distinguished service in thus organizing the military system of Japan, the names of Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and the late General Kawakami and General Marquis Katsura, Premier, stand out prominent. The distinguished ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. As a result of this memorable tour of inspection the military organization of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained the best talents of the time so far as the military affairs were concerned, and included the late General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and Marquis Katsura. It was by the late General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part,—it was by him that the staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand, Marquis Katsura did much in improving the administrative side of the service. In acclamatising the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser of Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY

Administrative organization of the Army is broadly divisible into three parts, namely; War Office, General Staff, and Military Education. Of the parts taken by the first two explanation is superflous, but in regard to the last the various stages of education may be followed up, as:—

1.—The Local Military Preparatory Schools located at Sendai, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, and Kumamoto are the lowest rudder in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers.

2.—The Central Military Preparatory School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates from the above mentioned Schools.

3.—The Cadets' School situates at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Central Military Preparatory School and other candidates.

4.—The Staff College gives the finishing polish to lieutenants and captains of promising ability,

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and gives necessary training so as to qualify them to become staff officers.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with the Army. These are:—

The Artillery and Engineering School where sub-lieutenants of the respective corps are given necessary training.

The Toyama Gakko where non-commissioned officers receive from two to seven months' training in tactics, shooting, fencing, etc.

The Riding School where for eleven months cadets of cavalry are taught theory and art of riding.

Then there are the Military Fort Artillery Shooting School, Field Artillery Shooting School, Paymaster School, Surgery School, Veterinary Surgery School, and Band School.

EXPANSION OF THE ARMY

The expansion has gone on gradually since the early years of His Majesty's reign, this being especially conspicuous after the two foreign in which Japan was involved in wars recent years.

After the Japan-China War

The expansion carried out after the war was completed in 1897, and the army was strengthened as follows.

The organization before the war consisted of 14 brigades of infantry, 6 squadrons of cavalry, 7 regiments of field artillery, 3 regiments of garrison artillery, 7 battalions and 1 company of engineers, 6 battalions of commissariat, 4 battalions of Hokkaido colonial troops (besides a unit of cavalry, artillery and engineering), insular troops in Tsushima.

The strength after the war consisted as follows in 1903, i.e. before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war.

26 brigades of infantry, 17 regiments of cavalry, 19 regiments of field artillery, 6 regiments and 2 battalions of garrison artillery, 13 battalions of engineers, 13 battalions of commissariat, 1 railway battalions, 1 battalion of insular troops, 2 battalions of colonial troops, troops undergoing disciplinary punishment. (Troops in Formosa and China are excluded).

The army as expanded after the war roughly stands as follows exclusive of one brigade each in Formosa and Korea.

936 companies of infantry, 95 squadrons of cavalry, 152 batteries of field artillery, 53 batteries of heavy artillery, 10 batteries of mountain artillery, 58 companies of engineers, 38 companies of commissariat, 12 companies of communication troops, 5 companies of telegraph corps (besides small corps of airship).

Development of Special Corps

As a result of actual experience which the Staff Office learned during the late War, special corps has been expanded or reorganized as (1) Siege Artillery, (2) Field and Mountain Artillery and (3) Communication Corps, the contemplated change being pratically completed.

1. *Siege Artillery*

This is the new term adopted for the Fortress Artillery in the old system. The Fortress Artillery was formerly stationed at the Forts existing at various strategic places, as Bay of Tokyo, Shimonoseki, and others, and as originally intended, its function was exclusively defensive, and therefore it was not expected to possess power of mobility which aggressive operations require. But

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twice within the recent period, in the Japan-China War and the late War, the Fortress corps was compelled by circumstances to temporarily convert itself into Siege Artillery. The new terminological change, therefore, may be said as bringing the thing up to date. At the same time some marked innovation has been adopted for this branch of the service as, for instance, the unification of organization of artillery corps in strength, whereas in the former Fortress Artillery the strength of a regiment or a battalion was different in a different fortress. Next, to strengthen the efficiency and mobile power of Siege Artillery Corps, lighter guns were attached, to be made use of when quick work is required. The creation of Siege Battery involves, as a matter of course, the use of horses to drag the guns, and these have been provided. The Siege Artillery Corps consists as follows according to the new system:—

Under control of Brigade Headquarters at Yokosuka.

Tokyo Bay	two regiments	with horses
Yura (Kii-Awaji Strait)	„ „	„ „
Hakodate	one battalion	without horses
Aki-Bingo Strait	„ „	„ „
Maizuru	„ „	„ „

Under control of Brigade Headquarters at Shimonoseki.

Shimonoseki	two regiments	with horses
Hiroshima	one regiment	„ „
Saseho	one battalion	without horses
Nagasaki	„ „	„ „
Tsushima	„ „	„ „

Besides the above one battalion each is stationed at Port Arthur, and Chimhai Gulf, south-eastern coast of Korea at the bottom of which lies Masampho, the latter to be made a naval station a few years afterward.

2. *Field Artillery and Mountain Artillery*

Taught by the experience of the late War, the mountain artillery has been superseded by field artillery and it was further decided to keep mountain artillery battalion only for Sendai, Okayama and Kurume Divisions, the corps to act as independent one, as experiences have shown that, if made to work in the same line with other comrades, serious disadvantages are experienced owing to the dissimilarity of their work and nature of operations.

The field artillery Brigade was formerly composed of three regiments, but as the organization was found not quite compatible with efficiency and uniformity of command especially when a fighting line extended several miles, it has been decided to reduce the unit of one Brigade to two regiments, and to increase the number of Brigade from two to three. The three Brigades are stationed as follows:—

1st Brigade ...	13th Regiment..	at Setagaya, near Tokyo.
	14th „	„ „ „ „
2nd Brigade ...	15th „	„ Konodai, „ „
	16th „	„ „ „ „
3rd Brigade ...	17th „	„ „ „ „
	18th „	Shimo-Shizu „ „

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Another interesting development about this service is that the Japanese field-guns, which were outranged in the late War by those of Russia, have been improved and a new type designated as "38th year (1905) type," in view of its having been perfected in that year, and cast at the Osaka Arsenal has been distributed. Arms now used in the Japanese Army are enumerated.

ARMS

The first noteworthy event in the recent history of fire-arms in Japanese army was the devising of Murata's rifle by Maj. Gen. Baron T. Murata (then Major of Infantry). Its latest improvement is in the shape of 'Murata's magazine-rifle of the 1905 style,' which is described as follow.

MURATA'S MAGAZINE-RIFLE OF 1905 TYPE

	Infantry use.	Cavalry use.
Bolt	Wedge-system.	Wedge-system.
Calibre (millimetre)...	6,5	6,5
Length { without bayonet	1,275	0,965
Length { with bayonet	3,850	"
Weight { without bayonet	1,665	3,180
Weight { with bayonet (*Kilogram*)	4,290	"
Loading (*gram*)	2,07	2,07
Muzzle velocity (*metre*)	700	650
Magazine	body	body
No. of Cartridges	5	5

GUNS

Guns were first cast in 1885 in the Osaka Arsenal after Italian type. Guns now in service are of following seven kinds:

a. Quick-firing field-guns of 1898 type.
b. Quick-firing mountain-guns of 1898 type.
c. Field-guns of 1905 type.
d. 10 Centimetre Canet-guns of 1905 type.
e. 15 (12) Centimetre howitzers of 1905 type.
f. 24 Centimetre Canet-guns.
g. 28 Centimetre howitzers.

They are epitomized below.

a. Quick-Firing Field-Guns of '98 Type:

Calibre	...7.5 centimetres.
No. of bore-line	...28.
Angle of declination	...7°.
Muzzle velocity	...487 metres.
Extreme range...	...7800 metres.
Extreme angle depression { Elevation	...28°
Extreme angle depression { Depression	...5°
Track of a carriage { Gun-carriage ...	...1.20 metres.
Track of a carriage { Limber	...1.30 metres.
Trunnion height of axis	...0.70 metres.
No. of cartridges in limber ... { Shrapnel...	...40.
No. of cartridges in limber ... { Cartridge case ...	...50.
Weight { Gun-carriage	...about 900 kilograms.
Weight { Limber	...about 750 kilograms.

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Length	Gun-barrel	... ...	...2.20 metres.
	with limber	... ...	...7.685 metres.
	with draught	... ...	...12.75 metres.
Shot	Shell	Weight	...6,100 kilograms.
		Explosive	...Yellow powder.
		Fuse	No. 1 small base fuse of '05 style.
	Shrapnel	Weight	...6,100 kilograms.
		Bullets	...234.
		Fuse	...Double fuse of '05 style.

b. Quick-Firing Mountain-Guns of '98 Type:

Same for most parts with the quick-firers mentioned above and somewhat smaller.

Muzzle velocity	... ...	...263 metres.
Extreme range	... ...	...4300 metres.
Extreme angle depression	Elevation	...30°
	Depression	...10°
Track of a carriage	... ...	...0.70 metres.
Trunnion height of axis	... ...	...0.50 metres.
No. of Cartridges in ammunition box	Shrapnel	...7.
	Cartridge case ...	...7.
Weight	... ...	About 360 kilograms.
Length	Gun-barrel	...1 metres.
	Gun-carriage	...3.50 metres.

c. Field-Gun of '05 Type:

Calibre	... ...	...7.5 centimetres.
No. of bore-line	... ...	...28.
Muzzle velocity	... ...	...520 metres.
Extreme range	... ...	...8500 metres.
Extreme angel depression	Elevation	...16.5°
	Depression	...8°
Track of a carriage	... ...	...1.40 metres.
Trunnion height of axis	... ...	...0.70 metres.
No. of cartridges in limber	... ...	...36.
Weight	Gun-carriage	...940 kilograms.
	Limber	...801 kilograms.
Length	Gun-barrel	...2.325 metres.
	With limber	...8.241 metres.
	With draught	...13.300 metres.
Shot	Shell ... Weight	...6.500 kilograms.
	Explosive	...Yellow powder.
	Fuse	...Double fuse of '05 type.
	Shrapnel Weight	...6.500 kilograms.
	Bullets	...270.
	Fuse ...	...Aluminium double fuse of '05 type.

d. 10 Centimetre Canet-Gun of '05 Type:

Calibre	... ...	...10.5 centimetres.
No. of bore-line	... ...	...32.
Angle of declination	... ...	...7.
Muzzle velocity	... ...	...540 metres.
Extreme range	... ...	...9450 metres.

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Extreme angle depression { Elevation ...15°
Depression ...2°
Track of a carriage ... ...1.40 metres.
Trunnion height of axis ... ...1.70 metres.
Weight { Gun-carriage ... ...2250 kilograms.
Limber ... ...380 kilograms.
Length { Gun-barrel ... ...3.325 metres.
With limber ... ...8.40 metres.
With draught ... ...13.465 metres.
Shot { Armored shell... { Weight ... ...18 kilograms.
Explosive ... ...Yellow powder.
Fuse ... No. 2 small base fuse of '05 type.
Cast iron armored shell. { Weight ... ...18 kilograms.
Explosive ... ...Yellow powder.
Fuse ... No. 2 small base fuse of '05 type.
Shrapnel ... ... { Weight ... ...18 kilograms.
Bullets ... ...530.
Fuse ... Double fuse of '05 type.

e. 15 (12) Centimetre Canet-Gun of '05 Type:

Calibre ... ...14.91 (12) centimetres.
No. of bore-line ... ...36.
Velocity { First ... ...5.25 (4.2) metres.
Last ... ...2.25 (1.8) metres.
Muzzle velocity ... ...275 (280) metres.
Extreme range ... ...5890 (5680) metres.
Extreme angle depression { Elevation ...43°
Depression ...5°
Track of a carriage ... ...1.05 (0.97) metres.
Weight { Gun-carriage ... ...2030 (1167) kilograms.
Limber ... ...500 (408) kilograms.
Length { Gun-barrel ... ...1.80 (1.44) metres.
With limber ... ...8.40 (8.14) metres.
With draught ... ...13.56 (13.20) metres.
Shot { Armored shell... { Weight ... ...36 (20) kilograms.
Explosive ... ...Yellow powder.
Fuse ... No. 2 small base fuse of '05 type.
Cast iron armored shell. { Weight ... ...36 (20) kilograms.
Explosive ... ...Yellow powder.
Fuse ... No. 2 small base fuse of '05 type.
Shrapnel ... ... { Weight ... ...36 (20) kilograms.
Bullets ... ...800 (570).
Fuse ... Double fuse of '05 type.

f. 24 Centimetre Canet-Gun:

Calibre ... ...24 centimetres.
No. of bore-line ... ...56.
Velocity ... ...1.50 metres.
Muzzle velocity { Hard steel shell ... ...483 metres.
Shell... ... ...528 metres.
Extreme range ... ...9000 metres.
Extreme angle depression { Elevation ...28°
Depression ...18°
Trunnion height of axis ... ...2.50 metres.

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Length of gun-barrel			...6.376 metres (Calibre 26).
Shot	Hard steel shell	Weight ...	...150 kilograms.
		Explosive ...	...Black powder.
		Fuse	...Large base fuse of '05 type.
	Armored shell...	Weight ...	...150 kilograms.
		Explosive ...	...Black powder.
		Fuse ...	No. 3 small base fuse of '05 type.
	Shell...	Weight ...	...125.8 kilograms.
		Explosive ...	...Black powder.
		Fuse ...	Head explosing percussion fuse.

g. 28 Centimetre Howitzer:

Calibre		...28 metres.
No. of bore-line		...64.
Velocity		...0.88 metres.
Muzzle velocity		...From 142 to 315 metres.
Extreme range		...7650 metres.
Extreme angle depression	Elevation	...78°
	Depression	...10°
Trunnion height of axis		...2 metres.
Length of gun-barrel		...2.863 metres.
Shot	Hard steel shell	Weight ... ...217.6 0 kilograms.
		Explosive ... ...Black powder.
		Fuse ... Large flat percussion fuse of type.
	Hard steel armored shell.	Weight ... ...222.460 kilograms.
		Explosive ... ...Yellow power.
		Fuse No. 3 small flat percussion fuse of type.

CONSCRIPTION SERVICE

The conscription service was first inaugurated in 1873, and requires all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extraordinary occasion as that of the late War that call did not extend beyond a portion of those on the depot service. The service is divided into active service, reserve service, and depot service and extends 16 years 4 months beginning with full 20 years of age. For the first time two year system was adopted in 1907 for foot soldiers, the reserve service extends 4 years 4 months and the depot service 10 years. The depot service formerly extended only 5, but the period was doubled by the amendment effected in Sept. 1904.

The regulation stature is not less than 5.3 feet approximately for A grade qualification, 5.2 for the auxiliary transport service and 5.1 for medical corps.

EXEMPTION FROM THE SERVICE

The only exemption allowed in the service is for an only son of a parent of over 60 years old who is judged incompetent to support himself without the help of the son. However, postponement of the period of service is made in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of the Middle School. This postponement is also applicable to those staying abroad, except in near Asiatic countries, and as young men who have passed the

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age of 37 under this special clause are enrolled to the Territorial Army list one who goes over to America or Europe and remains there till that ago is passed is practically exempted from the military service. On the other hand a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once to the service without the favor of chance of exemption incidental to the drawing of lot as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponement clause, or when he reaches the age of 30. The alternative to avoid going through the regular service is to become a one year volunteer.

The One-Year Volunteer

This is the only refuge accessible to young men of well-to-do classes living at home. Candidates must possess scholarship at least equal to graduates of the Middle School. After one year's service they are enrolled to the reserve service with the rank of non commissioned officer. The one-year volunteers are, as a rule, required to pay the expense of the barracks.

The Six-Week Service

This is the service specially created for teachers of primary schools. For six weeks they are made to go through the regular training of ordinary soldiers, and then disbanded as soldiers, and enrolled to the Territorial service. There is also a 6-week service in the auxiliary-transport, it being applicable only to those who are under regulation height.

Result of Conscription Service Examination in 1909

The number summoned for the examination numbered 569,317 (466,453 who reached the age-limits in the year and 102,864 for whom the examination was postponed in the preceding year for various causes), an increase of 17,350 over the preceding year. Of that total 113,318 were temporarily-exempted from the service, being classified as follows:—

Necessity to support the family	623
Studying at schools	42,394
Staying abroad...	33,275
Missing or under criminal trial...	27,861
Convicted	434
Illness, etc...	8,731
Total	113,318

The proportion of able-bodied men including A and B classes was 704 per 1000 examined. Sick ratio was heaviest in regard to trachoma and venereal diseases. The ratio of illiteracy declined to only 5% against 5.8 in the preceding year. As to stature about 31% measured

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over 5.3 feet approximately. There were 3,437 applicants for the service (not the one-year service), while those who were examined by conscription surgeons in outlying parts were 621 in Formosa, 333 Karafuto, 1,638 Korea and 1,082 China.

Allowances and Supplies to Privates

With the general increase of salaries to all those in the Government service from the 10–11 year the allowances to private have been increased to ¥1.95 a month to superior class privates and ¥1.55 to 1–2 privates. Besides, according to corps, 15½ to 25 *sen* is given for stationery. The ration is 6 *go* of inferior rice besides allowance of 7.8 *sen* day on account of flesh, vegetables etc. Privates are strictly forbidden to get remittance from home and, even if they get, to have it kept by their company commanders. This injunction is by no means faithfully observed, especially by new privates who, being bullied by their older comrades, are often compelled to go to extra expenses.

The Supreme Military Council

The Supreme Military Council was created in 1898 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. Only six officers were honored with appointment to the Council, they being :—

Marshal Prince Yamagata.
Late H. I. H. Prince Komatsu.
Marshal Prince Oyama.
Late Admiral Marquis Saigo.
Late Marshal Marquis Nodzu.
Admiral of Fleet Count Ito.

The Supreme Council of War

This is a special office created on the eve of the outbreak of the late War, and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members of the Supreme Military Council, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board are *ex-officio* members.

At present the Council is composed as follows: —

Marshal Prince Yamagata.
Marshal Prince Oyama.
Admiral of Fleet Count Ito.
General Visc. Terauchi, War Min.
Vice-Adm. Baron Saito, Min. Navy.
Admiral Count Togo.
General Count Kuroki.
„ Count Oku
Admiral Visc. Inouye.
H. I. H. General Prince Fushimi.
„ Admiral Prince Arisugawa.
Admiral Count Yamamoto.
General Count Nogi.
Admiral Baron Ijuin, Chi. Nav. Staff.
General Vis. Hasegawa.
General Vis. Nishi.
„ „ Kawamura.

List of Full Generals on Active Service

Name.	Date of appointment.
Prince Aritomo Yamagata (Marshal)	June, 1890
„ Iwao Oyama (Marshal)...	May, 1901
Marquis Taro Katsura	Sept. 1898
Count Samata Sakuma	„ „

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Count Itei Kuroki	Nov.	1903.
„ Hokyo Oku	„	„
Viscount Yoshimichi Hasegawa	June,	1904.
„ Kwanjiro Nishi	„	„
H. I. H. Prince Fushimi	„	„
Count Kiten Nogi	„	„
Viscount Kageaki Kawamura...	Jan.	1905.
„ Yoshimasa Oshima	Oct.	„
„ Hisanao Oshima	May,	1906.
„ Seiki Tera-uchi...	Nov.	„
Baron Shunya Okubo	„	„

General Staff Office.

	Name.
Chief, ...	General Count Y. Oku.
Vice-Chief, ...	Lieut.-General Baron Y. Fukushima
General Affairs, ...	Maj.-General K. Oshima.
Sectional Chiefs, ...	„ Y. Matsuishi.
	„ T. Utsunomiya.
	„ K. Osawa.
Staff Col., ...	„ Iguchi.
Surveying, ...	„ Okubo.

Military Inspection Board.

Chief, ...	General Viscount H. Oshima.
Chief of the Staff, ...	Lieut.-General K. Otani.
Field Artillery, ...	„ S. Oseko.
Commissariat, ...	„ A. Shibuya.
Heavy Artillery, ...	„ Y. Toshima.
Engineering, ...	Maj.-General T. Ochiai.
Cavalry, ...	„ Y. Akiyama.
Art. and Eng. School, ...	„ Nakamura.
Toyama School, ...	„ Yamada.
Riding, ...	Colonel Yoshida.
Field Art. School, ...	Colonel Kinoshita.
Cadets School, ...	Maj.-General Nambu.
Central Boys School, ...	Colonel Kuno.

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The distribution of the Standing Army is as follows:—

Location of Divisional Head-Quarters.		Infantry. Brigade.	Infantry. Regiment.	Cavalry. Brigade.	Cavalry. Regiment.	Field Artillery. Brigade.	Field Artillery. Regiment.	Engineer'g Battalion.	Commissariat Bat.	Locality of Garrison of Various Corps.
Imperial Body Guards.	Tokyo	No. 1	No. 1	—	Imperial Bodyg'rd	No. 1	No. 13	Imperial Bodyg'rd corps.	Imperial Bodyg'rd corps.	Tokyo.
			„ 2				„ 14			„
	„ 2		„ 3	No. 1	No. 13	—	—	—	—	Narashino.
			„ 4		„ 14					
1st Division.	Tokyo	„ 1	„ 1	—	—	—	—	No. 1	No. 1	Tokyo.
			„ 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kofu.
	„ 2		„ 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tokyo.
			„ 57	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sakura.
		—	—	„ 2	„ 1	—	—	—	—	Tokyo.
					„ 15	—	—	—	—	Namshino.
					„ 16	—	—	—	—	„
		—	—	—	—		„ 1	—	—	Tokyo.
		—	—	—	—	„ 2	„ 15	—	—	Konodai.
		—	—	—	—		„ 16	—	—	„
		—	—	—	—		„ 17	—	—	„
		—	—	—	—	„ 3	„ 18	—	—	Shimo-shizu.
2nd Division.	Sendai	„ 3	„ 29	—	„ 2	—	„ 2	„ 2	„ 2	Sendai.
			„ 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wakamatsu.
	„ 25		„ 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sendai.
			„ 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yamagata.

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3rd Division.	Nagoya	No. 5	No. 6	—	No. 3	—	No. 3	No. 3	No. 3	Nagoya.
			,, 68							Gifu.
		,, 30	,, 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nagoya.
			,, 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tsu.
4th Division.	Osaka	,, 7	,, 8	—	,, 4	—	,, 4	,, 4	,, 4	Osaka.
			,, 70							Sasayama.
		,, 32	,, 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	Osaka.
			,, 61	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wakayama.
5th Division.	Hiroshima	,, 9	,, 11	—	,, 5	—	,, 5	,, 5	,, 5	Hiroshima.
			,, 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	Matsuyama.
		,, 21	,, 42	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yamaguchi.
			,, 71	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hiroshima.
6th Division.	Kumamoto	,, 11	,, 13	—	,, 6	—	,, 6	,, 6	,, 6	Kumamoto.
			,, 23							,,
		,, 36	,, 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kagoshima.
			,, 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yatsushiro.
7th Division.	Asahigawa (Hokkaido)	,, 13	,, 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sapporo.
			,, 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		,, 14	,, 27	—	,, 7	—	,, 7	,, 7	,, 7	Asahigawa.
			,, 28							
8th Division.	Hirosaki	,, 4	,, 5	—	,, 8	—	,, 8	,, 8	,, 8	Aomori.
			,, 31							Hirosaki.
		,, 16	,, 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	Akita.
			,, 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hirosaki.
9th Division.	Kanazawa	,, 6	,, 7	—	,, 9	—	,, 9	,, 9	,, 9	Kanazawa.
			,, 36							Sabaye.
		,, 31	,, 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kanazawa.
			,, 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	Toyama.
10th Division.	Himeji	,, 8	,, 10	—	,, 10	—	,, 10	,, 10	,, 10	Himeji.
			,, 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tottori.
		,, 20	,, 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fukuchiyama.
			,, 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	Himeji.

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11th Division.	Marugame	No. 10	No. 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	Marugame.
			" 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	T kushima.
		" 22	" 43	—	No. 11	—	No. 11	No. 11	No. 11	Marugame.
			" 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kochi.
12th Division.	Kokura	" 12	" 72	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oita.
			" 47	—	" 12	—	" 12	" 12	" 12	Kokura.
		" 35	" 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			" 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fukuoka.
13th Division.	Takata	" 15	" 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	Shibata.
			" 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	Muramatsu.
		" 26	" 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	Matsumoto.
			" 58	—	" 17	—	" 19	" 13	" 13	Takata.
14th Division.	Utsunomiya	" 27	" 2	—	—	—	—	" 14*	—	Mito.
			" 59	—	—	—	—	—	—	Utsunomiya.
		" 28	" 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	Takasaki.
			" 66	—	" 18	—	" 20	—	" 14	Utsunomiya.
15th Division.	Toyohashi	" 17	" 18	—	" 19	—	" 21	" 15	" 15	Toyohashi.
			" 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		" 29	" 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	Shizuoka.
			" 67	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hamamatsu.
16th Division.	Kyoto	" 18	" 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	Otsu.
			" 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tsuruga.
		" 19	" 38	—	" 20	—	" 22	" 16	" 16	Kyoto.
			" 53	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nara.
17th Division.	Okayama	" 33	" 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fukuyama.
			" 54	—	" 21	—	" 23	" 17	" 17	Okayama.
		" 34	" 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hamada.
			" 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	Matsuye.
18th Division.	Kurume	" 24	" 48	—	" 22	—	" 24	" 18	" 18	Kurume.
			" 56	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		" 23	" 46	—	—	—	—	—	—	Omura.
			" 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	Saga.

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List of Divisional and Brigade Commanders

Name of Division		Lieut.-Gen.
Guards	Baron	Y. Ueda.
1st	H.I.H. Prince	Kan-in.
2nd	Gen.	M. Matsunaga.
3rd	"	A. Watanabe.
4th	"	N. Asada.
5th	"	K. Otani.
6th	"	Y. Kigoshi.
7th	"	Y. Uehara.
8th	"	B. Yamane.
9th	"	M. Kamio.
10th	"	M. Koizumi.
11th	"	M. Yoda.
12th	"	T. Ando.
13th	"	G. Nagaoka.
14th	"	S. Samejima.
15th	"	K. Uchiyama.
16th	"	S. Yamanaka.
17th	"	H. Ichinohe.
18th	"	S. Osako.

Infantry

Brigade	Division	Maj.-Gen.
1st	(Guards)	T. Hayashi.
2nd	(")	M. Umezawa.
1st	(1st)	K. Noda.
2nd	(")	G. Tanaka.
3rd	(2nd)	M. Nakamura.
25th	(")	R. Saito.
5th	(3rd)	G. Ando.
30th	(")	K. Tachibana.
7th	(4th)	M. Kawai.
32nd	(")	T. Fujimoto.
9th	(5th)	S. Kawamura.
21st	(")	T. Yoshioka.
11th	(6th)	T. Kagawa.
36th	(")	S. Yoda.
13th	(7th)	K. Ushiku.
14th	(")	S. Naito.
4th	(8th)	J. Ikui.
16th	(")	E. Iida.
6th	(9th)	T. Matsukawa.
31st	(")	H. Togo.
8th	(10th)	K. Ishibashi.
20th	(")	M. Hirai.
10th	(11th)	E. Ota.
22nd	(")	T. Mizushima.
12th	(12th)	T. Tsuneyoshi.
35th	(")	N. Kurita.
15th	(13th)	S. Surizawa.
26th	(")	T. Morikawa.
27th	(14th)	M. Yui.
28th	(")	T. Kakizaki.
17th	(15th)	Y. Niiyama.
29th	(")	S. Hagino.
18th	(16th)	T. Kuno.
19th	(")	K. Oi.
33rd	(17th)	T. Hayashi.
34th	(")	S. Ito.
23rd	(18th)	S. Imamura.
24th	(")	K. Hashimoto.
Chinese Garrisons,		S. Abe.

Cavalry

1st	M. Kono.
2nd	T. Sugikaba.
3rd	M. Honda.
4th	S. Toyobe.

Artillery

1st	T. Kurata.
2nd	M. Kumamoto.
3rd	K. Matsumoto.

Heavy Artillery and Communication

1st	M. Yamaguchi.
2nd	H. Ishii.
Com.	N. Inouye.

Commanders of Garrisons and Forts

Tokyo G.	Gen.-Vis.	Kawamura.
Tokyo Bay F.	M.-G.	M. Kumamoto.
Yura F.	L.-G.	S. Kusunose.
Hiroshima B. F.	M.-G.	S. Sakakibara.
Maizuru F.	"	T. Sato.
Shimonoseki F.	L.-G.	T. Semba.
Saseho F.	M.-G.	M. Ota.
Tsushima F.	"	D. Ohara.
Kelung F.	"	K. Makino.
Pescadores F.	"	Adachi.
Independent G.	"	Nitahara.
Port Arthur F.	L.-G.	M. Oshigami.
Formosa 1st G.	M.-G.	C. Nojima.
" 2nd G.	"	S. Iida.

Korean Garrison

Commander.	Gen. Ba.	H. Okubo.
Chief Staff.	Maj.-Gen.	K. Shiba.

Chief of Divisional Staff

Colonel, Infantry

1st Div., K. Hashimoto;
15th " K. Machida;

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7th	Div.,	Y. Koike;
18th	„	G. Furumi;
Guard	„	K. Fujii;
17th	„	G. Johoji;
3rd	„	T. Nishikawa;
16th	„	S. Fukuhara;
6th	„	K. Sato;
14th	„	Y. Sato;
13th	„	K. Watanabe;
10th	Div.,	M. Kanekubo;
4th	„	K. Takayama;
8th	„	N. Omura;
2nd	„	K. Ichikawa.

Colonel, Artillery

9th	Div.,	J. Arita.
5th	„	K. Shimmen.
12th	„	I. Kida. (Lieut.-Colonel)

PROMOTION OF MILITARY OFFICERS

Rules for promotion of military officers in force in time of peace are as follows, this limit being reduced to one half in time of war.

2 years each from Sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant and from the latter to Captain, 4 years to Major, 3 years to Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 years each to Colonel and next to Major-General, 3 years to Lieutenant-General. For promotion to full General and next to Marshal there are no regular terms of service, being determined by special grace of the Emperor.

AGE-LIMIT IN THE ACTIVE SERVICE

Rank.	Age.
Sub-Lieutenant } Lieutenant }	45
Captain	48
Major	50
Lieutenant-Colonel	53
Colonel	55
Major General	58
Lieutenant-General	62
General	65
Marshal	no limit.

SECTION II.—NAVY

THE EXPANSION OF THE FLEET

Absence of stimulation at first and later the enforcement of seclusion policy during the Tokugawa period, caused the maritime and naval affairs of Japan to remain in a comparatively insignificant state. The only noteworthy instances of naval operations deserving mention are a sea-fighting at Danno-ura between the two clans of Genji and Heike in the 12th century, next the encounters on the occasion of Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea, between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast when our fleet was rather hard pressed by the Korean Admiral. So far as bold maritime adventures are concerned the predatory visit of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of southern China about the beginning of the 17th century may have been a far more important incident in the maritime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks were used to sail for commercial purpose to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India.

With the advent of the new era the isolation policy had been relaxed, and urged by circumstance, even the Tokugawa Shogunate was obliged to purchase a number of warships. The Princes of Satsuma and Tosa also purchased several. These warships formed the nucleus of the Imperial Navy, which in 1871 consisted of 17 warships with the aggregate tonnage of only 6,000.

Both prior to and after the Restoration, the Japanese Navy had foreign advisers and tutors, mostly English. The late Adm. Sir R. Tracey was the

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first foreign adviser in Japan, and then came about, 73 Adm. Douglas with several assistants under him. Rear-Adm. John Jugles who occupied a similar position and retired a few years before the Japan-China war was the last foreign adviser the Japanese Navy engaged.

The naval expansion from the close of the Japan-China war to 1903–4 year involved an outlay of no less than *Y.*240 millions and Japan had at the eve of the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war 76 warships of all sizes with the total strength of over 264,681 tons. After the war the Navy adopted with the consent of the Diet another expansion programme involving *Y.*351 millions approximately for building new ships, repairing and re-equipping the Japanese warships and the captured vessels, and for replenishing the tonnage of those that were to be struck off from the full efficiency list on account of age. Of that appropriation about *Y.*136 was spent up to March 1909, leaving balance *Y.*215 millions available and spread till 16–17 year.

THE NEW PROPOSED EXPANSION

The Government, in view of the expansion of armament of the Powers, has been compelled to elaborate another expansion scheme for which *Y.*80,000,000 spread over six years is to be devoted, the outlays being met by funds out of the ordinary revenue, within the limit of maintaining harmony between the plans of national defence and those of national finances, according to the announcement made by Premier Katsura at the Bankers' Banquet in Oct. last. The Premier stated on that occasion that it would be fully recognized at home and abroad that the Government was actuated in adopting this measure by no other object than that of bringing the naval strength to a point unavoidably necessary for purposes of national defence. This measure of course requires the consent of the Diet before it becomes operative, but the consent may be taken as a foregone conclusion

FORTHCOMING ADDITION TO THE NAVAL STRENGTH

VESSELS ABOUT TO BE COMPLETED

Besides the armoured cruisers *Ibuki* and *Kurama* and battleship *Aki* which have received equipment and have gone through trial trips or are about to do so, the warships now in the cradle and are expected to be placed in commission in a year or two are as follows:—

Class.	Name.	Displacement.	Built where.
Battleship	Settsu	20,800	Kure.
„	Kawachi	20,800	Yokosuka.
Destroyer	Kaifu	1,150	Maizuru.
„	Unknown	800	„
„	„	800	„
Cruiser	Chikuma	4,950	Sasebo.
River-boat	Unknown	250	„
Destroyer	Yamakaze	1,150	Mitsubishi.
Cruiser	Yahagi	4,950	„
„	Hirado	4,950	Kasaki.

VESSELS TO BE BUILT

The contemplated construction programme comprises as to armoured vessels one battleship of 20,800 tons, three armoured cruisers of 18,500 tons each. Of the three cruisers one was ordered from Vickers with whom contract was signed in Nov. '10 to be completed in three years. The cruiser is of 27,000 tons modelled on the Lion type of the British Navy. The three remaining armoured vessels are

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expected to receive considerable modification as to displacement and so forth. As to where they will be built, the conjecture is that the two will be built at home and one abroad, owing to the scope of building capacity of larger warships being still extremely limited at home. It was in view of this defect that the Navy has been induced to make a departure in the policy formerly adhered to of building all warships at home.

THE RELATIVE STRENGTH BEFORE

The Russo-Japanese War and Now. As explained by the Government Delegate before the Imperial Diet, the strength of the Japanese Navy stood as follows on the morrow of the out break of the War.

At Time of the Outbreak

Class.	No.	Tonnage.
Battleships	6	84,652
Armoured Cruisers ...	8	73,983
Other warships... ...	44	111,470
Destroyers	19	6,519
Torpedo boats	80	7,119
Total	157	283,743

Present Strength

Class.	No.	Tonnage.
Battleships	15	212,960
Armoured cruisers ...	13	151,303
Other warships... ...	47	165,253
Destroyers...	55	20,505
Torpedo boats	77	7,258
Total	207	557,302

The first dreadnaught built in Japan was the *Kawachi* launched in Oct. 10 at Yokosuka, of Curtis turbine type, the Navy having secured permission from the respective inventors the use of Curtis and Parsons turbines. The latter has been used for the despatch-boat *Mogami* (1,350 tons). Our Navy has been rather deliberate in starting the construction of new warships in consideration of the keen emulation displayed by the Powers for devising improved type in the vessel and armament.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE POWERS IN THE PACIFIC

Captain Oguri of the Imperial Navy enumerates the warships of the Powers available in this part of the globe in 1910 and 1917, according to the program they have respectively adopted:—

MANI FORCE AVAILABLE IN 1910

	Britain.	U.S.A.	Germany.	France.	Japan.
Battleships	26	32	33	19	14
Armoured Cruisers	23	15	12	15	13

MANI FORCE AVAILABLE IN 1917

Battleships	24	37	31	26	7
Armoured Cruisers	16	6	14	4	7

In the case of Japan the additional expansion program adopted by the Government and to be placed before the 1910-11 session of the Diet for approval, has been excluded.

NAVAL EDUCATION

The post-bellum naval programme is primarily aimed at readjusting education and next at perfecting and improving construction work. In pursurance of that policy the educational system of the Navy has been

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thoroughly recast. This is especially the case with the Naval Staff College, Torpedo School, Gunnery School, and Engineering and Mechanical School. The Naval Cadet Academy and the Naval Engineering Academy were practically left in the original from.

The Naval Staff College

The students admitted into this highest institution in the service are grated into five; namely, 1. A grade, 2. B grade, 3. Special course, 4. Engineering, and 5. Elective courses. The complement of students has been considerably increased, from 30 in the old system to 90 for ordinary officer-students and from 15 to 25 for engineer-students.

Students of A grade are intended for staff officers and future commanders and candidates must either be Lieutenants who have finished the Gunnery or Torpedo School or Navigation of the Special course at the College, or Commanders or other Lieutenants who have served afloat for at least two years. Applicants have to undergo the admission examination. Students of B grade are to receive special education in Gunnery, Torpedo or Navigation and only Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who are judged to possess required qualification are admitted on examination. In the Special course, which is divided into Navigation and Engineering, applicants for the former must be Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who finished the ordinary navigation, while those for the latter must be Engineer-Commanders or Lieutenants who completed the ordinary naval Engineering course. Candidates for the Engineering course must be Engineer-Liutenants who possess qualification similar to that of candidates for B grade. The Engineering course students receive higher education in their speciality. To the Elective course are admitted on the recommendation of the faculty of the Naval Staff College and with the approval of the Minister of the Navy deck officers, Engineer Captains to Commanders, Constructors, Hydrographers, etc., also Lieutenants or Engineer Lieutenants of at least three years on active service, all these to pursue their respective specialities.

The Gunnery and the Torpedo School

The two establishments, which were formerly training institutes, have been elevated to regular schools. They both admit officers and non-commissioned officers and men, and the courses are classified into Ordinary, Higher and Special grades. The term of study varies from 4 to 6 months. The Ordinary course receives Sub-Lieutenants and Midshipmen who have attended active service for at least one year; the Higher course receives junior officers who have gone through the B grade course of the Naval Staff College, and the Special course takes, either on recommendation or examination, deck officers, junior officers and petty officers who are required or desire to finish training in either gunnery or torpedo practice. At the same time special course, subdivided into Ordinary and Higher grades is established for petty officers and men. Those who are admitted to the former are under obligation to remain in the service for three years after the expiration of the regular term, while for the latter this obligation term is four years. Graduates of the Government Nautical College are also admitted for training in gunnery.

The Mechanic School

This is a new institution intended to give both to junior engineers and artificers training in various subjects of naval mechanical engineering and mechanical sciences and practices subdivided into six different branches, as

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operation of engines (ordinary and higher), electricity, carpentry, etc. Artificers of warrant officer rank and ordinary artificers who are admitted to the school are under obligation to give three to four years' extra service after the expiration of the ordinary term. The term of study is six months for officer-students and one month to one and a half years for artificer-students, according to the subject.

The Naval Cadet Academy

This is the only institution for giving education to young men who aspire to become officers. The term lasts four years, including one year of practical training on distant voyage. Originally established in Tokyo, it was removed to the present site on Etajima, near Kure Admiralty, more than ten years ago. The following table shows the numbers admitted, of applicants for admission etc. for the last four years.

	Number Admitted.	Passed the Examination.	Passed Med. Examination.	Number of Applicants.
1906	80	97	1,301	2,981
1907	150	336	1,250	2,885
1908	150	239	1,114	2,892
1909	150	280	1,166	2,877

As explained elsewhere the normal average of number of graduates has been fixed at about 150 a year.

The Naval Engineering School

As a collateral institution to the above the present school educates aspirants who wish to become Naval Engineers, the term of study being the same as in the other. It is situated at Yokosuka.

	Number Admitted.	Passed the Examination.	Passed Med. Examination.	Number of Applicants.
1906	60	180	717	1,739
1907	62	117	613	1,203
1908	60	69	422	825
1909	70	84	450	885

VOLUNTEER AND CONSCRIPTION SERVICE

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription service, the former always supplying large number of men than the other, as the authorities prefer to get, from evident reasons, a larger number from the latter class of men than from the former. The active service lasts four years and the reserve service seven years.

	Conscripts.	Volunteers.	Total.
1904...	1,698	2,997	4,694
1905...	1,469	5,114	9,583
1906...	2,668	3,171	5,839
1907...	4,564	4,048	8,612
1908...	2,238	2,443	4,682

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Yokosuka Admiralty

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Baron S. Uryu.
Chief of Staff, Rr.-Adm. E. Koidzumi; *Harbour-Master*, Capt. M. Fukui; *Cons'tion*, Rr.-Adm. H. Sakamoto; *Torpedo*, Capt. T. Kamaya.

Kure Admiralty

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. T. Kato.
Chief of Staff, Rr.-Adm. H. Takenouchi; *Cons'tion*, Rr.-Ad. S. Ijichi; *Harbour-Master*, Capt. S. Miyaji.

Sasebo Admiralty

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Baron S. Dewa.
Chief of Staff, Rr.-Ad. Y. Eto; *Torpedo*, Rr.-Ad.....; *Harbor-Master*, Capt. N. Matsumura; *Cons'tion*, Rr.-Adm. T. Kuroi.

Maizuru Admiralty

Com.-in-Chief, Admiral. Baron S. Katsuoka.
Chief of Staff, Rr.-Ad. K. Wada; *Torpedo*, Rr.-Ad.....; *Harbor-Master*, Capt. G. Sayama; *Cons'tion*, Rr.-Ad. S. Kato.

Port Arthur Admiralty

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Baron S. Tomioka.
Chief of Staff, Capt. G. Oki; *Harbor-Master*, (acting) Capt. S. Kono.

Takeshiki Naval Station

Commander, Vice-Adm. Baron S. Dewa, Vice-Adm. H. Yamada.
Chief of Staff, Capt. K. Osawa.

Mekon Naval Station (Pescandores)
Commander, Vice-Adm. C. Tamari.

Ominato Naval Station
Commander, Rr.-Ad. T. Kamiizumi.
Chief of Staff, Capt. H. Hideshima.

Chinkai Naval Station
(Southern Korea)
Commander, Rr.-Ad. N. Miyaoka.

1st Squadron
Com.-in Chief, Adm. Baron H. Kamimura.
Commander, Rr.-Ad. Yashiro.
Chief of Staff, Rr.-Ad. Nomaguchi.

2nd Squadron
Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. H. Shimamura.
Chief of Staff, Capt. J. Takagi.

3rd Squadron
Commander, Vice-Adm. J. Teragaki.

South-China Squadron
Commander, Vice-Adm. Tamari.

Training Squadron
Commander, Rr.-Ad. Yashiro.

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THE JAPANESE FLEET

BATTLESHIPS

Name.	Displacement. (tons.) Length (feet.)	When launched.	Nominal Speed (knots.)	Torpedo tube.	Armor at water line (inches.)	Principal Armament
Fuji	12,320 374	'96	19.2	5	19 6	12″(4) 6″(10)
Shikishima ...	14,850 400	'98	18.3	5	9 4	12″(4) 6″(14)
Asahi	15,800 400	'99	18.0	4	9 4	12″(4) 6″(14)
Mikasa	15,200 400	'00	18.5	4	9 4	12″(4) 8″(4)
Iwami	13,516 367	'02	18.0	4	9 4	12″(4) 8″(6)
Sagami	12,674 401	'98	18.0	5	9 7	12″(4) 6″(11)
Tango	10,960 367	'94	16.0	6	15	12″(4) 6″(12)
Hizen	12,700 374	'00	18.0	6	9 4	12″(4) 8″(6)
Suwo	12,674 401	'00	18.0	5	9½ 4	12″(4) 6″(11)
Katori	15,950 420	'05	19.5	5	9 5	12″(4) 10″(4)
Kashima ...	16,400 425	'05	19.2	5	9 4	12″(4) 10″(4)
Satsuma	19,330 482	'06	20.5	5	9 5	12″(4) 10″(12)
Aki	19,800 482	'07	20.5	5	9 5	12″(4) 10″(12)
Kawachi ...	20,800 479	'10	20.0	5		12″(12) 6″(10)

ARMORED CRUISERS

Asama	9,700 408	'98	22.1	5	7 3½	8″(4) 6″(14)
Tokiwa	9,700 408	'98	23.0	5	7 3½	8″(4) 6″(14)
Yakumo	9,850 407	'99	20.0	5	7 3½	8″(4) 6″(12)
Azuma	9,436 431	'99	20.0	5	7 3½	8″(4) 6″(12)
Iwate	9,750 400	'00	22.0	4	7 3½	8″(4) 6″(14)
Izumo	9,750 400	'99	22.0	4	7 3½	8″(4) 6″(14)
Kasuga	7,299 344	'02	20.0	4	6	10″(1) 8″(2) 6″(14)
Nisshin	7,700 344	'03	20.0	4	6	8″(4) 6″(14)

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Name.	Displacement. (tons.) Length (feet.)	When launched.	Nominal Speed (knots.)	Torpedo tube.	Armor at water line (inches.)	Principal Ar'ment
Aso	7,762 443	'00	22.0	2	8 3	8″(2) 6″(8)
Tsukuba	12,750 440	'05	21.0	5	7 5	12″(4) 6″(12)
Ikoma	13,750 440	'06	21.0	5	7 5	12″(4) 6″(12)
Kurama	14,600 450	'07	22.0	5	7 4	12″(4) 8″(8)
Ibuki	14,620 450	'07	22.0	5	7 4	12″(4) 8″(8)
PROTECTED CRUISERS						
Naniwa	3,700 300	'85	18.7	4	3	6″(8)
Takachiho ...	3,700 300	'85	18.7	4	3	6″(8)
Itsukushima ...	4,277 295	'91	17.0	4	2	12½″(1)
Hashidate ...	4,277 295	'91	17.0	4	2	12½″(1)
Kasagi	5,416 374	'98	21.7	4	4½ 1.8	8″(2)
Chitose	4,760 395	'98	22.5	4	4½	8″(2)
Tsugaru	6,630 413	'99	20.0	6	3	6″(6)
Soya	6,500 420	'99	23.0	6	3	6″(12)
Tone	4,035 400	'06	23.0	—	2 3	6″(12)
Izumi	2,950 270	'78	18.6	3	5 1	6″(2)
Chiyoda	2,450 303	'89	17.5	3	4½	4.7″(10)
Akitsushima ...	3,150 302	'92	19.0	4	3	6″(4)
Suma	2,657 306	'96	20.0	2	2	6″(2)
Akashi	2,657 295	'97	20.0	2	2	6″(2)
Niitaka	3,365 235	'02	20.0	—	2½	6″ 6)
Tsushima ...	3,365 235	'02	20.0	—	2½	6″(6)
Otowa	3,000 341	'03	20.0	—	—	6″(2)
COAST DEFENCE SHIPS						
Chinen	7,400 308	'82	14.0	3	14	12″(4)

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Name.	Displacement. (tons.) Length (feet.)	When launched.	Nominal Speed (knots.)	Torpedo tubes.	Armor at water line (inches.)	Principal Ar'ment
Iki	9,672 326	'88	14.8	6	14 6	12″(2)
Okinoshima ...	4,126 277	'96	15.0	4	10	10″(3)
Minoshima ...	4,792 265	'94	16.0	4	10	9″(4)
Kongo	2,200 231	'77	13.0	—	4½	6.6″(3)
Hiyei	2,200 231	'78	13.0	—	4½	6.6″(3)
Katsuragi ...	1,476 205	'85	13.0	2	—	6″(2)
Yamato	1,476 206	'85	13.0	2	—	6.6″(2)
Musashi	1,476 206	'85	13.0	2	—	6″(2)
Takao	1,774 230	'88	15.0	—	—	6″(4)
GUN-BOATS						
Akagi	615 164	'89	13.0	—	—	8.2″(1)
Uji	620 180	'03	13.0	—	—	—
Sumida	126	'06	15.0	—	—	—
Fushimi	180	'06	14.0	—	—	—
DESPATCH-BOATS						
Yayeyama ...	1,600 315	'89	20.0	2	—	4.7″(3)
Tatsuta	875 240	'94	21.0	5	—	4.7″(2)
Chihaya	1,250 273	'00	21.0	5	—	4.7″(2)
Suzuya	3,080 347	'00	25.0	6	2	6″(2)
Mogami	1,324 316	'06	23.0	—	2½	4.7″(2)
Yodo	1,230 300	'06	22.0	—	2½	4.7″(2)

TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS

Akebono	311	'98	Fumizuki	400	'92		
Arare	227	'04	Harukaze	375	'06		
Ariake	227	'04	Harusame	381	'03		
Asagiri	381	'03	Hatsuharu	375	'06		
Asakaze	375	'06	Hatsushimo	381	'05		
Asashio	373	'98	Hatsuyuki	375	'05		
Asatsuyu	375	'06	Hayakaze	375	'06		
Fubuki	227	'04	Hibiki	375	'06		

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Ikazuchi	...	...	...	311	'97	Shigure...	...	...	...	375	'06
Inazuma	...	...	...	311	'98	Shinonome	...	...	...	279	'97
Kagero ...	...	...	...	279	'98	Shikinami	...	...	...	400	'92
Kamikaze	...	...	...	381	'05	Shirakumo	...	...	...	373	'98
Kasumi	...	...	...	364	'98	Shiranui	...	...	...	279	'98
Kisaragi	...	...	...	381	'05	Shirotaye	...	...	...	375	'06
Makigumo	...	...	...	400	'92	Shiratsuyu	...	...	...	375	'06
Matsukaze	...	...	...	381		Shirayuki	...	...	...	375	'05
Mikazuki	...	...	...	375	'05	Ushio ...	...	...	...	381	'05
Minazuki	...	...	...	381		Usugumo	...	...	...	381	'99
Murakumo	...	...	...	279	'97	Uzuki ...	...	...	...	381	
Murasame	...	...	...	381	'03	Wakaba	...	...	...	381	'05
Nagatsuki	...	...	...	381		Yamabiko	...	...	...	240	'97
Nenohi...	...	...	...	381	'05	Yayoi ...	...	...	...	381	'05
Nowake	...	...	...	357	'06	Yudachi	...	...	...	375	'06
Oboro ...	...	...	...	311	'98	Yugiri ...	...	...	...	279	'98
Oikaze ...	...	...	...	381		Yugure ...	...	...	...	381	'06
Satsuki...	...	...	...	350	'02	Yunagi ...	...	...	...	375	'06
Sazanami	...	...	...	381							

There are besides 69 torpedo-boats.

The Standing Squadrons

The Standing Squadrons in commission at present are as follows:—

1st Squadron (Adm. Kamimura), b. *Satsuma* (f.s.), b. *Hizen*, b. *Asashi*, b. *Kashima*, a.c. *Tsukuba*, a.c. *Ibuki*, c. *Tone*; 2nd Squadron (Vice-Adm. Shimamura), a.c. *Nisshin* (f.s), a.c. *Kasuga*, c. *Izumi*, d.b. *Chihaya*; 3rd Squadron (Vice-Adm. Teragaki) c. *Akitsushima* (b.g.), c. *Tsushima* g.b. *Uji*, g.b. *Sumida*, g.b. *Fushimi*; Training Squadron (Rear-Adm. *Yashiro*). c. *Hashidate*. c. *Itsukushima*. The rest of the ships are allotted at the various Admiralties.

Naval Dockyards

These exist at the four Admiralties of Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo and Maizuru. They all possess dry docks for accommodating large warships. The first two are each provided with two cradles, one each being qualified to undertake armoured vessels but the other two have only one each for building small cruisers and destroyers. Port Arthur possesses a dry dock but lacks necessary equipment for building warships. The Mitsubishi Shipyards at Nagasaki and the Kawasaki Yards at Kobe are also commissioned now and then with small cruisers and similar craft.

Progress of Naval Architecture

The first warship built in Japan was the *Seiki* of 870 tons launched at Yokosuka in 1875. Till 1903 the largest warship constructed at home was the cruiser *Hashidate* of 4,278 tons. The improvement effected since that time is demonstrated by the building of the battleships *Kurama* (14,600 tons) and *Satsuma* (19,300 tons) in 1906. The launching in Oct. '10 at Yokosuka of the *Kawachi* (20,800 tons), the 1st dreadnaught attempted at home, marks another stage in the progress of naval architecture in Japan. The sister ship *Settsu* is under construction at Kure. It may be noted that the *Kawachi* is said to have cost ¥18,950,000.

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BUILDING WARSHIPS AT HOME AND ABROAD

One serious obstacle that hinders the shipbuilding work of Japan is the necessity to depend on foreign countries for the supply of materials. In steel, the Government Steel Foundry in Wakamatsu is still unable to supply all of the raw materials required. The Navy possesses steel works at Kure for making armor and guns, but on small scale. In 1908 a steel works was established at Muroran, Hokkaido, (capital ¥10,0 0,000) as joint undertaking of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. and Armstrong and Vickers, with the countenance of the Navy. It is intended to cast guns and some commercial products. At present the supply of materials for armament is very imperfect. Plugs are possibly supplied, but almost all other parts consisting of nickel steel have to be imported.

In wood teak from Siam and Oregon pines are used for decks, while foreign oaks, maples etc. are used for decorative parts. Japanese "Zelkowa" oaks etc. are also used for the latter purpose. It should be noted that the reason why imported wood is so largely adopted is chiefly because it exists in shapes and sizes convenient for shipbuilders.

Relative Cost

As to cost it does not differ much between building at Japanese and foreign yards, being roughly *Yen* 1,000 per ton for the battleship and *Yen* 900 to 950 for the cruiser. On this subject interesting details have been supplied by the Naval Constructor Mr. Sakurai, of the Yokosuka Admiralty. According to the experience of the Admiralty, especially in regard to the building of an unarmored cruiser, wages (average daily rate 58 *sen*) occupy about 42% and the materials the remaining 58%, of the total cost. In foreign countries the relative rate is probably reversed. Therefore if Japan can get the supply of the materials at the same rate as elsewhere, ships built at home will be about 18% cheaper than built in a foreign country. Another thing to be taken into consideration in ordering warships from foreign shipyards is the necessity of paying no small amount on account of superintending and bringing the ships home when completed. Three superintendents and three assistants have to be sent abroad, involving an outlay of about *Yen* 105,000. Then on account of bringing home the ship when completed about *Yen* 450,000 is required for the battleship, the two items totalling *Yen* 555,000, which amount to a little over *Yen* 30 per ton. For the cruiser the average expense per ton amounts to a little over *Yen* 47. The following data showing the relative cost of building at home and abroad are thus stated by the Naval Constructor:—

Battleships Built in England

4 ships with average displacement of 14,096 tons; hull, *Yen* 8,752,100; equipment, *Yen* 4,334,823; total, *Yen* 13,086,925.

Armored Cruisers Built Abroad

5 ships with average displacement of 9,569 tons; hull, *Yen* 6,083,423; equipment, *Yen* 2,618,042; total *Yen* 8,700,465. Of the 5, 3 were built in England and 1 each in France and Germany; equipment mostly supplied in England; cost calculated at the current rate at the time of building, this being somewhat higher in the two other countries than in England.

Protected Cruiser Chitose Built in America

Tonnage, 4, 948; hull, *Yen* 2,671,-013; equipment, *Yen* 1,444,455; total 4,115,468. The cost about same as the Takasago built in England.

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Cruisers, Gunboats, etc. Built at Home or Abroad

Protected Cruiser *Tsushima* (3,366 tons).

Hull, *Yen* 1,750,204; equipment, 784,701; total, *Yen* 2,534,905.

Gunboat *Chikuy* (1,240 tons).

Hull, 748,895; equipment, *Yen* 438,527; total, *Yen* 1,187,422.

Gunboat *Uji* (610 tons).

Hull, *Yen* 267,828; equipment, *Yen* 95,230; total, Yen 363,058.

Destroyer (average 350 tons).

Hull, *Yen* 543,437 equipment, *Yen* 170,053; total, *Yen* 713,490.

1st Class *Torpedo-boat* (150 tons).

Hull, *Yen* 266,000; equipment, *Yen* 204,745; total, *Yen* 370,745.

2nd Class *Torpedo-boat* (110 tons).

Hull *Yen* 135,000; equipment, *Yen* 60,785: total, 195,785.

3rd Class *Torpedo-boat* (54 tons).

Hull, *Yen* 77,883; equipment, *Yen* 40,523; total, 118,406.

Of the above the destroyer was that built in England. A destroyer is now built at home at the outlay of about *Yen* 370,000.

NAVAL OFFICERS PROMOTION

Rules in force for promotion of naval officers in time of peace are as follows, this limit being reduced to one half in time of war.

MIDSHIPMEN. — Graduates of the Naval Cadet's School are given about 8 months' practical exercise in a training ship, and then commissioned on warships in the active service.

2ND SUB-LIEUTENATS. Midshipmen who have had over one year's practical exercise.

1ST SUB-LIEUTENANTS. — 2nd Sub-Lieutenants who have been in the service over one year. 2nd Sub-Lieutenants of over one year in the service and 1st Sub-Lieutenants are given lessons in Torpedo and Gunnery, each about 4 months.

LIEUTENANTS. — 1st Sub-Lieutenants of over two years in the service. Select 1st Sub-Lieutenants and full Lieutenants are admitted into the junior course of the Naval College, Gunnery School or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

LIEUT.-COMMANDERS. — Lieutenants of over 5 years in the service. Select Lieutenants and Lieut.-Commanders who have been two years in the service on the sea are admitted into the senior course of the Naval College, about one and half years.

COMMANDERS. — Lieut.-Commanders of over two years in the service. Officers below Captain in rank may be officially or at their own desire admitted into the special course of the Gunnery or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

CAPTAINS. — Commanders of over two years in the service. Officers below Captain in rank may be ordered to enter or at their own desire admitted into the special course of the Naval College about one year) and study some special art of their own choice or officially imposed.

REAR-ADMIRALS. — Captains of over two years in the service.

VICE-ADMIRALS. — Rear-Admirals of over three years in the service.

ADMIRALS. — Vice-Admirals who have seen many actual services or of special merit are promoted by Imperial order.

AGE LIMIT OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE

Fleet Admiral	No limit
Admiral	Below 68
Non-Combatant Vice-Admiral	„ 65

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Vice-Admiral	»	63
Non-Combatant Rear-Admiral	»	60
Rear-Admiral	»	58
Architect Captain or equivalent	»	55
Captain or equivalent	»	53
Chief Warrant Officer or equivalent	»	51
Engineer Commander or equivalent	»	50
Commander or equivalent, and 1st class Warrant Officer or equivalent	»	48
Lieut.-Commander or equivalent	»	45
Lieutenant or equivalent...	»	43
Engineer 1st Sub-Lieutenant or equivalent... ...	»	40
1st and 2nd Sub-Lieutenant	»	38

N. B.—1st class warrant officer or equivalent of over 6 years in the service may be promoted to 1st lieutenant or equivalent.

Officers and Bluejackets on Active Service

(Compiled at the end of the year)

	Admirals and Non-Com'tants.	Officers and Non-Com'tants.	Warrant Officers.	Bluejackets.	Cadets.	Total.
1906...	77	2,867	1,067	27,524	200	42,686
1907...	69	2,867	1,113	42,018	257	46,463
1908...	92	3,073	1,028	42,487	257	47,209

Admirals on Active Service

Name.	Date of appointment.	
Count Yukyo Ito (Fleet Adm.)...	Sept.,	1898.
Viscount Ryokei Inouye (Adm.)...	Dec.,	1901.
Count Gombei Yamamoto („)...	June,	1904.
Count Heihachiro Togo („)...	„	„
H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa („)...	„	„
Baron Shichiro Kataoka („)...	Dec.,	1910.
Baron Hikonojo Kamimura („)...	„	„
Baron Goro Ijuin („)...	„	„

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CHAPTER XXXIV

KOREA

HISTORICAL RELATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA.

Ancient Time

Leaving aside all obscure accounts such as relating to the traditional expedition of the Empress Jingo to the Southern Korea, in the later and more authentic part of the inter-neighborly communications between the two countries Japan stood, as regards culture, religion and material civilization, in the relation of pupil to Korea which, owing to the contiguity to China, had attained a state of civilization much earlier than Japan. It was through Korea that the Chinese classics (285 A.D.) and Buddhism (552 A.D.) were introduced, though, strictly considered, the former event belongs of what may be regarded the obscure period.

Medieval Period

The relation in this period was one of bloodshed, as, for instance, Hideyoshi's two expeditions to Korea (1592 & 1597) intended to proceed to China via Korea; and also, about 3 centuries before this, in 1281 the Mongolians' intended invasion of Japan via Korea, and under Korean guidance. The two projects proved abortive in the end. The Korean question was practically in abeyance, during the Tokugawa Shogunate which adhered to seclusion, and it was barely kept up by Korea's sending an Envoy whenever a new Shogun was installed.

Since the Restoration of Meiji

Memorable Cabinet Dissension over the Korean Question

The dropping of this courtesy by Korea from 1834 and the persistent refusal she presented to Japan's offer to restore it, Japan dispatched Envoys no less than seven times between 1868 and 1873, occasioned the memorable splitting of the Cabinet Ministers of the time, between those who advanced the strong policy and others who disapproved it. The Ministerial rupture was of far-reaching consequence, for the resignation of Saigo, Eto and others identified with the strong policy culminated a few years afterward in the outbreak of rebellion at Saga and Kagoshima, and the assassination of Okubo, leader of the peace party.

Treaty with Korea

Korea, besides insisting on refusing to restore the former relation, fired on the Japanese warships lying in Korean water (1875), and early in 1876 Japan dispatched late Count Kuroda and present Marquis Inouye to demand explanation and to conclude treaty. The mission succeeded and in 1877 the first representative (present Viscount) Hanabusa was stationed at Seoul.

Japan and China

The rivalry that appeared between the two countries over Korea was

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accentuated by the internal dissension in Korea between those Korean statesmen who favored progressive policy and others who opposed it, the former relying on Japan and the latter on China. In 1882 the mob broke out at Seoul instigated by the pro-Chinese faction, and over 300 Government officers of the pro-Japanese Cabinet were murdered, besides a Japanese military instructor. The Japanese legation was burut down and the Minister with staff had to retire to Ninsen. Japan sent three warships and one battalion of troops. About the same time China sent a squadron and 4,000 troops, decoyed Taiwonkun, father of the then reigning sovereign and ringleader of the Conservative faction, to Tientsin. From this time forward China began to assume a domineering attitude of suzerein over Korea. China's position, (Yuan Shihkai was its representative at Seoul), was strengthened when in 1884 the opposing factions again resorted to coup d'etat, and the Chinese troops assaulted the Japanese legation; the Japanese Minister with the small Japanese garrison escaped to Ninsen. The sovereign was obliged to take refuge in the Chinese camp.

In the following year the late Prince Ito negotiated at Tientsin with the late Earl Li Hung-chang a treaty which contained clauses recognizing the independence of Korea, agreeing for the mutual withdrawal of troops from Korea, and to give previous notice when either party desired to send troops there.

Japan-China War

From that time till 1894, when the above war broke out, Korean affairs were in the hands of the pro-Chinese faction. Meanwhile a new power began to be felt at Seoul in the person of the Russian representative M. Weber who arrived there early in 1885 to conclude a treaty of commerce with Korea. The arrogant and almost dictatorial attitude shown by the Chinese representative Yuan Shihkai gradually alienated the feeling of the Court, and Weber shrewdly turned this situation toward insinuating himself into the favor of the Court. In April 1894 the Tonghak insurrection broke out in southern Korea, and menaced Seoul; Korea asked China to despatch troops, Li Hungchang readily consented and sent 3,000 troops, having received a comforting assurance from his correspondents in Tokyo that the Japanese Government was too much absorbed with the Parliamentary opposition to take any active steps outside. On the very day of the landing of the Chinese troops at Asan, about 25 miles south of Seoul, the Chinese Minister in Tokyo communicated the fact to our Foreign Office. Japan despatched a few days after a mixed brigade to Seoul; the negotiations with China for reform of Korea failed, and war broke out.

Japan and Russia

The result of the war was the withdrawal of Chinese interference from Korea, but now Russia stepped in, and with the overwhelming influence acquired from the successful diplomatic move in regard to the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula. Japan had to go over again in Seoul what she had experienced from the interference of China. The Korean politics was again disputed between the pro-Japanese and the pro Russian factions, and the latter had the all-powerful Queen at the back. Every reform measure proposed by Japan was disregarded, and the leaders of the pro-Japanese faction were repeatedly in danger of being assassinated wholesale. The latter became desperate and with the connivance of the Japanese Minister at Seoul assassinated the Queen. (What follows is quoted from the Kokumin as translated by the Japan Gazette. ed. J.Y.B.). This, however, injured Japan's credit abroad and rather strengthened Russia's hold on Korea. In February, '96, Russian bluejackets

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appeared in Seoul, and the Korean King and Crown Prince fled to the Russian Legation. Imperial orders were issued from the Russian Legation. Pro-Japanese and anti-Queen statesmen were executed as traitors. Japan's influence was thus threatened in the Peninsula. Then the Yamagata-Lobanoff Protocol was concluded, dividing relative spheres of influence, with Seoul as its boundary. Prince Yamagata was not apparently satisfied with such a temporizing arrangement, but could not but fall in with it, under the circumstances. In the meantime, Russian representatives continued their arrogant attitude in Korea. In 1898 the Nishi-Rosen Agreement was concluded, wherein Russia recognized Japan's commercial preponderance. This was slightly better than the Yamagata-Lobanoff agreement, but still insufficient to restore Japan's position obtained through the war with China.

"Russia's chief objective was, however, Manchuria, and she did not press Korea so much. The Boxer trouble gave her an opportunity to occupy Manchuria. In the meantime Russia attempted to lease land near Masampho, South Korea, and occupied Yonganpho, on the estuary of the Yalu, to engage in the exploitation of forests in the Yalu valley. Japan, however, managed to buy Masampho ahead of Russia and induced Korea to protest against Russia's occupation of Yonganpho. Japan tried to conclude a third agreement with Russia regarding Korea, while her hands were practically tied in Manchuria. Japan tried to arrange with Russia to take Korea herself, and give Manchuria to Russia, but Russia did not consent. She insisted that no part of Korea should be used by Japan for military purposes and proposed an amendment to make the region between Seoul and the Yalu a neutral zone. Simultaneously she held that Manchuria was outside Japan's sphere of influence. Japan, however, failed to fall in with Russia's overtures.

"Japan then proposed to completely recognize Russia's claim in Manchuria, if she would recognize her claim in Korea, and that a neutral zone be established fifty kilometers on either side of the Chino-Korean border. Russia, however, "stood pat." Japan then suggested 30 degrees North latitude, i.e., north of the Taidong River, for the neutral boundry, but Russia faild to agree. Japan then drew the sword.

The Protectorate

In consequence of the 1904-5 war Russia had to withdraw from Korea and from South Manchuria. The Peace Treaty recognized Japan's right to guide, protect and direct Korean affairs. The second British alliance recognized Japan's preponderance in Korea, thereby making Japan's position there unshakable. By an agreement in November, 1905, with Korea, Japan took up Korea's diplomacy and established a Residency-General in Seoul. In consequence of an emissary having been sent by the old Emperor (now Prince-father Yi) to the Hague Conference, Japan took a hand in Korea's domestic affairs, and his abdication took place. The late Prince Ito was a thoroughly peaceful statesman, as recognized abroad, but came to hold that the Residency-General was merely a transitional organ of government. Speaking before Korean tourists in April, 1909, he said Japan and Korea had hitherto stood side by side, but they should now proceed together and form one Empire. This was the first public cry for Japan's annexation of Korea, though it was not then known what the Prince's programme was. It is an open secret that the Katsura Cabinet has had a concrete plan for Korea's annexation for some time. It merely waited an opportunity. In June the late Prince resigned the Resident-General and was succeeded by the late Viscount Sone, and he in turn resigned and was succeeded by General Viscount Terauchi in May

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1910. The General reached Seoul on 23rd July and on 29th August the Annexation was proclaimed. On the occasion of the assassination of the late Prince Ito in October, 1909, in Harbin by a Korean fanatic, Marquis Katsura purposely refrained from carrying out his programme."

THE ANNEXATION

Imperial Rescript

"We, attaching the highest importance to the maintenance of permanent peace in the Orient and the consolidation of lasting security to Our Empire and finding in Korea constant and fruitful sources of complication, caused Our Government to conclude in 1905 an Agreement with the Korean Government by which Korea was placed under the protection of Japan, in the hope that all disturbing elements might thereby be removed and peace assured forever.

For the four years and over which have since elapsed, Our Government have exerted themselves with unwearied attention to promote reforms in the administration of Korea, and their efforts have, in a degree, been attended with success. But at the same time, the existing regime of government in that country has shown itself hardly effective to preserve peace and stability, and in addition, a spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominates the whole Peninsula. In order to maintain public order and security and to advance the happiness and well-being of the people, it has become manifest that fundamental changes in the present system of government are inevitable.

We, in concert with His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, having in view of this condition of affairs, and being equally persuaded of the necessity of annexing the whole of Korea to the Empire of Japan in response to the actual requirements of the situation, have now arrived at an arrangement for such permanent annexation.

His Majesty the Emperor of Korea and the members of His Imperial House will, notwithstanding the annexation, be accorded due and appropriate treatment. All Koreans, being under Our direct sway, will enjoy growing prosperity and welfare, and with assured repose and security will come a marked expansion in industry and trade. We confidently believe that the new order of things now inaugurated will serve as fresh guarantee of enduring peace in the Orient.

We order the establishment of the office of Governor-General of Korea. The Governor-General will, under Our direction, exercise the command of the Army and Navy and a general control over all administrative functions in Korea. We call upon all of Our officials and authorities to fulfil their respective duties in appreciation of Our will, and to conduct the various branches of administration in consonance with the requirements of the occasion, to the end that Our subjects may long enjoy the blessings of peace and tranquillity.

Imperial Sign Manual.

Signed.

Minister President and
Minister of State.

August 29, 1910."

THE KOREAN EMPEROR'S RESCRIPT

"We have done all in Our power to improve the system of government and to promote the welfare of the people since We succeeded to the Throne. We have long been in delicate health, and Our condition has now become incurable to Our great sorrow. We are afraid that We may not be able to

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discharge Our great task. We thought it better therefore to entrust the great task to other hands with a view to perfect the system of government and to carry out reforms. We have, therefore, decided to cede the sovereignty of Korea to H. M. the Emperor of Japan, whose cordial friendship We have long enjoyed, in the hope that the peace in the Extreme East will be assured and that the masses of the country will be fully protected. All ye subjects, high and low, solely depend upon the civilisation and new government of the Japanese Empire, which is fully realizing the condition of things and world's progress. We have never forgotten ye, subjects, in taking this measure. On the contrary, it is for the sake of ye subjects, that We have adopted the present measure. Ye, Our subjects, fully understand Our spirit."

DECLARATION

"Notwithstanding the earnest and laborious work of reforms in the administration of Korea, in which the Governments of Japan and Korea have been engaged for more than four years since the conclusion of the Agreement of 1905, the existing system of government in that country has not proved entirely equal to the duty of preserving public order and tranquility, and in addition a spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominated the whole Peninsula. In order to maintain peace and stability in Korea, to promote the prosperity and welfare of Koreans, and at the same time to ensure the safety and reposes of foreign residents, it has been made abundantly clear that fundamental changes in the actual regime of government were absolutely essential.

The Governments of Japan and Korea, being convinced of the urgent necessity of introducing reforms responsive to the requirements of the situation, and of furnishing sufficient guarantees for the future, have, with the approval of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, concluded, through Their respective Plenipotentiaries, a Treaty providing for the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan.

By virtue of that important Act which shall take effect on its promulgation on the 29th August, the Imperial Government of Japan undertake the entire government and administration of Korea, and they hereby declare that the matters relating to foreigners and foreign trade in Korea shall be conducted in accordance with the following rules:

(1) The Treaties hitherto concluded by Korea with foreign Powers ceasing to be operative, Japan's existing Treaties will, so far as practicable, be applied to Korea.

Foreigners resident in Korea, will, so far as conditions permit, enjoy the same rights and immunities as in Japan proper, and the protection of their legally acquired rights, subject in all cases to the jurisdiction of Japan.

The Imperial Government of Japan are ready to consent that the jurisdiction in respect of cases actually pending in any foreign Consular Courts in Korea at the time the Treaty of Annexation takes effect shall remain in such Courts until final decision.

(2) Independently of any conventional engagements formerly existing on the subject, the Imperial Government of Japan will, for a period of ten years, levy upon goods imported into Korea from foreign countries or exported from Korea to foreign countries, and upon foreign vessels entering any of the open ports of Korea, the same import or export duties and the same tonnage dues as under the existing schedules.

The same import or export duties and tonnage dues as those to be levied upon the aforesaid goods and vessels will also, for a period of ten years, be applied in respect of goods imported into Korea from Japan or exported

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from Korea to Japan, and Japanese vessels entering any of the open ports of Korea.

(3) The Imperial Government of Japan will also permit, for a period of ten years, vessels under the flags of Powers having Treaties with Japan, to engage in the coasting trade between those ports and any open ports of Japan.

(4) The existing open ports of Korea, with the exception of Masampo, will be continued as open ports and, in addition, Shin-Wiju will be newly opened, so that vessels, foreign as well as Japanese, will there be admitted and goods may be imported into and exported from those ports."

Imperial Rescript for Amnesty

"We in inaugurating the extension of Our Rule to Korea by virtue of Our Imperial Prerogative, are anxious to give expression to the sense of tender solicitude which we entertain for Our subjects. Accordingly we order that in compliance with conditions and rules to be separately provided for, those malefactors, charged or sentenced for offences committed under the late regime in Korea who are regarded as deserving consideration be granted amnesty, and that taxes in arrears as well as those for the present year be waived or reduced.

Imperial Sign Manual.

Signed.

Minister President and Minister of State."

Amnesty Granted

Owing to general amnesty granted by the Japanese Emperor, 280 prisoners have been acquitted in Seoul and 620 in the provinces, a total of 900. Those who have no travelling expenses have been given them, and those who have no funds to engage in proper works will be given money. Twenty persons detained in Seoul have also been acquitted.

THE TEXT OF THE TREATY OF ANNEXATION

"His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, having in view the special and close relations between Their respective countries, desiring to promote the common weal of the two nations, and to assure permanent peace in the Extreme East, and being convinced that these objects can be best attained by the annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of such annexation, and have for that purpose appointed as Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Viscount Masakata Terauchi, His Resident-General,

and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, Ye Wan Yong, His Minister President of State,

Who, upon mutual conference and deliberation, have agreed to the following Articles.

Art. I.—His Majesty the Emperor of Korea makes complete and permanent cession to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of all rights of sovereignty over the whole of Korea.

Art. II.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan accepts the cession mentioned in the preceding Article, and consents to the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan.

Art. III.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will accord to Their Majesties the Emperor and ex-Emperor and His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Korea and Their Consorts and Heirs such titles, dignities and honours as are appropriate to Their respective ranks, and sufficient annual grants will be made for

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the maintenance of such titles, dignities and honours.

ART. IV.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will also accord appropriate honours and treatment to the members of the Imperial House of Korea and their heirs, other than those mentioned in the preceding Article, and the funds necessary for the maintenance of such honours and treatment will be granted.

ART. V.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will confer peerages and monetary grants upon those Koreans who, on account of meritorious services, are regarded as deserving such special recognition.

ART. VI.—In consequence of the aforesaide annexation, the Government of Japan assume the entire government and administration of Korea and undertake to afford full protection for the persons and property of Koreans obeying the laws therein force, and to promote the welfare of all such Koreans.

ART. VII.—The Government of Japan will, so far as circumstances permit, employ in the public service of Japan in Korea those Koreans who accept the new regime loyally and in good faith, and who are duly qualified for such service.

ART. VIII.—This Treaty, having been approved by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, shall take effect from the date of its promulgation.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Viscount MASAKATA TERAUCHI,
Resident-General.

The 22nd day of the 8th month of the 43rd year of Meiji.

YE WAN YONG,
Minister President of State,

The 22nd day of the 8th month of the 4th year of Nung-hui."

STATEMENT ISSUED FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE

"The Japanese Government have always made it a guiding principle of their foreign policy to maintain enduring peace in the Orient and to assure repose and security in this Empire. They have naturally viewed with grave concern the situation in Korea which proved to be a fruitful source of difficulties in the Extreme East involving Japan in serious complications.

In their solicitude to put an end to those disturbing conditions, they made an arrangement in 1905 for establishing Japan's protectorate over Korea, and they have ever since been assiduously engaged in works of reform, looking forward to the consummation of the desired end. But they have failed to find in the regime of a protectorate sufficient hope for the realization of the object which they had in view, and a condition of unrest and disquietude still prevails throughout the whole Peninsula. In these circumstances, the necessity of introducing fundamentul changes in the system of government in Korea has become clealy manifest and an earnest and careful examination of the Korean problem has convinced the Japanese Government that the regime of a protectorate can not be made to adapt itself to the actual condition of affairs in Korea, and that the responsibilities devolving upon Japan for the due administration of that country can not be justly fulfilled without the complete annexation of Korea to this Empire. Consequently, the Japanese Government formulated their policy in July of last year for the eventual annexation of Korea, and decided to take measures for carrying out that policy whenever a further development of the situation should be found to call for the execution of such measures.

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The unsatisfactory state of things which has since then presented itself in Korea has assumed such gravity that any long postponement of the execution of fundamental reforms would not only threaten public order and tranquility in the Peninsula, but would possibly lead to untoward consequences. The Japanese Government, therefore, felt constrained to lend themselves to a final solution of the problem in accordance with their established policy, and Resident-General Viscount Terauchi, in proceeding to his post, was charged with the necessary instructions and authorized to arrarge for such solution.

Viscount Terauchi, upon his arrival at Seoul, was convinced that the situation in Korea did not permit any further delay in effecting the contemplated annexation, and on the 16th of this month, he opened discussions on the subject with the Korean Government, by giving detailed explanations of the views of the Japanese Government. Subsequently, several conferences were held for the exchange of views, and in the course of such conferences, the Korean Government expressed their concurrence as to the necessity of annexation. Viscount Terauchi, having found that the Governments of Japan and Korea were in complete accord regarding the proposed arrangement, telegraphed to the Japanese Government on the evening of the 20th the final draft of the Treaty of Annexation, and requested that it be submitted to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan for approval. His Majesty referred it to the Privy Council which specially met on the 22nd, and Imperial sanction was then given with the advice of the Council. Accordingly, the Japanese Government at once telegraphed to the Resident-General on the same day, authorizing him to sign the Treaty. The Korean Government also submitted to His Majesty the Emperor of Korea for approval the Draft of the Treaty on the 22nd, and His Korean Majesty, in full appreciation of the general situation and recognizing that the annexation of Korea to Japan would contribute to the promotion of the welfare and interests common to both nations, gave prompt approval of the Treaty in draft. Thereupon the Treaty of Annexation was signed on the afternoon of the 22nd between the Resident-General Viscount Terauchi and Mr. Ye Wan Yong, Minister President of State of Korea.

The Japanese Goverment then communicated the Treaty to all the Powers concerned, at the same time declaring the rules to be followed by Japan in dealing with the external affairs of Korea. The Treaty is thus promulgated to-day (Aug. 29), and takes effect from this date.

As pointed out in the Declaration, the Treaties concluded by Korea with foreign Powers cease to be binding, and Japan's existing treaties are extended to Korea. Consequently, foreigners are allowed to réside and trade in all parts of Korea and there to enjoy the same rights and privileges, as in Japan Proper. At the same time, the right of extra-territoriality which foreigners have hitherto enjoyed in Korea comes definitively to an end from to-day. The Japanese Government believe that they are entirely justified in regarding such right of extra-territoriality as ended upon the termination of Korea's treaties in consequence of the annexation, considering that the continuance of that system would inevitably prove a serious obstacle and interfere with the unification of the administration of Korea. Moreover, it seems only natural that foreigners, being allowed to enjoy in Korea the same rights and privileges as in Japan Proper, should be called upon to surrender the right of extra-territoriality which is not granted to them in Japan Proper.

Owing to the termination of the treaties concluded by Korea, the conventional tariff hitherto in force in Korea equally ceases to be operative. However, having in view the fact

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that the annexation is necessitated essentially by considerations of a political character, the Japanese Government are anxious to avert, as far as possible, prejudicial effects upon the economic interests of foreigners in Korea, and are moreover conscious of the advisability of abstaining from measures which may bring about radical changes in the economic relations between Japan and Korea. They have therefore decided of their own accord to maintain the customs tariff hitherto enforced in Korea, for a term of ten years, in respect of trade, foreign as well as national.

The foregoing is a brief exposition of the effects consequent upon the annexation in domestic and foreign relations. The Japanese Government confidently believe that good order and security will hereafter be satisfactorily maintained in Korea; that in the new order of things now inaugurated, the steady growth of industrial activities and the advancement of material wellbeing of Koreans will be fully assured and that the two nations incorporated will forever enjoy the blessings of general peace and stability."

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

In assuming the administration of Korea under the command of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, my Most Gracious and August Sovereign, I hereby proclaim to all the people of Korea a general outline of the administrative policy to be adopted in future.

It is a natural and inevitable course of things that two peoples, whose countries are in close proximity with each other, whose interests are identical and who are bound together with brotherly feelings, should amalgamate and form one body. Being desirous to secure the safety and welfare of Korea as well as to maintain the permanent peace of the Extreme East, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has, in compliance with the wish expressed by the Sovereign of Korea, accepted the cession of all the rights of sovereignty over the country. Hereafter the Emperor of Korea shall be known by the title of His Imperial Highness Yi Wang (Prince Yi), and the Crown Prince be called Prince Heir, so that the hereditary title shall endure forever, while the Ex-Emperor shall be given the title of His Imperial Highness Tai-Wang (Prince Father). Their Highnesses shall receive the treatment of Princess of the Blood and their annual grants shall be as munificient and same in amount as heretofore. As for the people of Korea in general, all of them shall become subjects of the Empire of Japan and under the benevolent rule of His Imperial Majesty shall receive the benefits of His enlightened and merciful reign. Especially wise and good men, who will faithfully and loyally respect and assist the new regime, shall be created peers and be conferred on them special monetary grants appropriate to their services and merits, or appointed officials of the Empire, some as members of the Privy Council, others as officials of the central or local offices in accordance with their talent and ability. Further, aged persons belonging to the *yangban* or literatus classes, whose good behaviour is esteemed as the model of good citizenship, shall be accorded special awards, while dutiful sons, virtuous wives and other persons whose behaviour is exemplary shall be duly rewarded and publicly honoured.

Those who were formerly in the service of local offices and while in duty misappropriated part of taxes collected shall be freed from their responsibility and be exempted from paying in the balance of the sum due. With respect of those who have

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contravened laws, but the nature of whose offences is deserving extenuation, a general amnesty shall be proclaimed.

As a result of maladministration of by-gone days, not a few people in the interior seem to be in great straits, some having lost their means of livelihood and some their fortunes, while others being even on the verge of starvation. Having in view such deplorable condition, it has been considered urgent to pay special attention to the recuperation of popular strength. It has been therefore decided to exempt the people from paying the land tax, which was due until the second year of Yungheui (1908) but remained unpaid, as well as those who borrowed public grain until the third year of Yungheui (1909) from returning it, and also to reduce the land-tax due in autumn this year by one-fifth of the rate. Further, a sum of about seventeen million *yen* will be advanced from the Treasury to be donated to 238 districts of the thirteen Provinces for giving industrial work to the people, aiding in the promotion of education and proving against famine and other disasters. All these measures will be taken in connection with the inauguration of the new regime in order to show to the people in general the Imperial concern for their wellbeing. The people, however, should not forget that it is an established rule throughout the world, in ancient and modern times as well as in the East and West, for any people receiving the benefit of administration to contribute their shares according to their ability towards administrative expenses. They should appreciate the significance of those measures for their relief and take care not to neglect their duty always to serve the public purposes.

The fundamental object of administrations is to promote the security of life and property, whereon depends the general industrial development of a nation. In Korea hitherto insurgents or bandits have appeared frequently at various places, killing peaceful people, plundering properties or causing disturbances. In view of this, troops of the Imperial Army have been stationed at important places of all Provinces in order to be on guard against emergencies, police and gendarmerie officers and men distributed throughout the country to look after the maintenance of peace and order, and courts of justice established at various places to give just and impartial judgement. All these measures have been taken in order to punish the wicked and do away with all evil doers, but fundamentally they are aimed at keeping peace and order in the country, so that people may engage in their business and increase their well-being without any fear to their life and property.

A survey of the physical features of Korea shows that land in the southern part of the country is fertile and admirably suited for carrying on agricultural industry, and the mountains in the north contain great mineral wealth, while the surrounding waters abound in marine products. There are not a few natural resources which can be developed in proper methods of exploitation so as to contribute greatly to the industrial growth of the country. But the industrial development of a country can be attained only after means of communication and transportation have been sufficiently established, for these are primary steps required for inaugurating new enterprises. For this reason, the authorities concerned have undertaken the opening of highroads connecting all important centres of business and also inaugurated the construction of a railway between Seoul and Wonsan and of another in the southern Provinces; and the railway system

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will be gradually extended throughout the Peninsula. No doubt is entertained that even in the course of the works employment will be given to many thousands of people, helping them to alleviate the misery of poverty, not to say the benefit the public is to derive after the completion of the lines.

A long-standing evil in Korea has been the constant feud existing between certain groups of men, generally originating in the clash of personal interests Under the circumstances when one party secured power it immediately set itself to undermine its rivals. In this way struggles have gone on between rival factions for many years, not a few persons taking part in them having lost their social standing and fortunes in consequence. It goes without saying that such factional conflicts are exceedingly harmful. People are therefore warned against organising themselves into parties and engaging in rivalry and intrigue. But instances are not few in history where rulers' sincere concern about the welfare of the masses failed to reach them, while popular wishes did not come to the knowledge of persons in power, resulting in mutual misunderstanding and distrust. In order to prevent such undesirable state of things coming into existence, it had been decided to enlarge the scope of the Privy Council, and appoint all experienced and capable persons as members of the Council, so that their advice may be sought after all important administrative affairs Also able and wise persons shall be made provincial or district councillors and their opinions and ideas be duly considered in the hope that no administrative measures should be at variance with reasonable popular wishes.

Of all troubles men are heir to, nothing is more painful than diseases. In Korea the medical art has hitherto been in a primitive stage of progress and on this account many people are subject to untimely death. This is really regrettable and it was with the purpose of remedying it to a certain extent that a Central Hospital was opened in Seoul some years ago and Charity Hospitals lately established at Chonju, Chongju and Hamheung. A large number of people have since received the blessing of advanced medical science from these institutions. Nevertheless the country as a whole has not enjoyed it. To enable all the people of the country to share it in future, order has been issued for the establishment of a Charity Hospital in every province, which will be provided with an efficient staff and plenty of good medicines.

The education of the rising generation is the most important factor for insuring the steady progress of a country in the path of civilization. Their education must be aimed at promoting their intellect and enhancing their moral character, so that they may become good and useful citizens. But hitherto many young men of this country have been misled by erroneous methods of education pursued to disliking work and indulging in useless and empty talking. In future attention should be paid to the removal of this evil as well as to instilling into the minds of young men the detestation of idleness and the love of real work, thrift and diligence.

The freedom of religious belief is recognized in all civilized countries. There is indeed nothing to be said against any body trying to gain spiritual peace by believing in whatever religious faith he or she considers to be true. But those who engage in strife on account of sectarian differences, or take part in politics or pursue political intrigues under the name of religious propaganda, will injure good customs and manners and disturb public peace and order and as such shall be dealt with by law. There is no doubt, however, that a good religion, be it

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either Buddhism or Confucianism, or Christianity, has as its aim the improvement, spiritual as well as material, of mankind at large, and in this not only does it not conflict with administration but really helps it in attaining the purpose it has in view. Consequently all religions shall be treated equally and further due protection and facilities shall be accorded to their legitimate propagation.

In coming to this country under command of my Imperial Master, I have no other desire than that of increasing the welfare and happiness of the people placed under my administration. This desire on my part has induced me to point out to people at length the general lines they should follow. No leniency will be shown to those who entertaining malicious motives try to obstruct the carrying out of any administrative measures. But all those who will behave themselves loyally and abide by law peacefully shall receive unto their posterities the benefit of a judicious and benevolent rule. You, people of Korea, should therefore take due cognizance of the new regime and be careful not to go astray.

THE KOREAN ADMINISTRATION

The regulations for the organisation of the new administrative machine in Korea were published on Sept. 30th, as summarized below :—

THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL

The Government General of Korea is invested with the power of control over all Korea. He has the command of the army and navy, under the direct control of the Emperor, within the sphere of power assigned to him and controls all affairs pertaining to the defence of Korea. The Governor-General also controls all political affairs in Korea and can make appeal to, or receive the sanction of, the Emperor through the Minister President.

The Governor-General is appointed by the Emperor personally from military or naval officers of the rank of full general or admiral. The Governor-General can issue Government-General-of-Korea ordinances by his official power, or by special commission, and he may also issue ordinances, to violations of which punishment of penal servitude or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one yeer, or of fines of an amount not exceeding 200 *yen* are attached. The Governor-General can also cancel or suspend the orders or punishments issued by the offices under his control, in case they are contrary to the regulations, or injurious to the public good, or exceed the limits of their official power. The Governor-General can apply to the Emperor through the Minister President for the appointment, promotion or decoration of officials of *sonin* rank upwards, while he is invested with the power to personally appoint or dismiss civil officials of the *hannin* rank.

In the Government-General is appointed a Director-General of Political Affairs, whose function it is to assist the Governor-General, and to control the official business of the Government-General and various departments and bureaux of the same. The Government-General is divided into a secretariats' office and five departments, viz., Departments of General Affairs, of Internal Affairs, of Finance, of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and of Justice. The Chiefs of those Departments are appointed from among officials of the *Chokunin* rank. Besides these the official personnel of the Government-General includes nine Directors of Bureaux, two councillors, two private secretaries, nineteen secretaries, nineteen commissioners, thirty technical

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experts, six translators and 337 clerks, assistant experts and student interpreters.

N. B. For the names of chief officials in the Government-General see the Chapter on Official Directory.

Governors of thirteen prefectures of Korea were appointed as follows:

Governor

North Hamkyon-do.—T. Takei.
North Chunchhong-do.—T. Suzuki.
Phyongan-do.—T. Matsunaga.
Kyongki-do.—N. Higashi.
North Kyongsang-do.—A. Kagawa.
South Cholla-do.—T. Nose.
North Hyongan-do.—T. Kawakami.
North Kyongsyong-do.—Yi Shinko.
Hoanghai-do.—Chhyo Wi-mun.
North Cholla-do.—Pak Chyung-yang.
South Chungchhyon-do.—Pak Chyung-yang.
Tanguon-do.—Yi Kyoi-ogn.
South Hamgyong-do.—Sin Oanheui.

Among the 13 Provincial Governors 7 are Jaganese and 6 Korean.

There have been considerable reductions of staff, the total number of elimination being 628 High-Class Officials (*Kōtō kwan*), and *Hanmin* 434 clerks.

CREATION OF KOREAN PEERS

On Oct. 7th 75 distingnished Koreans including five members of the former Imperial family, were created Peers. They are:—

Marquises.—Yi Chai-oan, Yi Chai-kak, Yi Hai-Chhyang, Yi Hai seung and Yun Ttaik-yong, Pak Yong-hyo.

Counts.—Yi Chi-yong, Yi Oan-yong, Min Yongrin.

Viscounts.—Yi Oan-yong, Yi Koul-yong, Pak Chesyun, Ko Yong-keui, Chhyo Chyang-eung, Min Ppyong-hyok, Yi Yong-sik, Kim In-sik, Koan Chyung-hyon, Yi Ha yong, Yi Keuntaik, Song Pypong-chhun, In Syon-chyun, Yi Chai-kon; In Tok-yong, Chhyo Mimheui, Yi Ppyong-mu, Yi Keun-myong, Min Yong-kuai, Min Yong-syo, Min Yong-hwi, Chyon Syong-keun.

Barons.—Yun Yong-ku and forty-four others.

The new Peers were conferred monetary grants, at the rate of *yen* 50,000 for a Baron, and *yen* 100,000, *yen* 150,000, and *yen* 200,000 respectively for a Viscount, a Count and a Marquis. The rate is between four and five time that usually granted on a new Peer in Japan. The families of the late Kin Om-keun and 14 other Koreans who rendered distinguished services during their lifetime also received a grant, *yen* 10,000 for the first and *yen* 5,000 each for the rest.

MONETARY GRANTS ON COMMUNITIES AND INDIVIDUALS

Monetary Endowment on Communities

Municipal and rural districts had conferred on them special grants by His Majesty's Government, in the form of 5 per cent. securities. The total grant amounting to *yen* 17,398,000 was as follows:—

	Yen.
Kyongki province	2,637,000
North Chungchong province	794,000
South Chungchong province	1,489,000
North Cholla province.....	1,312,000
South Cholla province.....	1,694,000
North Kyongsang province.	2,013,000

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South Kyongsang province.	1,606,000
Whanghai province.....	1,094,000
Kangwon province.....	1,125,000
South Pyongan province ...	1,046,000
North Pyongan province ...	1,149,000
South Hamkyong province..	883,000
North Hamkyong province..	556,000

The grants are kept in charge of each provincial Governor, and are founded, the use of the principal being prohibited. The securities are placed in the custody of such bank as may be nominated by the Governor General. Interest on the fund are to be spent for purposes of giving work to people who are without proper means of livelihood, education and relief in bad years, the provincial Governor being required to obtain the approval of the Governor-General in disposing of the interest. He is also responsible for the production of an annual Budget concerning the fund and a full settlement of the account within three months of the end of each fiscal year. The Governor General orders that three-fifths of the available sum be devoted to work-giving purposes, one-fifth to education and one-tenth to relief in bad years. In providing work the first consideration must be in favour of those belonging to the former official caste known as *yangpan* and literati who are possessed of no adequate means of livelihood, and such enterprises as paper making and sericulture. The total number of Yangpan and Literati are 54,217 and 10,175, respectively. Of these no less than 15,758, chiefly Yangpan, are in official service.

The Central Council

The Central Council is in effect a privy council and has to consider matters submitted to it by the Governor-General. The personnel of the Central Council consists of a President, a Vice-President, fifteen advisors, twenty councillors, thirty-hve assistant councillors, a chief secretary, two secretaries, three interpreters and three clerks.

The post of the president is to be occupied by the Director General of Political Affairs in the Government-General.

The President is Mr. Yamagata and Vice-President Mr. Kim Yen-sik. The remaining 14 members are all Koreans, who held at one time or another Ministerial Posts. The salaries of the above Members of Council are fixed at *yen* 2500 per annum.

Monetary Gifts to Old Folks

On the occasion of the Emperor's birthday, Nov. 3rd, 87,047 old folks of over 60 years old of the Yangpan class were given monetary gifts ranging between *yen* 15 each on those of between 60 and 65 and *yen* 200 each on those over 100 years old.

Gifts to Dutiful Children and Faithful Wives

On the same occasion 529 dutiful sons and 1,326 girls and 1,323 faithful wives received gifts of *yen* 10 each.

THE ANNEXATION AND FINANCE

The annexation does not appear to have added to any great extent to the burden of Japan, as the outlays previously incurred by Japan for the protection of Korea had reached pretty large figures. The Korean finance has been set apart as independent account. In connection with the financial result of the annexation Marquis Katsura, Premier, stated as follows at Osaka in Nov. 10. "The Government will as far as possible try to avoid Korea becoming a source of financial burden to Japan and with this point in view we have decided to establish a special account for Korea and to adopt a plan whereby the expenditures in that country

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may be used with the best results. The amount to appear in the next year's Budget as appropriation for the Korean Special Account will reach only *yen* 12,000, an increase of less than one million on the sum of more than eleven million yen, hitherto disbursed annually in Korea by this country under various names."

In inquiring into the financial aspect of the annexation, the first thing that requires attention is the outlay which Japan made previous to that event in various affairs brought about by the assumption of protection over Korea. The principal items of disbursements made in 1910–11 on that account are as follows in *yen* 1,000 :—

JAPAN'S DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF KOREAN PROTECTORATE

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
Residency-General	962	—	962
Buildings	—	431	431
Justice & Prisons	3,318	—	3,318
Communications	2,278	—	2,278
Subsidy to Ori'tal Dev'pment Co.	3,000	—	300
Loan to Korea	—	2,600	2,600
Korean railway	—	3,500	3,500
Military	3,975	3,565	7,540
Naval	208	833	1,041
Sundries	—	—	398
Total			22,371

(N. B. The figures do not sum up as the units below thousand are omitted in table.)

LOANS

The loans contracted by the former Korean Government totals, as shown elsewhere, *yen* 46,331,902 of which *yen* 15,782,622 was supplied by the Japanese Government. The annexation was followed by the issue of a Korean loan amounting to *yen* 30,000,000. The loan account therefore stands thus :—

	Yen.
Old loans	46,331,902
New Korean loan	30,000,000
Total	76,331,902
Japan previously supply ...	15,782,623
Balance	60,549,279

The balance represents the loans which Japan has succeeded to or contracted in consequence of the annexation.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Taking the Budget for 1910–11 year as standard the revenue amounts to *yen* 14,782,837 as against the expenditure of *yen* 20,915,678, leaving deficit of *yen* 6,136,841 which is to be met by loans. Besides the Japanese Government has to pay *yen* 7,689,183 on account of various items of Korean exploitation, as *yen* 1,500,000 on account of 5% interest on the new Korean loan of *yen* 30,000,000, and finally *yen* 4,500,000 on account of the instalment of railway outlay for the year in question. The deficit swells to *yen* 19,822,024. But as *yen* 12,189,183 had previously been appropriated on account of Korean protectorate from the Japan Treasury, the actual deficit falls to *yen* 7,632,841. The foregoing computation quoted from the "Oriental Economist" does not tally with what the Premier stated before the Osaka business-men, the different way of calculation adopted by the two authorities.

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KOREA AND POPULATION

The latest reliable estimate as to area of the Peninsula is that carried out by the Communication Bureau of the former Korean Residency-General. According to its calculation the area covers 14,047 square Japanese *ri* which is a little below that of Honshu of Japan proper, and a little over one half of the area of Japan proper and Formosa combined, this being 27,062 sq. *ri*. The Government has decided to carry out thorough surveying in 10 years at an outlay of ¥15,000,000.

The population was formerly calculated at between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 but the estimate made in Mar. '09 puts it at 12,484,621 with 2,787,679 families.

CLIMATE

The following is based on meteorological records kept at the Japanese or other consulates in Korea and extends over 16 years for Fusan, 14 for Seoul, Ninsen, and Gensan. Records for Pingyang only cover two years, that is 1905 and 1904.

Temperature

	Fusan.	Ninsen.	Gensan.	Seoul.	Pingyang.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Jan.	3.4	−3.3	−3.8	−3.6	−8.9
Aug.	25.4	23.9	23.9	24.5	23.7
Aver.	13.4	10.4	10.2	10.4	8.8

Rainfalls

	Fusan.	Ninsen.	Seoul.	Gensan.
	milm.	milm.	milm.	milm.
Jan.	35.7	15.0	18.2	55.2
Aug.	235.3	128.0	160.5	565.4
Tatal	1,416.7	897.0	810.8	1,817.2

No. of Days of Rainfall's and Snowfalls

	Fusan.	Ninsen.	Yongamphe.	Gensan.	Pingyang.
Feb.	6	6	4	8	1
July	23	11	15	21	11
Total	121	102	86	143	105

THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN KOREA

According to the latest investigations made by the Residencies, the total number of Chinese, Europeans and Americans residing in Korea is 10,717, as follows :—

Chinese	9,977
American	395
English	163
French	90
German	39
Russian	18
Total (with others)	10,717
Total in 1907	5,938

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FINANCE

Revenues (*yen*)

	1908.	1909.	1910.
Ordinary:			
Taxes	10,518,444	11,334,984	11,765,592
Land	6,469,890	6,219,085	6,219,929
House	503,504	801,959	808,202
Customs and Tonnage Dues ...	2,522,271	3,191,275	3,216,983
Outstanding	700,000	64,821	362,903
Taxes	322,336	1,057,844	957,485
Stamps & other	195,000	234,000	286,697
Income from State Land	750,000	1,375,647	1,516,511
Government Undertaking	1,175,875	951,204	693,202
Miscellaneous...	771,028	1,280,068	720,835
Total	13,410,347	15,178,903	14,782,837
Extraordinary:			
Proceeds of Loans transferred ...	3,903,309	6,437,980	2,432,841
Borrowings	5,959,580	4,653,740	2,600,000
Borrowed from Proceeds of Loans.	—	2,000,000	1,063,000
Surpus of Proceeding year transferred	—	957,588	37,000
Total	9,862,889	14,049,109	6,132,841
Total Revenue	23,273,236	29,228,011	20,915,678

Expenditures

Ordinary:			
Civil List	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,800,000
Home Department	3,578,966	3,998,363	4,555,234
Finance „	6,937,201	9,208,630	7,889,702
War „	314,982	321,607	—
Justice „	1,168,252	1,873,904	—
Others „	1,215,533	1,361,348	1,150,341
Total	14,714,934	18,263,852	15,395,280
Extraordinary:			
Home Department	2,071,984	1,928,740	723,052
Finance „	5,131,453	8,447,952	3,905,539
Others „	1,134,486	587,205	891,816
Total	8,637,923	20,963,697	5,520,398
Grand Total	23,352,857	29,227,549	20,915,678

National Debts

Name of Loans.	Interest.	Amount. *yen*.	Date of Loans.	When Redeem.	Creditor.
Undertaking	6	1,000	Oct. '08	'23	Jap. Gov.
Currency Adj'ment	6	3,000	Jun. '05	'15	1st Bank.
Loan to faciliate the circulation of money ...	No.	1,500	Dec. '05	'12	Jap. Gov.
Cur. Adj'ment	6	8,585	—	—	BK. Korea.
New Enterprises	6½	17,963	Nov. '08	'23	Ind. BK. Jap.
Public work	6%	1,000	„ „	'23	
Borrowed from Jap. Gov.	No.	14,282	—	—	
Total	—	46,331			

Besides there is a loan of ¥. 6,979,910 for supplementary currency adjustment.

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FOREIGN TRADE

VOLUME OF TRADE. (in *Y.* 1,000)

Year.	Merchandises. Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Specie & Bullions. Imports.	Exports.
1903	18,219	9,477	27,696	1,942	6,526
1904	26,805	6,933	33,738	9,163	6,257
1905	31,959	7,916	39,876	1,151	5,515
1906	29,521	8,902	38,424	1,329	6,057
1907	41,436	17,002	58,438	1,992	5,547
1908	41,025	14,113	55,138	12,396	6,114
1909	36,648	16,248	52,897	10,093	8,017

Exports. (in *Y.* 1,000)

Articles.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Beans & Peas	2,695	3,510	3,881	3,370	3,513
Rice	889	1,603	7,558	6,484	45,530
Live Stock	90	511	775	717	426
Cow Hide	697	658	676	518	815
Fishes dried, salt & manure	190	23	245	238	260
Paper	89	112	65	68	78
Wheat and Barley	78	201	456	166	741
Copper	32	116	53	64	30
Beche de Mer	78	95	91	76	73
Ginseng	1,100	6	1,200	—	848
Cotton, raw & ginned ...	60	90	63	103	273

Imports. (in *Y.* 1,000)

Sheeting (Japanese) ...	1,217	1,196	2,974	2,975	2,423
„ (Eng. & Ame.) ...	1,046	400			
Shirtings, grey	2,327	1,107	1,869	1,365	1,135
„ white	1,148	765	1,281	1,574	1,493
Cotton, P. G. Japanese ...	1,987	1,332	1,629	1,625	1,312
T.-Cloth	141	297	285	275	195
Cotton Reps	135	129	175	—	—
Cotton Yarn, Japanese ...	2,346	1,583	2,670	2,023	1,285
Grass Cloth	1,009	817	995	1,649	1,530
Clothing	641	723	1,404	—	—
Cotton Wadding	319	313	405	392	371
Silk Piece Goods	1,176	708	1,371	1,472	1,244
Oil, Kerosene	880	1,009	1,068	1,411	934
Timber	719	1,155	1,828	1,671	981
Sake, Samshu	680	799	726	700	759
Cigarettes, Cigars, Tobacco	1,166	1,161	1,241	1,178	1,168
Coal and Coke	315	688	803	1,379	896
Sugar	546	676	801	852	816
Beer	—	199	312	373	312
Straw Bags & Rope	375	487	659	—	—
Paper, Japanese	275	350	425	577	600
Flour, American	300	318	321	384	322
Railway Materials	2,636	—	939	1,010	47
Matches, Japanese	302	328	349	391	339
Iron, Pipes & tubes	—	—	150	590	523

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	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Porcelain	228	235	294	275	253
Fruits, fresh & dried ...	217	241	235	313	307
Medicines	218	182	318	—	—
Salt	153	309	363	417	303
Soy	198	208	161	139	148
Furniture	118	143	268	—	—
Coal & Coke	315	685	803	1,379	896
Timber & Planks	719	1,155	1,828	1,671	981

TRADE IN LEADING PORTS. (in Y. 1,000)

		1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Ninsen ...	Exports ...	2,303	2,386	4,801	2,554
	Imports ...	16,803	14,135	19,508	17,892
Fusan ...	Exp.	2,024	2,957	4,397	4,471
	Imp.	8,219	7,938	8,721	9,258
Chin-nampho	Exp.	1,267	1,216	2,060	2,200
	Imp.	4,822	2,959	3,895	3,057
Gensan ...	Exp.	643	982	1,180	1,002
	Imp.	3,954	3,466	3,042	2,884
Mokpho ...	Exp.	477	425	1,316	860
	Imp.	320	413	620	659
Kunsan ...	Exp.	360	645	1,911	1,833
	Imp.	362	490	912	973
Masan ...	Exp.	105	66	337	250
	Imp.	37	390	836	735
Seoul ...	Exp.	—	8	12	25
	Imp.	—	252	1,497	3,920
New Wiju	Exp.	—	111	609	808
	Imp.	—	172	748	1,186
Chongchin	Exp.	—	—	—	325
	Imp.	—	—	—	436
Songchin	Exp.	—	100	197	325
	Imp.	—	122	298	371

TRADE WITH DIFFERENT COUNTRIES
(in *Y*, 1,000)

	1904.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Imported from	Exported to.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
Japan	19,007	5,967	22,914	6,916	27,338	12,545	24,040	16,093	21,814	12,158
China	5,053	1,232	4,105	699	4,466	3,179	4,832	2,247	4,473	3,124
Great Britain	767	—	33	14	5,517	—	6,781	5	6,506	50
U. S. A.	1,813	—	2,557	—	3,295	—	4,194	45	2,402	68
Russian Manchuria ...	83	2	37	500	—	657	51	712	46	781
European Russia	76	—	—	—	39	—	21	—	26	—
Belgium	—	—	5	—	25	—	66	2	146	25
Total (inc. others) ...	26,805	6,933	29,654	8,132	41,436	16,394	41,025	14,113	46,648	16,248

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BANKS AND BANKING

Besides the Bank of Korea organized as late as August, 1909, there are in Korea three ordinary banks and six people's banks organized by Koreans, and then there are branches of four Japanese banks. The Korean banks are as follows as reported at end of 1909:—

	Established.	Capital. Y.	Paid up. Y.
Kanjo-Ginko	1903	300,000	75,000
Ten-ichi-Ginko	1900	500,000	125,000
Kan-ichi-Ginko	1906	500,000	125,000

	Loans from Gov. Y.	Deposits. Y.	Loans. Y.	Over drafts. Y.	Bills dis'ted. Y.
Kanjo	100,000	434,960	62,790	20,227	426,454
Ten-ichi	180,096	606,579	289,853	49,114	355,965
Kan-ichi	—	543,250	129,688	3,715	440,463

The Peoples' Banks are located at Seoul, Kyong-song, Toyong-an, Chen-chu, Kwang-chu, and Ham-gyong, all organized in 1906 with authorized capital of Y. 100,000 to 400,000. The paid up capital totals Y. 555,250, shares subscribed for by the Government aggregates Y. 329,960 and the advances made by it Y. 1,214,680. The deposits total Y. 752,286; loans Y. 1,549,191; overdraft Y. 30,134; bills discounted Y. 1,102,250, and debentures issued Y. 752,970.

Of the four Japanese banking organs in Korea, 1st Bank, Ind. Bank of Japan, 18th Bank and 58th Bank, the first is the oldest establishment and before creation of the Bank of Korea, was bankers to the Korean Government and enjoyed the privilege of issuing convertible bank notes. The Industrial Bank entered the field later to undertake an important role of financing Korean economic enterprises and to furnish funds at long terms. The Bank is a large creditor to the Government, as shown elsewhere. The 58th Bank may practically be considered as bankers for Japanese resident merchants with whom a long standing relation exists, while the 18th Bank's sphere cover the Koreans, Japanese and Chinese. It makes advances on goods and possesses a number of warehouses either established by it or borrowed from other parties. The three Bank's business stood as follows, the Industrial Bank not undertaking ordinary banking:—

	Deposits. Y.	Loans. Y.	Overdraft. Y.	Bills dis'ted. Y.
1st	4,091,572	441,110	388,662	1,071,422
18th	2,186,521	1,480,699	368,401	1,076,380
58th	1,809,809	1,579,363	262,466	952,116

OTHER BANKING ORGANS

Other banking devices are the Note Associations by which the old and irregular practice of issuing a sort of promissory notes used in commercial transactions has been improved and the issue of bills of exchange and cheque was allowed to the approved Note Associations. These number, at end of 1908, six, with the aggregate capital of Y. 330,000, numbers 536, total amount of bills guaranteed Y. 3,874,090, and

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amount of bills paid ¥. 4,007,320, and amount of outstanding bills guaranteed ¥. 893,940.

Warehousing business is carried on both by the People's Banks and a private company. The former have succeeded to business formerly undertaken by the Government and either make loans on the security of rice or furnish on credit. The Seoul Mutual Warehouse Company, organized in 1905 undertakes both ordinary and bonded warehousing. The capital is ¥. 250,000 of which ¥. 100,000 was subsidized by the Government.

THE BANK OF KOREA

The agreement providing for the formation of the Central Bank of Korea was signed on July 26th, 1909, between late Viscount Sone, Resident-General, and Mr. Yi Hoang yong, then Korean Premier, and it reads as follows:—

(1) "The Korean Government agrees to establish the Bank of Korea which shall be authorised to issue convertible notes and shall carry on business as the central financial organ of Korea. The Bank shall manage Japanese Government funds when such business is entrusted to it by the Bank of Japan.

(2) The silver notes issued in Korea by the Dai-Ichi Ginko shall be treated as if issued by the Bank of Korea which shall assume the obligation of redeeming the notes.

(3) Japanese and Korean exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank of Korea.

(4) Japanese shall be appointed directors and auditors of the Bank of Korea for the time being.

(5) The Bank of Korea need not pay a dividend on shares held by the Korean Government before the rate of dividend paid on shares held by others has reached 6 per cent. per annum.

(6) The Korean Government shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on shares held by other than the Korean Government for five years after the establishment of the Bank of Korea."

The capital is ¥. 10,000,000, in 100,000 shares of ¥. 100 each, of which 30,000 were alloted to the Japanese and Korean Courts and 400 received for directors and auditors. For the remaining 69,600 only Japanese and Korean were allowed to subscribe.

The total number applied was 20,350,374 of which 627,010 were in Korea, and the rest in Japan, the number of allotment was determined at the rate of 1 for 301 applied for. The subscribers were then ordered to paid in a quarter for their shares.

The Board of Directors comprise Mr. Ichihara (Pres.), Messrs, Midzukoshi, Mishima and Kimura, directors, and Messrs. Hamaguchi and Ito, auditors.

JAPANESE IN KOREA

Number

Up to the time of the late war, the number of Japanese settlers in the Peninsula did not exceed from 40 to 50 thousand, but thereafter it increased at the rate of 20 or 30 per cent. annually until now there are 15 Japanese for every 1,000 Koreans and 10 Japanese for every square mile of Korean territory. This means that each square mile in Japan has contributed six persons to each square mile in Korea. In the matter of property the Japanese now own in Korea land to the value of 135 million *yen* and buildings to the value of 12 millions. The following table shows the numbers of male and female immigrants at different periods. It is as follows:—

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	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Dec. 1906	22,139	48,0 8	35,287	83,315
June 1907	25,317	51,737	39,486	91,223
Dec. 1907	28,272	55,669	42,332	98,001
June 1908	32,978	64,778	49,886	114,664
Dec. 1908	37,121	70,145	56,023	126,168
June 1909	41,128	78,500	62,417	140,917
Dec. 1909	42,816	80,599	65,135	145,734

When to the number those who are in Korea in Government services are added, the total must reach about 200,000.

Property

The property held by Japanese in various places of importance in the Peninsula is estimated as follows:—

	Land. *Tsubo.*	Buildings. *Tsubo.*	Value. *Yen.*
Fusan...	2,356,189	87,062	9,494,266
Masan	178,749	14,136	1,229,664
Kunsan	30,923,990	72,944	3,404,199
Mokpho	1,121,455	14,321	1,060,226
Seoul...	462,618	66,143	11,164,385
Yongsan	1,210,607	19,404	1,506,334
Chemulpho	4,469,157	39,796	94,654,700
Pyongyang	817,707	16,752	1,778,599
Chinnampho	597,573	18,420	1,896,991
Gensan	1,083,571	21,664	1,078,257
Taiku...	430,562	22,310	1,226,953
Total...	52,652,562	394,152	128,494,534

AGRICULTURE

Cultivated and Uncultivated Areas

Though not yet accurately known, the cultivated area is estimated at 1,207,397 *cho* and the land not yet brought under tillage 1,806,327 *cho*. Besides there are about 16,000,000 *cho* of forests, hills etc. The price of land is more or less 87 *yen* per acre of paddy-field and from 62 to 15 per acre of upland-farms. Difficulty of irrigation is the greatest obstacle to opening wild land in Korea.

Encouragement by the Government

In March, 1907, a law regarding the exploitation of State-owned uncultivated lands was promulgated, providing that anybody, regardless of nationality, may rent uncultivated lands from the State for a term of not more than ten years for tillage, stock-breeding, afforestation or similar industrial undertakings. The annual rental is 50 *sen* per *cho* (2½ acres), but this is waived in special circumstances. Up to the end of July '10 applications for renting uncultivated lands reached 127,532 *cho*, of which permission was granted for 13,433 *cho*.

Crops etc.

Rice.—Rice is the staple product followed by wheat, barley, soya bean, cotton etc. The rice is fairly good in quality but very poor in the yield. Yearly products for about 874,000 *cho* are about 7,986,000 *koku*, almost one half the rate in Japan proper.

Barley and Soya Bean.—Barley covers 421,828 *cho*, yielding 4,194,425 *koku*. Beans are exported chiefly to Japan for manufacturing soy. The

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acreage is 358,000 *cho* and the yield 1,025,000 *koku*. Export to Japan amounted to about 3,500,000 *yen* in '09.

SERICULTURE

The climate of Korea is suitable for sericulture owing to scarcity of rainfall in the rearing season, just the contrary in Japan proper. About 30,000 *koku* is produced yearly. The serious drawback consists of the danger of parastic worms and of sudden change of temperature. The 72,000 *yen* in Government granted the subsidy of '09 to encourage this industry.

GINSENGS.

Ginsengs or medical roots which are highly valued by Chinese and Korean formerly totalled 1,650,000 *yen* worth in output, but in recent years, owing to the ravage of injurious fungi, the amount has fallen and the yield is now insignificant. Investigations are now going on to find remedy.

COTTON

The experimental cultivation of cotton was started in the spring of 1905 by the Korean Cotton Planting Society organized by a number of prominent Japanese including several members of the Two Houses of the Diet, some Government officials and cotton planters. It was granted 100,000 *yen* by the Korean Government. The result of the three years' experiment having proved satisfactory, planting is now carried on at many places.

The American upland variety has been proved best suited to the Korean soil. The yield per *tan* is put at 100 catties as safe estimate as against 80 of the native variety. The ratio of ginned cotton is 35% and 23% respectively. The Society in question has yet not more than 1,200 *cho* under cotton, but it expects to widen the area to 150,000 *cho* by 1917. That is one half of the area which is available for cotton plantation in Korea, it being estimated at 300,000 *cho*. When that total available area is converted into cotton plantation, it will yield 105 million catties of ginned cotton which is worth 36,000,000 *yen* at the rate of 35 *yen* per 1,000 catties. That quantity corresponds to about one-third of the total import of raw cotton into Japan. At present about 120,000 *cho* is under cotton of native variety, but as the average yield is about 70 to 80 catties per *tan* the total produce does not exceed 90 million catties. Export to Japan amounted to 103,507 *yen* in '08 and 273,095 in '09. A small cotton company run experimentally by Japanese spinners exists in Korea. Result has been satisfactory (it declared about 60% dividend in last half term), and there is a project on foot of creating a big cotton company with the capital of 20,000,000 *yen*.

STOCK-FARMING

Cattle breeding in Hamkyong, Northern Korea, is famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat business in Northern Korea possesses a great future.

Live cattle and hides are largely exported to Japan proper.

FARMING ENTERPRISES BY JAPANESE

The Japanese farming enterprises, as they existed in 1909, represent 80,538 *cho* (201,345 acres) with investment amounting to about 8,300,000 *yen* and by 728 investors. The average price paid per *cho* (2½ acres) is 35,836 *yen*, and average yield 15,616 *yen* against disbursement of 7,523 *yen*. The profit reaches as high as 43.6%. The gravest drawback in Korean farming is danger of flood, which sometimes devastates the farms.

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MINING INDUSTRY

GOLD

Mines are very rich in Korea and are the field of investment which attracts greatest attention from both Japanese and foreign capitalists. The latter are actively working gold mines, the most important in the Peninsula. The Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., an American interest, organized in 1897 is working Woonsan concession in Pyongan district and is the largest undertaking, being backed with capital of 10,000,000 *yen* fully paid up. Since 1903 it handled 230,000 to 300,000 tons of quartz every year, with output of gold amounting to 2,400,000 *yen* to 3,000,000 *yen*. Net profit in '03 was reported at 930,000 *yen* and in '09 at 1,100,000 *yen*. The Chiksan gold mine, for which an arrangement was made in 1910 for joint working of Japanese and American capitalists with a capital of 2,000,000 *yen*, is an extensive concession fifty miles south of Seoul. It contains both quartz ledges and placer areas in which 2,500 natives are working on a tribute system. There are besides British, French, German and Italian concessions, all of which being yet in the experimental stage or carrying on work on a small scale. Placer beds are abundantly found in Southern Pyongan and in Chunchhong district and may develop into profitable source of investment if more improved method in place of the existing primitive process is adopted.

IRON

Iron ores of various descriptions occur, chiefly in the basins of the river Tadong and its tributaries. At the end of 1909 the concessions numbered 38, including an important mine in the vicinity of the mouth of the Tadong worked by the Okura Firm. In 1909 the output from all the mines along the Tadong amounted to about 100,000 tons. They were purchased by the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, and it is expected that before long at least one half the raw material consumed at the Works will be supplied by the Korean iron mines. The Works secured two mines in the same region in 1910. Better facilities of transportation will be followed by marked increase of output.

GRAPHITE

The production of graphite recently has increased suddenly. The output that did not exceed ¥20,000 in 1907 now stands at over ¥300,000 with a greater promise in accordance with the development of various industrial enterprises. At the end of '09 black-lead concessions counted 103, about one half of it being exploited by British capitalists.

OTHER MINERAL RESOURCES

Smokeless coal, copper, and mica are also plenty. The Pyongyang coal measures, though producing only dust-coal, are almost inexhaustible in supply. The Imperial Navy uses this dust-coal for making its briquets.

FISHERY

Bounded by sea on three sides Korea has coast-line extending over 5000 miles and is rich in fish, shellfish and sea-weeds. Whale, shark, sardine, perch, cod, yellow tails, ear-shell are the principal marine products. The proverbial indolence of the people has hindered the proper exploitation of this important natural resource. If the Korean fishermen were as diligent and progressive as the Japanese the yield would increase as much as five times more than to-day. The existing states of the industry are these:

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	No. of boats.	No. of fisherman.	Value of Catches. *yen.*	Average per one person. *yen.*
Korean	12,411	68,520	3,139,100	45,813
Japanese	3,898	16,644	3,418,8 0	205,601
Total	16,309	85,164	6,557,950	77,048

The coast from the River Tumen downward is noted for the *Myng-tai* cod fishing, the western sea for the *Guchi* fishing and the southern sea near Fusan for cods and herrings etc. These are called the "three fisheries of Korea."

Activity of Japanese Fishermen

Bold enterprises which Japanese fishermen from Kyushu and other places have been carrying on for years past along the Korean coast is the most notable feature in the exploitation of Korean resources by Japan. Long before the protectorate regime and the late-annexation those daring fishermen occupied Korean waters as their own sphere of activity. Fishering colonies formed by them are dotting all along the shores of Korea. Enumerating only those forming a hamlet of not less than five families, the total colonies number 1,146 with 4,820 inhabitants. The enterprise is well worth attempt-ihg, for whereas the average catch per fisherman in Japan proper is only ¥43 a year, it is as much as ¥ 200 in Korean waters.

Salt Industry

Owing to her geographical features, Korea is suitable for salt manufacture. The output is as yet only about 244,900,000 *kin* against the total consumption of 350,000,000 *kin*. The shortage is made up by the imports from Japan, China and Germany. Salt manufacture will receive due attention from Government before long.

FORESTRY

Except in the northern regions in the upper courses of the Yalu and the Tumen, mountains in Korea are bare, a result of reckless felling and neglect. Areas to be properly regarded as forests roughly measure about 11,000,000 *cho* (27½ million acres), abut 47% of the total area of Korea. The trees growing in the wooded zones in nothern Korea are chamæcyparis, larix, abies, brich, pines etc. In preserved woods here and there found in southern Korea are growing pines, quercus, Zelkowa, walunt-trees, etc. The greatest obstacle in regard to tree-planting in Korea is scarcity of fuel and absence on the part of the people of the idea of preserving young trees, a result of centuries of oppression and extortion. Since 1907 the Government, by establishing nurseries in three places, has been trying in various ways to incalcate in the minds of the people the idea of importance of tree-planting. The endeavors are said to have proved successful. Besides planting in denuded areas, the woods in northern Korea are being properly utilized. also from 1907. In 1909 timbers worth Y.982,000 were brought down the rivers, the amount for 1910 estimated at Y.1,165,000.

INDUSTRIES

The native industries are quite primitive, for even ceramics and fabrics that formerly flourished have suffered declined through long neglect. The industrial productions that are worth mentioning, such as

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they are, are fabrics, paper, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors, bamboo-work, metal-work, knit-work and a few others. The Koreans are a defty race and their mats, knit-work and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the Peninsula are, besides those already mentioned, preserved meat, especially beef, fancy matting and chemicals from sea-weeds.

To encourage industry the Government has established a printing office, a technical training school and a brick factory. This last is regarded as especially important, not merely because it is full of promise owing to abundance of clay everywhere but chiefly because the natives, who are dwelling in wretched hovels inducive of indolent habit, should be encouraged to rebuild them with bricks, wood being scarce and comparatively costly.

Industrie, Started by Japanese

These are still insignificant, the investment not reaching Y.2,000,000. Seventy-eight works existed in 1908 comprising 25 rice-cleaning shops, 15 tile and brick shops, 12 iron works. These produced about 3,000,000 worth of productions. They employed 3,200 Korean (2,000) and the rest Japanese and Chinese.

WAGES IN KOREA

Wages of native coolies are much cheaper than in Japan, say about a half of the other. Returns made in April 1910 are as follow.

Places.	Japanese.	Korean.
	yen.	*yen.*
Seoul	1.00	.50
Chemulpo	1.35	.45
Fusan	.90	.60
Pyongyang	.70	.45
Chinnampo	.70	.50
Mokpo	1.00	.50
Masampo	.75	.45

Various engineering enterprises lately started have increased demand for laborers and Chinese laborers have began to settle in Korea in large numbers. They are preferred to Japanese in consequence of their comparatively low wages and greater diligence.

JUDICATURE IN KOREA

By the new agreement concluded in 1909 the Korean Government has entrusted its judicature to the Japanese Government, and the new regime began on Nov. 1, 1909. The next and final development was the annexation.

The Korean Courts fall under the direct control of the Governor-General and are to hear both civil and criminal cases. They are also to attend to other legal affairs in Korea. The courts are classified as District Courts, Local Courts, Courts of Appeal, and there is also a Supreme Court. The District and Local Courts transact the respective legal work provided for those courts in the laws for organization of law courts. The Courts of Appeal give judgement on appeals and protests brought against the decisions of the Local Courts, and the Supreme Court decides the appeals against judgments given at the second trial of the appeal courts, and the

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protests against the judgments of the Appeal Courts. Besides the above-mentioned affairs, the Supreme Court also carries on the work coming under the special duties of the Supreme Court provided for in the law courts, and also gives judgment in cases of crimes committed by the members of the Korean Princely families and those criminals who are to be sentenced to treatment severer than confinement according to the former Korean law. The public procurators' offices are attached to the Governor-General courts, and conduct their work under his superintendence. The Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, Local Courts and District Courts will have their respective chiefs and chief procurator's office at each court, except the District Courts. The regular number of the bench of the Courts and procurators' office is as follows:—Judges—329; public procurators—85; chief clerks—4; interpreters—4, clerks—368; student interpreters—187.

GARRISON AND POLICES

At present the troops in the Peninsula represent a Division and a Brigade. The Division has its headquarters at Pyongyang, primarily to protect the Korean frontier. The remaining troops are stationed in the south and it is a mixed brigade. As to the police force, there are in Seoul the Metropolitan Police Bureau, six police stations, and one branch station. In the interior there are 65 police stations, 3 branches, and 336 *chuzaisho* (sentry stations). The staff comprises 30 Japanese and 17 Korean inspectors general, 144 Japanese and 102 Korean inspectors, and 1,884 Japanese and 3,130 Korean policemen. In addition there is a force of gendarmerie.

New Naval Station

A new naval station is to be established at Chinhai Bay in southern Korea at an estimated outlay of a little over Y.8,000,000 to be spread over ten years beginning with 1910–11 year. The first year's instalment is Y.552,30[illegible]. The completion of this station will lessen the value of Maizuru station, for Sasebo and the new basis at Chinhai will sufficiently guard the strait of Tsushima.

RAILWAYS

The railways of Korea consist of a trunk line extending from the southern extremity (near Fusan) of the Peninsula and terminating at New Wijn, on the Yalu, and three branch lines, Seoul-Ninsen, and others. The whole extends 641.5m. The gauge is the standard 4.8½ft. The Seoul-Fusan section was completed in 1901 by the former Seoul-Fusan Railway Co., and opened to traffic in Jan. 1905. The Seoul-Ninsen line was originally conceded to an American, from whom the former Seoul Ninsen R'ly Co., bought the privilege and completed the construction in 1900. Amalgamated in 1903 to the larger company, the whole was purchased by the Government as described in the Chapter on Railways. The prolongation from Seoul to the Yalu and the two branches to Masan and Kenji-pho were hurriedly laid on war account during the late war. The Korean railways were transferred to the control of the Imperial Railway Board in Dec. 1909, but lately restored to the Government-General of Korea.

The returns for the 1908–9 year are as follows:—

Mileage.	Loco.	Carriages.	Wagons.	Cost of Con'tion.
641.6m	109	159	1,034	85,251 (Y. 1000)

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Traffic returns are :—

Average working mileage, 319.3m ; passenger mileage, 89,126,178 ; goods mileage, 53,199,851.

Traffic receipts ...	Passenger	Y. 2,594,494
	Goods	1,798,343
	Sundries...	81,252
	Total...	4,474,089
Traffic expenses...		4,685,776
Balance, loss		211,687

THE RAILWAY PROGRAM

The Government program covers the reconstruction of the Seoul-Wiju line to make it uniform with the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchuria Co., to lay a line between the Taiden station of the Seoul-Fusan line and Mokpho (called Konan Line), and to connect Seoul with Gensan. The reconstruction is to be completed till the end of 1911 at the estimated outlay of over 6,000,000 *yen*. The Konan line traverses the rich plains of southern Korea and has appropriated to it an outlay of 15 *yen* millions. The last line requires 16 *yen* millions and as it has to be laid through hilly districts, the work will require twice as much time as the other. The program is spread eleven years ending 1926.

THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

This is the first joint undertaking by Japan and Korea having in view the exploitation of resources of Korea. It was organized in the fall of '08 in conformity with the Oriental Development Co. Law issued in '08 by the Japanese Government. The capital is 10,000,000 *yen* divided into 200,000 shares of 50 *yen*, and of that number the Korean Government obtained 60,000 in consideration for 11,400 *cho* of wet and upland lands offered by it, the remainder put to subscription by the Japanese people. The Company's line of business comprises loan to Japanese settlers redeemable in 25 years, loan for Korean land redeemable in 5-15 years, and temporary loans both to Japanese and Koreans. The term of the Company is 100 years to be renewable with the approval of the Japanese Government. The Company is authorized to issue debentures ten times its paid-up capital, while it obtains State aids of not more than 300,000 *yen* a year for the first eight years. According to the original programme of the Company the 2,500,000 *yen* paid up is to be alloted thus:— 625,000 *yen* for buying rice fields 2,500 *cho*; 300,000 for buying the equal area of upland fields; 150,000 for buying wild land and opening it; 750,000 to be used as loans. The President and two Vice-Presidents are to be filled with Japanese nominated by the Japanese Government, one Vice-President to be Korean.

INVITING SETTLERS

The Company issued in Sept. '10 a Rule for settlers whether Japanese and Koreans, and either individually or in groups of not less than ten families. These settlers are classified into two kinds, viz., peasant proprietors and tenants. Settlers belonging to the first class can lease wet and dry fields to the total area of two *cho* (five acres) per family, the ownership of which to be assigned to them after the lapse of 25 years or less. During that interval they will have to pay a contract amount to the Company in the shape of annual instalments for the price of the fields, fixed at the

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current value of the field, plus 6 per cent. interest on the value. They will also enjoy the advantage of lease of land for afforestation purposes in addition to the fields above mentioned. But they must pay the land tax and all other public dues on their leasehold. The tenant settlers get the right to cultivate the Co.'s fields by paying a stated rent. When, however, they prove themselves worthy and convince the Company of the efficiency of their labour, they will be given the chance to become land-owners. Such people as well as worthy proprietor-settlers can apply to the Company to purchase on their behalf any land to an extent not exceeding 4 *cho* (some 12½ acres) including their original lease, and will find the land their own after the payment of annual instalments for 25 years or less.

The Co.'s settlers must be over twentieth year and free from military service. They are required to bring their families to their settlements. The Co. will advance part of initial expenses, within limit of 200 *yen* per house, and for purposes of direct necessity for the conduct of pursuits, such as building of dwelling etc. The sum may be increased only in case of those who are to work on unreclaimed land. The advance must be repaid in a period of 25 years or less in annual instalments, and interest is to be paid on them at 7% per annum. Any settlers violating the contract will be dispossessed of the lease and to repay the loan at the rate of interest of 10%. The proprietor-settlers have to pay rent at the rate of 10% of the value of the land. The Co. may extend similar help to settlers of other companies and individuals.

Fifty families were to be taken in 1910–11 and 200 in 11–12 year.

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CHAPTER XXXV

FORMOSA

REVENUES (in *yen* 1,000)

The Formosan finance has been made independent since 1897–8. It had to depend at first on aids from the Central Treasury, but this finally disappeared from the estimates from 1905–'6 year.

Ordinary: –	'06–7.	'07–8.	'08–9.	'09–10.	'10–11.
Inland Taxes	6,022	5,794	7,826	8,858	13,503
Customs Duties	1,620	2,142	2,479	303	284
Tonnage Dues	17	18	17	17	17
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property...	17,180	20,092	15,696	16,271	18,180
Stamp Receipts	681	579	610	550	563
Various Licences & Fees...	4	4	4	4	4
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	130	218	192	147	172
Total Ordinary... ...	25,656	28,850	26,832	26,152	32,725
Extraordinary:—					
Proceeds from Sale of Property...	64	87	113	71	86
Subsidies from Central Government	—	1,000	1,650	—	—
Proceeds of Loans transferred from General Account	—	—	823	2,100	3,045
Surplus of the Previous Year transferred	4,971	5,357	7,586	701	2,032
Total Extraordinary	5,035	6,445	10,173	73	5,994
Total Revenue	30,692	35,295	37,005	30,025	38,689

EXPENDITURES (in *yen* 1,000)

Ordinary:—					
Administrstion	879	775	841	910	907
Judical Courts	355	371	386	405	409
Local Government	548	593	628	692	767
Police	310	350	381	449	450
Prisons	464	495	567	496	499
Hospitals	276	297	325	386	418
Custom-houses	286	277	284	301	316
Communications	1,169	1,195	1,208	1,354	1,403
Expenses for Government Railways	1,343	1,441	1,449	1,574	1,873

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	'06–7.	'07–8.	'08–9.	'09–10	'10–11
Monopoly Bureau	8,659	8,790	7,524	7,526	7,565
Fund for Redemption of Loans transferred to General Account	2,039	2,349	2,735	3,436	5,180
Other Expenses	2,542	2,731	3,722	4,718	2,990
Total Ordinary... ...	18,874	1 ,669	19,758	22,253	22,782
Extraordinary :—					
Expenses for Special Undertakings	2,547	2,686	2,369	2,530	3,115
Subsidies	783	783	826	1,027	987
Expenses for Public Works	1,586	3,290	5,461	2,461	4,186
Other Expenses	1,058	754	363	504	3,621
Expenses for Encouragement of Industry	482	525	887	1,169	2,881
Total Extraordinary	6,459	8,040	10,908	7,772	15,906
Total Expenditure ...	25,334	27,709	30,666	30,025	28,689

POPULATION

At end of.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Percent.
1904	Japanese	32,000	21,301	53,365	1.73
	Natives	1,558,420	1,357,564	2,915,984	94.68
	Savages	53,174	51,160	104,334	3.39
1905	Japanese	35,823	23,695	59,618	1.89
	Natives	1,570,239	1,408,779	2,979,018	94.27
	Savages	57,323	55,872	113,195	3.58
1906	Japanese	43,358	27,682	71,040	2.22
	Natives	1,580,603	1,418,611	2,999,214	93.92
	Savages	57,378	55,785	113,163	3.54
1907	Japanese	47,671	30,254	77,925	2.42
	Natives	1,589,469	1,429,933	3,019,402	93.65
	Savages	58,433	56,812	115,245	3.50
1908	Japanese	50,397	32,932	83,329	—
	Natives	1,596,782	1,440,573	3,036,855	—
	Savages	—	—	—	—

There were besides foreigners as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Precent of whole pop.	Grand total of whole dop.
1904	5,694	315	0.20	3,079,692
1905	7,719	504	0.26	3,160,950
1906	9,690	691	0.32	3,193,708
1907	10,599	797	0.35	3,223,968
1908	11,138	1,913	—	3,132,335

The Aborigines

There are nine different tribes, ethnologically all more or less allied to the Malay race. They are divided into about 800 communities with the population of about 100,000. They are broadly divided into the Northern Aborigines and the Southern Aborigines, the former more savage and untractable being given to head-

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hunting, the latter far more submissive and advanced. The Northern Aborigines almost exclusively belong to the Altaiyol tribe, and occupy a little under half the whole extent of the unexplored regions. The Southern tribes, number eight, as Tsaisetto, Vonum, Tsco, Tsarisen, Paiwan, Puyuma, Amis, Peipo and Yami (this on Botel Tobago island alone), and they are about for times as numerous as the other.

THE ABORIGINE'S REGION

The aborigines occupy the inaccessible mountainous region covering about one half of the total area of the island, but the find their haunts gradually wrested away and exploited for the rich resources contained.

The Frontier Guard Zone

For guarding the frontier to prevent the descent of the savages upon the plains the Volunteers were organized even when the island belonged to China. The system was kept up on a larger scale by the new ruler, who organized in 1897 the Government Frontier Guards of 150 men. In 1 03 the Volunteers were superseded by the new Guards who were increased to 2700. Further expansion was made in 1906 and the corps now grew to a strength of almost one military Brigade and was composed of 102 Police inspectors, 435 Policemen and 4,467 Guards enlisted from the natives. The outlay augumented in proportion to the expansion of the service, and what amounted to only *Y.*35,000 at first, grew to 230,000 in 1900, 400,000 in 1902, 700,000 approximately in 1906, 1,680,000 in 1907 ahd 1,900,000 in 1908. In 1910 the Government decided to adopt the subjugation programme on a larger scale so that the natural resources existing in the aborigine's region may be properly and speedily exploited. The programme was to set apart *Y.* 5,000,000 spread over five years. The work was started in April and the Frontier Guards advanced on the haunts af the tribes that refused to submit to the authorities. The Guards, however, were unable to effect advance in the face of the determined resistance offered by the Goagans who, armed with rifles, held almost impregnable positions. The Government had to entrust the work to regular troops, and these with the Guards as auxiliaries started action from the two directions, Shinchiku and Gilan. The force detailed for the latter consisted of seven companies and about 2000 Guards with six mountain guns, and that for the other two companies and 600 Guards with two guns. After stubborn fighting with the savages and the still more formidable natural enemy in the shape of pathless ascents and steep cliffs, they succeeded in securing the heights that command the table-lands where the aborigines dwelt. The latter were no longer able to continue resistance and had to submit. They surrendered arms totalling 2,360 up to the end of November. The casualties on the part of the invaders comprised four officers killed, four wounded, 83 privates killed and 141 wounded; 107 Guards killed and 123 wounded. The exploitation programme includes the construction of roads altogether extending 591⅓ *ri* at an estimate of *Y.* 988,500.

FORESTS AND PLAINS

(March, 1908)

Administration districts...	Protection area	5,004
	Utilization „	1,153,109
Total		1,158,613

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Aborigines' districts	Under expl'tion	337,119
	Not yet „	1,473,936
Total, *cho*		1,811,055
Grand total, *cho*		2,969,668

STATE FORESTS AND PLAINS UNDER PROMISE OF SALE

	No. of item.	Area.
1904	42	1,366 *ko*
1905	143	3,867 „
1906	201	6,498 „
1907	128	7,676 „
1908	98	3,762 „

TREE PLANTING

End of March.	Government.	Private.	Total.
	cho.	*cho.*	*cho.*
1903	775.3	—	775.3
1904	685.3	—	685.3
1905	816.3	—	816.3
1906	711.5	872.9	1,584.4
1907	629.4	931 0	1,560 4
1908	731.6	1,964.2	2,695.8

Seventy to eighty parts of the trees planted are camphor trees.

PRIMEVAL FORESTS

Primeval forests exist along the aborigine's quarters and several timbering enterprises have already been started, principally for ut lizing the dense *hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa) forests that exist here and there. In the district of Arisan, central Formosa, the Fujita Firm has laid rails at the cost of about *Y.* 2,000,000 to bring out the timbers from the *hinoki* forests existing there, covering some 25,000 acres. The Arisan project of the Fujita Firm has ben given up owing to the difficulty, far graver than was expected, experienced, and the Government has therefore decided, with the consent of the 26 the session of the Diet, to undertake the business on its own account at an outlay of *Y.* 5,900,000 spread over five years ending 1914–15 year. This sum includes *Y.* 1,800,000 to be paid to the Fujita Firm as price of the rails etc. constructed at its expense. Arisan rises over 2,000 to 8,000 ft. above sea-level and therefore contains timbers of diverse varieties. Computing only those that are above a certain size, these number about 1,500,000 yielding over 18,000,000 *shakujime*. Prof. Hoffman, of the Imperial Tokyo University, who has explored the forest reports as follows:—

The three most peculiar features are – first, the forest is very dense; second, it is very abundant in useful trees; third, there are very many trees which are available for purposes of lumber. Such a large tract of land, almost 10,000 square *cho* in extent, so thickly covered with fine big trees can scarcely be found elsewhere in the world, and indeed it is hardly too much to say that the Japanese *hinoki* contained therein is enormous. Unlike ordinary trees of the kind, the *hinoki* of the Arisan forest are very straight.

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LIST OF GOVERNOR-GENERALS

	Appointed.	Relieved.
Adm. Count Sukenori Kabayama	May, '95	June, '96
Gen. Marquis Taro Katsura	June, '96	Oct., '96
Gen. Count Kiten Nogi	Oct., '96	Feb. '98
Late Gen. Count Gentaro Kodama	Feb., '98	Apr., '06
Gen. Count Samata Sakuma	Apr., '06	

AGRICULTURE

Area of Tillage of Land

At end of year.	Rice paddy.	Upland field.	Total.
1903 ("ko")	286,818	263,092	550,722
1904 (")	312,599	332,092	644,691
1905 (")	314,363	329,504	643,868
1906 (")	319,217	334,081	653,298
1907 (")	328,540	345,981	674,520

"ko" = 2,934 "tsubo" or about 2½ acres.

Agricultural products (in 1,000)

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Rice *Koku*	8,319	8,707	7,937	9,024	9,313
Tea *Kin*	50,967	51,480	47,106	45,703	77,457
Sweet-potatoes *Kin*...	1,135,115	1,140,397	1,137,437	1,208,838	1,463,811
Ramie *Kin*	2,815	2,638	2,947	3,170	1,951
Jute *Kin*	2,737	2,496	3,512	3,412	3,197
Rush for mat *Kin* ...	441	834	1,776	1,720	924
Barley & Wheat *Koku*	48	45	44	44	41
Beans & Peas *Koku* ...	135	94	100	124	155
Pea-nuts *Koku*... ...	238	216	187	241	257
Mountain Indigo *Kin*.	5,080	5,930	4,000	930	1,161
Tree Indigo *Kin* ...	19,106	17,530	36,876	49,956	28,551
Tobacco *Kin*	167	141	287	355	73,880

Live Stock (in 1,000)

Buffalo	225	233	233	252	276
Cattle	98	107	111	120	138
Swine	976	1,017	1,074	1,146	1,230
Goat	117	107	114	128	143

MARINE PRODUCTS (in 1,000)

	Raw		Cured		
	Quantity. *Kin.*	Value. *Yen.*		Quantity. *Kin.*	Value. *Yen.*
1904	15,239	677	1903	2,245	165
1905	12,357	650	1904	3,186	226
1906	13,584	71,	1905	2,443	230
1907	12,727	787	1906	2,899	197
1908	—	902	1907	2,810	186
			1908	—	227

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MINERAL PRODUCTS

	Gold.	Gold dust.	Coal.	Sulphur.	Petroleum.
	Monme.	*Monme.*	*Kin.*	*Kin.*	*Koku.*
1904	322,904	42,515	137,793,442	5,262,709	703
1905	394,505	25,404	158,283,205	1,958,944	3,129
1906	363,262	12,980	172,204,857	1,354,410	4,394
1907	319,249	10,010	225,432,745	2,193,728	6,028
1908	429,241	12,030	257,207,044	3,281,358	6,560

TRADE

Foreign Trade (in Y. 1,000)

				Specie & Bullion.	
Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Export.	Import.
1905	10,629	10,963	21,593	1,229	455
1906	9,779	82,737	22,516	2,188	24
1907	9,741	11,220	20,960	258	339
1908	9,297	17,074	26,373	68	2,751
1909	11,687	12,591	24,279	157	7

Trade with Japan Proper

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Imports.
1902	7,407	9,235	1,827
1903	9,729	11,194	1,465
1904	10,430	10,156	*274
1905	13,661	13,483	*177
1906	18,259	15,634	*2,625
1907	17,634	19,750	2,115
1908	24,423	20,926	*3,496
1909	36,309	24,006	*12,302

Note.—*denotes excess of exports.

Chief Commodities Exported

Value (Y. 1,000)

	Oolong tea.	Rice.	Sugar.	Camphor.	Tur. meric.	Flax, Hemp, & Jute.
1905...	6,235	593	25	2,052	13	517

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1906...	...	...	5,029	278	153	2,222	39	646
1907...	...	...	5,159	41	13	2,619	84	587
1908...	...	...	5,568	419	15	1,710	32	436
1909...	...	...	5,842	137	12	4,377	25	344

Chief Commodities Imported.

Value (Y. 1,000.)

			Opium.	Petroleum.	Flour.	Hogs.	Chinese Cotton Tissues.	Cotton Satins.
1905...	...	...	1,927	670	223	231	132	345
1906...	...	...	3,371	633	99	242	129	335
1907...	...	...	2,275	549	186	15	36	264
1908...	...	...	2,286	815	369	10	63	313
1909...	...	...	2,379	785	147	4	77	328

THE THREE IMPORTANT UNDERTAKINGS.

Since the 1900-1 year the Formosan Government has carried by means of loans the trunk railway construction and improvement (Y. 27,585,000), land surveying (Y. 5,756,000), Kelung harbor-works (Y. 8,600,000), official buildings (Y. 1,200,000), and adjustment of land proprietorship (Y. 235,000), totalling Y. 33, 376,-000. These works having been nearly completed, the Government next took in hand in 1908-9 year another series of undertakings at the estimate of about Y. 39,000,-000 and spread over 16 years ending 1923-4 year, as follows:—

	yen	
Irrigation...	30,000,000	to begin in 1908–9, and end in 1923–4.
Takao harbor-works	4,733,000	to begin in 1908–9, and end in 1923–5.
Taito railway ...	4,257,000	to begin in 1909–10, and end in 1915–6.

IRRIGATION.

Absence of a proper system of irrigation prevents Formosan farmers from fully utilizing the productive power of the farms, it being impossible in many places to raise a second crop of rice owing to lack of water. The Government's plan is to construct 14 big reservoirs, and to conduct the water to required places by means of suitably ramified waterways. The area to be irrigated amounts to over 118,000 (about 295,000 acres). Hydraulic electricity of 10,000 h. p. will be supplied as a subsidiary product of this undertaking.

TAKAO HARBOR-WORKS.

Though the most important anchorage in Southern Formosa, Takao lacks proper accommodations for loading etc. The present design is to make provisions which will admit 10 steamers of 2,000 to 3,000 tons displacement at one time, and to handle goods of about 500,000 tons a year.

TAITO RAILWAY.

This is a project to lay a railway between the centre of the eastern district of the island and the Karenko harbor, the only available indentation in north-

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ern Formosa, and to facilitate the exploitation of its rich natural resources, as camphor, minerals, sugar etc.

STATE MONOPOLIES.

The state monopolies in Formosa are opium, camphor, salt and tobacco, of which the first originated more from the idea of gradually suppressing this pernicious custom and less from revenue purpose. Both camphor and salt were monopolies from the time of the Chinese rule, while tobacco was included in the list in 1905 when the tobacco monopoly was enforced in Japan proper.

The revenue from the four items for the last few years is as below:—

End of Mar.	Camphor. *yen*	Opium. *yen*	Tobacco. *yen*	Salt. *yen*
1904... ...	2,258,217	3,620,335	—	472,851
1905... ...	3,605,884	3,714,012	—	557,875
1906... ...	4,235,860	4,205,830	1,496,022	667,369
1907... ...	4,865,226	4,433,862	3,044,593	711,488
1908... ...	7,221,853	4,468,514	3,500,852	754,414

OPIUM.

End of Mar.	Raw Material. (1000 *kin*)	Value. (Y. 1000)	Manufactured. (1000 *momme*)	No. 2 Smokers.	Per 100 native.
1904...	311	2,415	48,846	132,903	4.63
1905...	262	2,411	46,615	137,952	4.73
1906...	335	2,912	51,847	130,476	4.38
1907...	387	2,974	53,092	121,330	4.50
1908...	359	2,922	47,307	113,165	3.73

CAMPHOR AND CAMPHOR OILS

	Camphor. (1000 *kin*)	Oil. (1000 *kin*)	Price Paid. (Y. 1000)
1905...	3,540	2,805	1,384
1906...	2,865	2,373	1,286
1907...	3,252	2,986	1,742
1908...	3,914	4,180	2,401
1909...	3,534	4,446	—

The bulk of camphor and oil is produced at private refineries. Owners of private refineries comprise 6 Japanese and 9 natives, between whom 5,753 refineries are worked. The men employed in the business, from the cutting of the trees to extracting crude camphor, number over 9,000. The crude camphor is bought by the Government and refined at the Government works where the camphor is exported abroad through the Mitsui Bussan.

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SALT.

End of Mar.	Salt field. *ko*	Out put. *kin*	Value. *yen*
1906...	1,090	70,398,672	121,918
1907...	1,029	93,550,156	176,874
1908...	1,089	118,968,965	224,575
1909...	1,139	90,398,000	185,948

The consumption of salt in the island is somewhere 50,000,000 *kin*, so more than one half is available for export. The quantity which Formosa is allowed to ship to Japan proper is now limited to 80,000,000, and as the demand for Formosan salt is increasing in Korea the outside market for the goods seems to be quite sufficient. The Formosan authorities are encouraging the expansion of the industry and expect to increase the acreage to about 2,300 and the output to some 335 millions by 1912-13 fiscal year.

TOBACCO.

The cultivation of tobacco, as shown before, is still insufficient to meet the demand in the island. The quantity of cut-tobacco consumed is about 5 million *kin* of which only less than one fifth is supplied at home, the balance coming from China.

MINING.

GOLD.

Gold is the most important mineral in the island, its output corresponding to about 40% of that of Japan proper. The three gold mines, that are situated about 10 miles east of Kelung, and in close proximity to each other are most noted. They are Kinkwaseki, worked by M. C. Tanaka of Tokyo, Zuiho by the Fujita firm of Osaka, and Botan-ko by Mr. K. Kimura, of Kelung. The first produces gold and copper and its concession covers 601,274 *tsubo* of gold-copper area, 34,653 of placer-gold, and 89,069 of coal; the second 2,451,186 *tsubo* of gold area, 389,305 of placer-gold, and 421,357 of coal, and the third consits of 649,280 *tsubo* of gold area. In the three coal is chiefly extracted to use it for smelting and other purposes at their works. The output of gold in 1907 was reported as follows:—

	Out put (*momme*).	No. of Days of Laborers.
Kinkwaseki	120,718	423,000
Zuiho	88,217	286,393
Botanko	20,314	283,108

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum beds are judged to exist along the central ridges and extending almost through the entire length of the island. Only the Nippon and the Hoden Petroleum Cos., both in Echigo, have started actual work of boring, each only one or two, but as yet the work

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is experimental. It may be mentioned that more than 60 years ago the oil digging was tried by a Chinese, and at one time the Chinese Government engaged two American experts and tried machine boring, but in both cases the work did not bear any good fruit.

TEA

The aggression of the Ceylon teas in the American market has both affected the Oolong teas, and green teas from Japan proper. In order to recover the position formerly occupied abroad, the Formosan Government started in 1903 an experimental station at Anping-Ching for manufacturing Oolong tea by means of up-to-date machines instead of laborious manual process. At the same time, the manufacture of black tea like the famous product at Hankow, China, was experimentally started, and this also has proved a success. In 1907 a quantity of the black tea was exported as a trial to Russia and Turkey, and was favorably received. In 1908 the machinery was lent free to the Japan Formosa Tea Co. formed, with the Government countenance, with the purpose of producing black tea for Russian market, and with gurantee of 6 % interest on its paid-up capital for a period of five years with grant of a small subsidy towards cost of maintaining tea-houses in Russia. The Government is anxious to properly utilize the wild lands reclaimed in the aborigines' quarters, the lands being specially suited for tea-shrubs for black tea. The subsidy has roused some complaint from the foreign tea-dealers in Formosa on the ground of unfair discrimination. The Tea Co.'s business has not made any satisfactory progress.

RAILWAYS

The work of constructing the trunk line from Kelung to Takao (247 m.) by prolonging the ill-constructed Keelung-Shinchiku section (63 miles) laid by the Chinese Government was began in 1899 at the estimated outlay of *yen* 28,800,000 and as work spread over ten years. The work was completed in Spring of '08, and at less than the estimate, owing to fall of wages and other favorable conditions, and slight modification of the original route. The construction of Tamsui (13 miles) and Hozan (10 miles) branches, hotels along the line, improvement of Takao Harbor, and other subsidiary works have also been completed. The lines, main and branch, comprise 18 tunnels aggregating 4 m. 56 ch., 28 bridges of over 300 feet long, totalling 6 m. 25 ch. The business record for 1908-9 is given below :—

1908-9 271.3; loco., 54; carriage, 112; wagon, 826; passenger mileage, 43, 592, 279; goods mileage, 31, 921, 462; traffic receipt, % 2,715,829; expense, *yen* 1,449,226; net profit, % 1,266,603.

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CHAPTER XXXVI.

KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN.)

Japan acquired the southern half of Karafuto below the 50th degree as a result of the Portsmouth Treaty. That half covers roughly 2,000 square *ri*, or about twice as large as Shikoku in Japan proper. The Civil Administration Office was opened at Toyohara, (Vladimirofka) on June 15th 1907.

FINANCE.

The estimates for the island of Karafuto for the 1908-9 and 9-10 fiscal years are as follows:—

Expenditures.	9–8.	9–10.
	yen	*yen*
Civil Adm'tive expenses...	705,608	1,009,482
Roads, building and repairing &c. ...	511 421	570,602
Forestry &c.	194,301	278,106
Railways	236,536	
Reserves	30,000	30,000
Total	1,677,866	1,888,190
Revenues.		
Taxes	30,000	30,000
Receipt from State Undertakings and Property...	254,060	339,190
Fees and Charges	610,200	748,800
Sundries	154,100	5,200
Aids from Treasury...	629,406	500,000
Sale of State Property	—	78,000
Surplus of preceding year	—	187,000
Total	1,677,866	1,888,190

Besides the garrison requires some 600,000 *yen*.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OFFICE.

Civil Governor.. .. .. Hiraoka, Teitaro.

IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT FROM JAPAN PROPER.

The number of people who crossed over during 1908 to the new dominion totalled 21,579 (16,204 males and 5,375 females)

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against the preceding year's figures, 40,230 (31,476) males and 8,754 females).

FOREIGNERS, ABORIGINES, ETC.

The Southern Saghalien contained roughly 10,000 Russians of all descriptions before the outbreak of the war, and of these only 300 remain, these being mostly poor people who were devoid of means of leaving the place and removing to Russian territory. Besides the above, there are about 1,291 aborigines consisting of five tribes, as Ainus, Gilyak, Orochon, Tonguz and Yanguz.

SANITARY, EDUCATION, RELIGION.

Leg dropsy is the most fatal disease, comparatively speaking in Saghalien. The mortality in 1906 totalled 196 consisting of 151 males and 45 females. Carelessness of hygienic rules was primarily responsible for most of those cases of death. Provision to give education to children of the settlers has already been made in some places. The first elementary school established was that in Toyohara (Viadimirofka), where it was opened in August, 1906, to be followed by those in Korsakoff and Mauka in October of the same year. In January 1907 the three schools had 533 attendants, and it was already found necessary to expand the scope to admit new pupils.

In the matter of religious teaching the West Hongwan Sect is doing most active work, the Lord Abbot himself, accompanied by his wife, having visit the place in 1906.

FISHERY.

Fishery is by far the most important resource in Karafuto. There are two distinct conditions under which the pursuit of this business is allowed, one, seine fishery under special license and the other under ordinary license. The former is issued to those who have obtained permission to carry out for a certain number of years fishery at special grounds, while the recipients of the other are at liberty to pursue fishery at any other places to be allotted as a result of public tender. Fishing grounds open to general bidders number 870 along the eastern coast and 433 along the western, while the special license grounds number 40 and 14 respectively. There are also grounds where fishery is restricted or where it is absolutely forbidden.

The Government started a year or two ago, with fund of 137,000 *yen*, a marine product experimental laboratory at Sumaltomali on the west coast. Production of smoked herring and of fish guanos is the subject to be investigated at first. Marine products in the last few years are as follows:—

	Herring oil cake. *koku*	Salmon. *koku*	Trout. *koku*	Total. *koku*
1907...	234,316	3,868	96,926	335,110
1908...	199,792	4,712	42,078	346,582
1909...	169,697	8,631	30,574	208,902

Sardine, trout, salmon, and cod are principal fish cought in the Karafuto waters.

FARMING AND STOCK-BREEDING.

So far it has been ascertained that in the plians existing in the

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southern half about 45,000 *cho* (112,500 acres) are available for tillage and 55,000 *cho* (137,500 acres) for pasturage. Supposing 7½ *cho* (about acres) is to be allotted for one family and 3 *cho* (about 8 acres) is required to raise one head of cattle or horse, the southern Karafuto can maintain 6,000 farming families and 18,000 heads of cattle and horses. The settlers who, in compliance with the special inducement offered by the Island authorities settled in the island cultivated the land deserted by the Russians, at the rate of about 5 acres per family. These settlers numbered about one thousand families at the end of 1908. Oats, rye, various kinds of tubers and vegetables, legumins, and also fibre plants as flax and hemp are grown in the island. The harvest of oats in 1909 totalled 7,000 *koku*.

Forests

Various kinds of pine-trees abounid forming dense primeval forests in several places. They make splendd timbers but lack of convenient transportation prevents their being utilized. The trees have so far been largely consumed by forest fires instead of by men, such fires lasting even three consecutive years before they can spend themselves for lack of combustibles.

As surveyed in 1906 the southern half contains about 1,930,000 *cho* (3,157,500 acres) of forest land with spindle-leaf trees measuring 1,647,110,000 cubic feet, 500,000 *cho* of broad leaf trees yielding about 76,650,000 feet, and 290,000 *cho* of mixed forests yielding about 158,170,000 feet. The conifers are *Todo-matsu* (abies sachalinensis), *Ezo-matsu* (*picea ajanensis*) and larch, while white birch, *Enu*, and *poplus* predominate among the deciduous trees. For pulp and match-sticks the Karafuto forests are expected to acquire a great importance. The authorities have an idea to start turpentine extraction.

Minerals

The strata in the island are of Tertiary formation in greater part, and hold very rich veins of coal, the seams of which measuring as thick as 50 ft. at some places. The quality resembles Yubari coal of Hokkaido.

Then alluvial gold and iron pyrite are also found, while in 1907 rich oil-beds were discovered on the western coast.

Railway

The light rails laid between Otomari (Poroantomali) and Toyohara (Vladimirofka) on war account in 1905 have been transferred to the island authorities. The mileage extends 26.2 m. and the gauge is 1. 11½ ft.

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CHAPTER XXXVII

SOUTH MANCHURIA

THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF KWANTUNG

According to the Imperial Ordinances relating to the Government General (*Totokufu*) of Kwantung and offices subordinate to it and issued on Sept. 1st. '06 the Governor-General (*Totoku*) is to be filled with either a Lieut.-Gen. or full General with the highest official rank (*shin-nin*) accorded to him. The Governor-General governs Kwantung Province and has command of the troops under him and the general direction of various political affairs, the latter, however, subject to the supervision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Governor-General is authorized under special commission to conduct negotiations with the Chinese local authorities; shall receive the instructions of the Minister of War and of the Chief of the General Staff and of the Inspector-General of Military Education in matters relative to the military administration and personnel. The Governor-General may issue punitive ordinances providing penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than 200 *yen*. The Government-General consists of the Military Department and the Department of Civil Administration. In 1909 the Technical School, as yet teaching mining and engineering, was opened at Port Arthur.

THE PORTS IN KWANTUNG

(*Liaoyang Peninsula*)

General Rules

The regulations issued by the Kwantuug Government-General concerning vessels sailing to and from the ports in the Peninsula are substantially identical with similar regulations in force in Japan and make minute provisions about reports to be sent in by the captain on his entry or before his departure; about quarantine arrangement etc.

Art. I. of the Regulations reads as follows:—

"Vessels are not permitted to sail to and from any port with the exception of the Port of Dairen. This does not apply to Chinese junks and steamers and sailing-vessels navigating along the coast of Kwantung."

The supplementary rules contain this clause.—

"In regard to the sailing of Russian vessels, rules hitherto obtained shall remain in force for the time being."

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DAIREN, A FREE PORT

In strict conformity with the formal notification communicated on Aug. 22 1906 by the Government to the Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo, the port of Dairen (or Dalny) was opened as a free port on Sept. 1st, 1906. Foreign merchantmen are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Dairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Dairen.

THE OPENING OF PORT ARTHUR

Port Arthur was opened to ships of all nations in June '10, the Imperial Ordinance issued on that occasion reading thus:—

Imperial Ordinance

Article I.—Japanese and foreign ships and warships may enter the Wester Harbour of Port Arthur, provided they observe the Port Arthur Harbour Regulations.

Article II.—The Governor-General of Kwantung may make necessary provisions and dispositions, provided they do not conflict with the provisions of the Law respecting the Defence-works Zone of Kwantung Province and the Port Arthur Harbour Regulations, within the limits of Port Arthur. With regard to matters, however, specially designated by the Minister President, he must previously consult with the Commander-in-Chief of the Port Arthur Naval Station.

FINANCE

Revenue

	1908–9	1909–10	1910–11
Ordinary:	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
Revenue of the Kwantung Government...	1,532,602	1,617,275	1,540,956
Taxes	211,171	226,231	203,545
Revenue from public undertaking and State property	1,273,895	1,367,621	1,279,051
Miscellaneous receipts	47,536	23,423	27,073
Extraordinary:			
Sale of State property	1,200	1,200	17,616
National Treasury grant	3,120,000	2,964,000	2,948,416
Surplus of previous year transferred ...	—	286,000	361,000
Total (with others)	4,653,802	4,879,489	4,867,988

Expenditure

Ordinary:			
Expenditure of the Kwantung Gov't ...	608,285	571,777	434,714
Expenses of Law-courts	64,684	64,536	66,124
Police and Prinson expenses	878,760	86,066	868,720
Communication expenses	1,056,475	1,125,871	1,099,788
Other expenses and Reserves	216,205	451,157	787,686
Total	2,824,409	3,116,297	3,257,933
Extraordinary:			
Undertaking expenses	1,679,393	1,613,192	1,400,955
Grant for local expense deficit...	150,000	150,000	200,000
Total	1,829,393	1,763,192	1,610,955
Grand total	4,653,802	4,879,489	4,867,888

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JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA (on 31st Dec. 1907)

	Male	Female	Total
Antung	2,632	1,745	4,377
Liaoyang and neighbourhood ...	2,043	1,247	3,290
Newchwang	1,507	1,083	2,590
Mukden	1,398	1,043	2,441
Tiehling	1,235	981	2,216
Changchun	549	494	1,043
Harbin	408	581	989
Kirin	80	96	176
Kungtszling	187	329	426
Shinminfu	109	72	181

Besides the above there were about 17,000 in Dairen, 6,094 in Port Arthur and about 3,000 in the employ of the South Manchurian Railway.

Foreigners in Kwantung

Foreigners (excepting Chinese) are not permitted until further notice to reside and lease or own real property beyond the town limits of Dairen and Port Arthur, but in regard to Russians rules heretofore in force shall remain in force for the time being.

Any resident or visitor whose presence is deemed prejudical to public order or morals may be ordered to withdraw within five days, or may be prohibited to reside for not less than one or for not more than three years.

FOREIGN TRADE AT DAIREN (1909)

	Exports to	Imports from	Total	Total (1908)
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
Japan	22,880,382	13,537,100	36,417,482	39,822,282
China	9,778,126	6,061,382	15,839,508	15,576,092
Korea	317,394	1,136,014	1,453,408	1,607,436
Other countries ...	9,836,400	3,814,787	13,651,187	9,076,733
Total	42,812,302	24,549,283	67,361,585	66,082,543

EDUCATION

The Kwantung peninsula and the Manchurian districts under Japanese control are now provided with educational institutions from the lowest to collegiate grade. Primary school statistics are as follows:—

Primary Schools

In 1908 four primary schools with 1,925 pupils existed in the Kwantung districts. There were besides 12 primary schools in the railway zones.

Other Schools

A middle school was opened in 1910 and over 130 students are now attending it. The Technical College was opened in the same year and has at present 120 students.

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THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

The transfer of the last section of the road ceded by Russia to Japan took place on Aug. 1st 1906, between the representatives of the two countries. Meanwhile the Japanese Government re-named the acquired line as South Manchuria Railway (*Minami Manshu Tetsudo* or *Nan Man Tetsudo*) and issued regulations for converting it into a private concern of a special character. The establishment of the South Manchuria Railway Company was announced in June 1906. On Aug. 1, '06 the first general meeting for organization was held and the draft of the company contract was passed. At the same time the Government handed over to the Organizing Committee the Orders relative to the construction, working, etc. of the railway. On April 1st of 1907 the Field Railway Office formally transferred the railways and all belongings to the Company. The control of the Railways was transferred to the Minister of Communications in July '08, and subsequently to the Imperial Railway Board.

The Company Contract

The company contract provides that the capital to be Y. 200 millions divided into one million name-shares of Y. 200 each, one half of the capital to be represented by the Manchurian Railway and accessories and the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, which therefore owns 500,000 shares. The remaining shares were offered to Japanese and Chinese subjects. The Company raised a loan of £8,000,000 in 1908 in Europe, and the capital actually paid in by the shareholders is only Y. 2,00[illegible],000. The Government guarantees the profit of 6 percent, on the paid-up capital for 15 years, and restrains to claim dividend for its shares when it does not come up to 6%. The Government guarantees the payment of interest, or if deemed necessary, of principal, of the debentures within the limit of Y. 100,000,000 which the Company may issue subject to the approval of the Government. In compliance with the Government orders, the Company completed the reconstruction of the temporary 3.6 ft. gauge of the main lines, to 4.8½ ft. and the work was completed in Oct. '09. A railway works exists at Dairen and three repair shops at Liaoyang, Kungchulin and Antung.

The reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden line from the original 2.6 ft. to the wide gauge was started in Oct., and is to be completed by the end of 1912.

Business Report and Inventory

The inventory for the 2nd half of the 1909-10 stands as follows:—

	Open mileage.	Locos.	Carriages.	Wagons.
Main lines	532	205	123	2,240
Antung-Mukden line ...	189	82	54	650
Total	721	287	177	2,890

The business result for the first half of 1910-11 was as follows:—

	Earnings. *yen*	Disbursements. *yen*
Railways	9,158,040	3,208,365
Steamers	101,075	215,575

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	Earnings. *yen*	Disbursements. *yen*
Harbors	743,565	599,702
Mining	2,042,538	1,440,098
Electricity	214,854	234,487
Sundries	411,421	1,484,699
Interest	549,364	—
Interest on loans...	—	1,952,600
Total	13,221,358	9,135,525

Steamship Connection

For the benefit of those in China, the Company runs the regular direct Shanghai-Dairen service, running on the route the *Kobe-maru* and *Seikyo-maru* (each 2,877 tons), charted from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. By this means those living in China are enabled to travel in a shorter time between China and Europe, than by travelling via Vladivostock. The time economized between Shanghai and London is 2 days, though there is some inconvenience, of having to change cars at Kwanchengtsz and Harbin. The expense by the Dairen route is 307 roubles against 407 by the Vladivostock route. In the 2nd half of the 1909-10 year the volume of business done comprised 2,340 passengers, 17,821 short tons of freight, earning, Y. 101,075, and disbursements Y. 215,574.

The Administrative System

The Government reserves the right of appointing members of the administrative body. The term of a President and a Vice President is 5 years, that of Directors is four years (selected by the Government from among shareholders of at least 50 shares). Auditors are elected for three years at the general meeting of shareholders.

Board of Directors

President.—Zeko Nakamura. *Vice-Pre.*—Shimbei Kunizawa. *Directors.*—Chotaro Seino; Katsumi Kubota; Shintaro Inuzuka; Seijiro Tanaka; Seishu Kubota; Santaro Okamatsu; Kingoro Nonomura.
Chief-Secretary—Raizo Tatsui.

Administration of the Railway Zone

Expenses on account of various arrangements of public utility are met with the contributions and dues from those living in the zone, the deficit supplied by the Company which paid Y. 55,923 for the 2nd half of 1909-10. In the same period there were 12,079 buildings with 42,438 inhabitants. The rent received totalled Y. 75,647. The Company maintains hospitals at Dairen, Fushun and several other places and gave treatment during the said 2nd half 59,878 in-patients and 213,560 out-patients, spending Y. 183,072 against receipts of Y. 89,577. A number of primary schools are maintained.

Harbor Business

The harbor equipment of Dairen is to be constructed practically in conformity with the plan elaborated by Russia, and consists of the Eastern breakwater, quay of the Eastern mole, Northern breakwater, dredging of the basin, and so forth. The above has been partially completed. For the 2nd year of 1909-10 the business returns show 702 steamers, 762,479 short tons of freight, Y. 742,565 earnings and Y. 599,702 disbursements.

Electric, Gas, Hotel Enterprises

An electric power station exists at Dairen, Mukden, and Changchun for

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lighting. A gas-works at Dairen calculated to produce 280,000 cubic feet a day was established in March, '10. The Company runs its own hotels at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden and Changchun.

Total Expenditures by the Company

Since the formation of the Company a sum of about Y. 65 millions was spent up to the end of 1909 10 year, distributed as follows in Y. 1000.

Railways	40,072
Workshops	1,710
Harbors	3,717
Mines	5,437
Electric	2,833
Gas	602
Hotels...	632
Administration... ...	4,146
Buildings	5,219
Total	64,418

COAL-DEPOSITS IN MANCHURIA

There are four principal coal measures in the region occupied by the Japanese troops in the late War, and of these the Fushun and Yentai collieries are most important.

The Fushun Coal-Fields

The Fushun coal-fields are incomparably more valuable than the Yentai mine. They are found both north and south of the walled town of Fushun, which is situated about 25 miles east of Mukden. The southern measures alone belong to the Japanese control, the northern measures worked as exclusively Chinese undertaking from the outset. The southern fields principally consist of Chien-hin-sai, Yangpaiho and Lachutai, of which the first is the most important. Divided by a tributary of the Hunho the two latter lie in the east and the other in the west. The two eastern mines were commenced working on a large scale by Russian capitalists in 1903, while the western mines were left in charge of a certain Chinese under the control of the Russo-Chinese Bank.

The coal-strata extend more than 50 miles from east to west, starting at the west in the neighbourhood of Lisisai about 12 miles east of Mukden, and terminating in the vicinity of Yinge-cheng via Chan-Kin-sai, Yang-pai-sai, Laochutai and Chang-tang-shih-men-sai. On the other hand, the breadth, from north to south, does exceed 2½ miles at the widest parts. The strata dip 10° northeast and outcrops are found on the northern slope of the range of hills standing south of the river Hun. In thickness of coal-bearing seams and perhaps in volume, these coal measures may defy comparison in the whole world. The strata, as observed in the second shaft at Chien-kin-sai, exceed 100 ft. thick with about 40 thin intercalating layers only one of which is a little over 2 ft. thick, the rest varying in thickness from 1 inch to a little over 1 ft. The whole interlaying seams do not much exceed 11 ft., the remaining 98 ft. being coal. Under one square *tsubo* of surface 120 tons of coal are estimated to exist, supposing the deposits are available as far as 90 ft. The coal capacity of the principal deposits is estimated at 200 million tons. The quality, too, is excellent, being of strong caloric power, and containing very little sulphur, as has been proved by the repeated analysis on the three grades of Chien-kin sai coal. At present the daily output amounts to 3,000 tons a day, estimated to increase to 5,500 when the two new pits bearing the titles of Togo and Oyama begin working. In the second half of the 1909-10 year 370,575 short tons were produced, of which 246,641 was consumed in Man-

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churia and the balance exported to China, Singapore and Korea

The Yentai Coal-Fields

The mine exists northeast of Liao-yang and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The strata exist on a mountain range running from north to south from Matsishan to Bo-ing-shan via Chien-shan and [illegible], and extend from [illegible] to [illegible] miles. The deposits are also found at Taku a little beyond the range.

Outcrops are conspicuous on Matsi-shan. The geological formations of this district belong to the carboniferous system and consist chiefly of sandstones, claystones and shales. The seams number 16 of which four are workable, namely, 1st seam of 5 ft., and 2nd of 4 to [illegible] ft., 3rd of 3 to 8 ft., and 4th of 5 ft. From the surface to the 1st seam the covering measures 152 ft., the layers between 1st and 2nd seams, 17[illegible] ft., between 2nd and 3rd, 325 ft. and between 3rd and 4th, 10 ft. The coal is extremely soft and pulverizable and emits but little smoke and in this respect, it occupies midway between the smokeless coal of Amakusa and the Tagawa coals, both in Kyu-hu. The coal does not take fire readily, but on the other hand the caloric power is comparatively strong and lasting.

The Fuchow Coal-Fields

The coal fields, Cha-tsz-ku and Wu-hu-tsui, exist in the vicinity of Fuchow, both of which were formerly worked by the Chinese for more than a century. The former lies about 2½ miles east of South Watangten station and the other about 30 miles southeast of Fuchow. Prior to the outbreak of the Boxer trouble, the Russian worked Cha-tsz-ku for some while, but it was abandoned and the plant removed to Yentai. The work was resumed a few years after, only to be discontinued once more. The other field was also worked by the Russians, who had to discontinue the work shortly before the outbreak of the late War. Cha-tsz-ku contains five seams of excellent coal of strong caloric power and is well suited for railway engines. The seams, which yield lump coal, extend several miles. The coal obtained at Wu-hu-tsui is dust coal which is smokeless and smelless, of weak caloric power. It is, therefore, suited for domestic use. As the mine is situated very close to the shore, it commands facilities of marine transport.

The Penchihu Coal-Fields

The mine was at first worked experimentally by the Okura Firm, Tokyo, but an understanding exists Japan and China to make it as a joint undertaking of the Chinese Government and the Firm, with the capital of 2,000,000 taels equally supplied by the two. The deposit is practically similar to those of Fushun, only the seams are considerably thinner, the thickest part not exceeding 4 ft. The extraction will be made 500 tons a day, and it is judged that the work will last at least 50 years.

SALT-MAKING

Prior to the Russian occupation of Manchuria, salt-making business was a source of goodly revenue to the Manchurian authorities which issued license at a certain fixed rate of fee and allowed people to engage in the refining business. The industry did not prosper much under the Russian rule, and the War did entirely dislocate it. The industry is slowly recovering its normal activity as Japanese and native enterprise. The principal centres of the refining business are Kaiping and neighbourhood, Kwantung districts and shores near Fuchow. The normal output

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from the three districts at ordinary time was respectively 300,000 *koku* (Chinese *koku* corresponding to 2⅔ Japanese *koku*) 10[illegible],000 and 6,000. Refining being made by sun drying, the season is restricted from March to August of lunar calendar. The farm generally measures 112 ft. by 30 ft., and is of oblong shape with the interior divided into 12 to 18 compartments. Four or five days are required before the brine dries up and deposits the crytals, the brine led into the enclosure at high tide. When the clear weather continues the deposits can be obtained five time in a month. From one farm generally 10 Chinese *koku* is obtained at a single deposit. The average yearly gathered from one first grade farm is rom 250 to 300 *koku*, from one of medium grade 200 to 250, and from one of lowest grade 100 to 150. The salt product in southern Manchuria is of coarse crystals, blackish in color and comparatively free from magnesia. As the Japanese prefer salt of finer crystals and purer appearance, the Manchurian salt requires refining before it can be put on the Japanese markets. The Civl, Administration authorities have entrusted the control of the salt refining industry in Kwantung to a Japanese firm. About six refining undertakings conducted by Japanese capitalists have been started in Kwantung, the investment aggregating 6¼ million *yen* and the area leased 17,0[illegible]0 *cho*, both in round numbers. The worked carried by the natives being on a smaller scope covers only 1,500 *cho* capable of yielding about 73,000 *koku*

THE GARRISON AND THE RAILWAY GUARDS

One Division is stationed as garrison at Liaoyang. The service of garrison will be taken up by turn by the Divisions at home, and the term will be two years. A Division to which the duty of garrison is to proceed to the seat of garrison in October of the year and the Division which has served the term will return home in November.

In conformity with the provisions of the Portmouth Treaty of Peace Japan has stationed 16 independent battalions of guards along the line, each composed of 21 officers and 617 rank and file. The battalions were organized with time-expired non-commissioned officers and men who responded to the call of voluntary service, and are under the control of the Department of the Communication. The distribution of garrisons is as follows: –

Liaoyang, Div. and Brigade headquarters; one Reg. and one battalion; one Reg. at Tiehling; Brigade headquarters and one Reg. at Liutszton; one Reg. at Port Arthur; one Reg. of cavalry at Kungszling; and one Reg. artillery at Haicheng.

THE SOYA BEAN

The fame of Soya bean has spread all over the world since 1906 when the Mitsui Bussan first shipped a trial consignment to England. As substitute of cotton seeds for extracting oil the bean met with a faborable reception not only in England but in Germany, France and elsewhere, and the following year the enterprising firm received large orders. The yield of bean in Manchuria is between 1,500,000 and 2,[illegible]00,000 tons and the output of bean-cakes about 1,000,000 tons. In 1900 the export amounted to 800,000 tons of which about 50% went to Europe, 30 to China and 20 to

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Japan. The export is made through Dairen, Newchang (which monopolized it before the export to Europe began), and Vladivostock, the first claiming about one half and the other half is divided between the other two ports.

LANDS IN RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE TENURE IN MANCHURIA

According to Prof. Mr. Asakawa, the areas at the "Railway Zones" held by Russia and Japan respectively in Manchuria are as follows:—

The entire land belonging to the Eastern Chinese Railway, over which Russia exercises administrative powers, covers an area of 328,720 acres, or 513.63 square miles. Around Harbin alone, the "zone" extends over 12,000 dessiatines, which is equal to 32,397 acres, or 50.62 square miles.

If one adds 20 squre miles to this last area, the sum will be equivalent to the total extent of the land belonging to the South Manchuria Railway, which is at present under Japan's control. The exact area is 70.54 square miles, or 45,156 acres. Of this, about 7.5 per cent., or 5.3 squre miles (3,429 acres), have been acquired by Japan from Chinese land-owners and the rest about 65 square miles—having been handed over by Russia in accordance with the Treaty of Portsmouth.

The following table will show the distribution of the land along the railway in Russian control:—

	Acres.	Square.
In Heilung Province, depots	124,970	miles
„ „ other lands	71,328	
„ „ along the rail. ...	9,9 3	
	206,281	=322.31
In Kirin Province, depots	84,967	
„ „ along the rail.	5,075	
Total.	90,042	=140.70
At Harbin, 12,000 dessiatines	32,396	= 50.62
Grand Total	328,720	=513.63

It will be seen from the above that Russia's zones cover 513 square miles against Japan's aggregates of only 70 miles.

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APPENDIX

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

HISTORICAL SKETCH, NAMES OF DIRECTORS AND STATISTICS OF THE LEADING JAPANESE FIRMS

(Abbrev.) K. K. = Kabushiki Kaisha (Joint Stock Company); Gm. K. = Gomei Kaisha (Partnership Unlimited); Gs. K. = Goshi Kaisha (Partnership Limited). Capital in 1000.

Akita Mokuzai K. K. Timber merchants and exporters, Noshiro, Akita. *Established* in Apr. '07, amalgamating Noshiro Hanzai, Akita Seizai & Noshiro Zaimoku Cos. *Capital* Y.2,000 (p. u. 1,000). *Directors* N. Isaka (Pres.). D. Takemura (Mg. Dir.) *Specialities*: timber and supply of electric light and power to the Akita city. Timber-chips are consumed as fuel.

Ando Shippō-ten, Enamel ware merchants and exporters, Ginza, Tokyo. *Works*, Nagoya. *Established* in '82 by J. Ando. Average annual output is reported about Y. 30. *Branch* Harbert, U. S. A. *Awarded* with Gold and Silver medals at Paris, St. Louis, Anglo-Japanese Fairs etc.

Asanuma Shokai, Gs. K., Photographic and printing machine merchants, Honcho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. *Founded* in Mar. '02 by the Asamura family. *Capital* Y. 200.

Chuō Seishi K. K., Paper manufacturers. Nakatsu, Gifu. *Established* in '06 with capital Y. 500. *Directors*, T. Shibusawa (Pres.) H. Okawa (Mg. Dir.)

Chuō Soko K. K., Warehouse. Midoricho, Yokohama. *Established* in Sept. '95 by Mr. K. Masuda and others. *Capital* Y. 1,200 (p. u. 450).

Dai Hyaku Ginko, K. K., Bankers. Yorozucho, Nihombashi Tokyo. *Established* in '77. One of the most soundest and prosperous banks with wide foreign connection. *Directors*, K. Takata (Pres.) K. Ikeda (Gen. Mg.) *Capital*, Y. 2,000. *Latest dividend* (2nd half, '09) 25%.

Dai Ichi Ginko, K. K., Bankers, Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo, the first private bank in Japan *established* in July '73. Was for many years, and before the creation of the Bank of Korea in '09, banker to the Korean Government, having solely enjoyed the privilege of issuing notes, also undertook for the Korean Govt. coinage reform business. *Branches*. Now maintains 25 branches at Yokohama, Osaka, Seoul etc. *Directors*, Baron E. Shibusawa (Pres.) Y. Sasaki (Gen. Mg.). *Capital*, Y. 10,000 (p. u.). Reserve fund, Y. 4,200.

Dai Ichi Seimei Sogo Hoken K. K., Mutual Life Insurance Co. Tori-Sanchome, Nihombashi, Tokyo. *Established* in Sept. '02 by Mr. Yano and others; pioneer mutual life insurance co. in the country. *Directors*, Count

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Y. Yanagisawa (Pres.) T. Yano (Mg. Dir.). *Capital*, Y. 200.

Dai Jugo Ginko, K. K., Bankers, Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. *Established* in '77 by some Peers and formerly called the Peer's Bank. *Capital* Y. 1,000 fully p. u.). *Directors*, K. Sonoda, (Pres.) I. Matsukata (Vice Pres.) M. Naruse (Mg. Dir.).

Daimaru Gofukuten, Dry goods store, Kyoto. *Established* several centuries ago; has head store at Kyoto and branches at Osaka and Kobe. *Reorganized* as limitted company in '08 with capital of Y. 500; closed the shop at Tokyo in '10. *Directors* F. Shimomura, Pres., N. Kataoka, Adv.

Dai Ni Ginko, K. K., Bankers, Sanchome, Honcho, Yokohama. *Established* in '74, *capital* 1,500 (fully p. u.). *Directors*, T. Hara, (Pres.)

Dai Nippon Bakushu K. K., Beer brewery company; *formed* in Jan. 1906 by amalgamating Ebisu, Sapporo and Asahi breweries; *capital* Y. 12,000 (p. u. 7, 00). *Directors*, K. Magoshi, (Pres., T. Uyemura, Mg. Dir.), *Brands*, "Ebisu," "Sapporo," "Asahi" & "Münchener." *Office*, Meguro, near Tokyo.

Dai Nippon Kidō K. K., light-railway company, Tsukiji, Tokyo; *established* in '08 by amalgamating eight light railway companies in different prefecture. *Capital* Y. 2,375 (p. u. 1,413.). *Director*, K. Amenomiya, (Pres.)

Dai San Ginko K. K., Bankers, Kobuna-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo; *established* in 1876 with *capital* Y. 2,400 (fully p. u.) by the Yasuda family. *Directors*, Z. Yasuda, (Pres.), T. Harada, (Mg. Dr.)

Fuji Gasu Boseki K. K., gassed yarn, Oshima-machi, Tokyo. *Established* in '96 with *capital* Y. 2,000 (p. u.) afterward *reorganized* Onagigawa cotton mill and others. *Cap.* Y. 16,000, (p. u. 8,000, reserve fund, Y. 2,114, surplus 331, depreciation of machinery, building etc., 1,403, real estate 1,207, buildings 2,586, machinery 6,033; has *factories* at Oshiage (spindles 56,184) Oyama No. 1 41,056) No. 3 (30,728 No. 4 (40,000) for cotton spinning; Hodogaya (10,620) Oyama No. 2 16,800) for silk spinning and Onagigawa (620 looms) for cotton spinning and weaving. *Directors*, K. Hamaguchi, (Pres.) Dr. T. Wada, (Mg. Dir.)

Fuji Seishi K. K., Paper mill, Sanjikkembori, Kyobashi, Tokyo; *established* in '87; *Directors*, K. Ono. Pres., K. Shima, Mg. Dr. *Specialties* Fuji brand papers. *Capital*, Y. 10,000 p.u. 6,3 0); *reserve fund* Y. 715; debenture 2, 00.

Fujita-gumi, Gm. K., Awaji-cho, Osaka, *undertakes* reclamation, forestry and mining works; owns Kosaka, Omori and Zuiho mines; *reclamation office*, Kojima-wan; *Forestry office*, Ekitaizan, Formosa; *Capital*, Y. 6,000; *Directors* Denzaburo and Heitaro Fujitas.

Fujiya Hotel, K. K., Miyanoshita, Hakone. *Formed* in '93 by Yamaguchi family, Japanese hotel-keeper. Is reputed as one of the best hotels in Japan, provided with hot spring bath.

Fukushima Shokai, Gs. K., Stockbrokers, Awomono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. *Established* in Dec. 1905 succeeding Mr. N. Fukushima's business. *Connection*; the Company sent a representative abroad in 1907 and widened connection in Europe and America. *Departments*, Bond, Financial and Trust. *Capital*, Y. 1,000. *Dirs.* N. Fukushima, N. Maeda, *Mg.*

Fukushima Habutae K. K., Fukushima, Silk exporters; *established* in '07 with *capital* Y. 500 (p. u. a quarter); *directors*, U. Yui, Mg. Dir.

Furukawa Kogyo, Gm K., Mining Co., Yayesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Late Ichibei Furukawa's copper works *reorganized* as such in '05 with *capital* of Y. 5,000; owns Ashio and six other copper mines besides Innai silver mine; *manufactures* copper wire, bar and cokes; *Directors*, T.

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Furukawa, Pres., C. Kimura, K. Inouye, Dirs.

Hakodate Senkyo K. K., Dockyard, Hakodate. *Established* in '96 with *capital* of Y. 1,800 (p. u. 1,650) *Mg. Dir.* R. Kawada.

Hakone Suiryoku Denki K. K., Hydro Electric Co., Shimbori Shiba, Tokyo. *Formed* in Dec. '06 with *capital* Y. 1,200, to supply electric power to Yokohama and its vicinities. *Directors*, M. Shimsugi, Pres., U. Komai, Mg. Dir. *Works* Tonosawa, Hakone.

Hokkaido Tanko Kisen K. K., Colliery and Steamship Company; *business office*, Tsukiji, Tokyo; *established* in Nov. '99 and was first engaged in the business of coal mining and railway but with its line purchased by the Government under the railway nationalization law in Oct. '06, it expanded the colliery work, and began shipping service, also undertook the manufacture of cokes and forestry business. In conjunction with Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers, the Company opened a steel foundry styled the Nippon Seiko-sho. *Capital* Y. 27,000 (p. u. 23,850); *Directors*, Y. Murota, Pres., C. Watanabe, Mg. Dir. Has Yukari No. 2 Poronai and Ikushumbetsu coal mines.

Ibaragi Mayentan Saiko K. K., anthracite coal, Nichome, Tsukiji, Tokyo. *Capital* Y. 350 (p. u.) *Directors*. K. Ito, Pres.

Ibaragi Saitan K. K., Colliery Co., Minami-Senju, nr. Tokyo. *Established* in Sept. '01 with *capital* of Y. 700 (p. u. Y. 249), *Directors*, E. Tanaka, Pres., T. Kato, Mg. Dir.

Ikeda Gm. K., Curio merchant. Shimmonzen, Kyoto; *formed* in Mar, '96 succeeding former Ikeda firm. *capital* Y. 300 with eight partnerships; *branch* at Ginza, Tokyo.

Ikegai Tekkojo, Iron works, Honshiba, Tokyo, *established* June '06 with *capital* Y. 250 by Ikegai family.

Iriyama Saitan K. K., Colliery Company, Yagembori, Tokyo, *formed* in May '95, *Capital* Y. 50 (full p. u.) has coal mine in Fukushima prefecture.

Jinji Koshinjo, Information agency, Yumicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. *Established* in June '02 by N. Uchio, *proprietor*, published a book entitled "Jinji Koshinroku."

Jomo Mosurin K. K., Mosseline-delaine maker. Tatebayashi, Fukushima prefecture. *Established* in Mar. '02 with *capital* Y. 1,000 (p. u. 810); *Director*, K. Sugimura, Pres., C. Yatomi, Mg. Dir.

Kabuto Bakushu K. K., Beer brewery Co., Ginza, Tokyo, *established* in Sept. '96, with *capital* Y. 3,000 (p. u. 1,826); *Directors*, K. Nezu, Pres., S. Nagasaka, F. Hegi, Dirs *Brand* "Kabuto." *Works* Honda and Tokyo; *branches*, Osaka and Nagoya.

Kanegafuchi Boseki K. K., Cotton Spining Co., Sumidamura, Tokyo. Is leading cotton mill in Japan; *established* in May '87 with *capital* Y. 1,000, but afterward increased to Y. 14,000 by purchasing or amalgamating several mills. Has branch mills at Sumida-mura 77,432 Spindles), Hyogo (59,760 Spindles) and ten others. Returns for last few years are as follows.

	1907.	1908.		1909.		1910.
	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.
Capital	14,007	14,007	14,007	14,007	14,007	14,007
Paid up Capital	7,854	7,854	7,854	7,854	9,085	9,905
Reserve Fund...	5,471	5,721	5,821	5,921	6,035	6,136
Debentures and other Debts	595	510	2,3 6	2,301	645	3,560
Production during half year	11,229	10,495	9,551	11,431	13,845	16,551

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Factory and Machinery ...	4,067	4,035	5,004	7,672	9,099	9,782
No. of Spindles (in 1,000) ...	216	200	206	259	300	311
No. of Looms	100	100	100	100	520	194
No. of Workmen	14,193	12,704	12,668	14,878	18,453	19,378
Net Profit	1,374	776	674	701	731	859
Gross Expenditure...	2,147	1,927	1,962	2,352	2,753	2,779
Dividend...	22%	16%	14%	14%	14%	14%

Kawagoye Tetsudo K. K., Railway Co., Tokyo-fu. *Established* in June '93 with *capital* Y. 500 (p. u. Y. 402) *Open mileage* 18m. 36c.; average receipts per day per mile about Y. 17, against average expenses Y. 10 *Directors.* S. Iwata, Pres., Y. Nagata. Mg.

Kawamata Kempu Seiren K. K., Masagocho, Yokohama. Leading silk exporters, *established* in '99 with *capital* Y. 100 fully p. u.). *Brand* Kawamata Habutae, Deer brand. *Directors*; K. Komatsu, Mg. Dir.

Kawasaki Ginko, Gs. K., Bankers, Himono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. *Established* in July '93 by late H. Kawasaki; *Capital* Y.1,000; reserve fund Y.1,340. Directors: K. Kawasaki, Pres., T. Kawasaki, Mg.

Kawasaki Zosenjo, K.K., Shipbuilders. *Head Office:* Higashi-Kawasaki, Kobe. The *forerunner* of the works was called the Tokyo Tsukiji Dockyard, *founded* in May 1878 by Mr. Shozo Kawasaki. *Reorganized* in Oct. 1896 as a joint stock company with *Capital* of Y.2,000, which was increased to Y.10,000. *Works:* Kobe, Hyogo and Dairen. *Speciality:* The Kobe works undertake construction of vessels up to 20,000 tons. *Directors:* Kojiro Matsukata, Pres., Yoshitaro Kawasaki, Vice President, (See the Chapter on Mercantile Marine.

Keihin Denki Tetsudo K. K., electric railway between Tokyo and Yokohama, *Office;* Kawasaki near Tokyo; *founded* in '98; *Capital* Y.5,100 (p.u. Y 3,425); open mileage about 17m average receipt per day per mile about Y.95 against expenses Y.43. Directors: S. Awoki, Pres., K. Moriya, Mg. Dir.

Kidani Firm, Druggist, Ogacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. An old establishment. *Speciality,* the Jitsubo-san, medicine for women's disease; *Proprietor,* Ibei Kidani.

Kirin Bakushu K.K., Beer brewery. Bund, Yokohama. At first founded by some foreigners but *reorganized* in '07 into ordinary joint stock company with Japanese and foreign shareholders. *Brands,* Kirin, Pilsna, etc. *Capital* Y.2,500 (fully p.u.); Directors, G. Yonei, Mg. Dir., S. Ida, Mg.

Kisha Seizo Gs. K., Shimaya-cho, Osaka, *Established* in Sept. '96 by late Viscount K. Inouye; construct rolling stock and also undertake general iron wares. Director, K. Hiraoka.

Kitahama Ginko, K. K, Bankers Kitahama, Osaka. *Established* in Mar. '97; *Capital* Y.10,000 (3,750 p.u.) reserve fund Y.970; *Directors;* S. Iwashita, Pres., S. Kotsuka, Mg. Dir.

Kitashimizu Katsuzo, Tominokoji, Kyoto. Leading toy shop in Kyoto, especially dolls, largely exported; *awarded* high prizes by Paris & several domestic fairs.

Kobe Kaijo Unso Kasai Hoken K. K., Marine, Transport & Fire Ins. Co., Sakae-cho, Kobe; *established* in Sept. '07; *Capital* Y.[illegible],000; *Directors,* T. Okazaki, Pres., S. Tanaka, Mg, Dir.

Koike Gs. K, Stock brokers, Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. *Established* in Apr. '97 by K. Koike; *reorganised* in '07 as ltd. partnership with *Capital* Y.1,000; has regular *connection* with England and other European business centres. K. Koike, Pres.

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Konoike Ginko, Gm. K., Bankers, Imabashi, Osaka. *Founded* in 1900; it is conducted by the Konoike family, one of the oldest millionaire families of Japan; *Capital* increased to *Y.*3,000 in '07 (fully p.u.), reserve fund 1,700 in '10; *Directors* Z. Konoike, Pres., J. Harada, H. Shimamura, Dirs., J. Ashida, Mg.

Kyobun-Kwan (The Methodist Publishing House) Ginza, Tokyo. Leading book-sellers and stationers in Tokyo, also undertake printing. *Prop.* H.W. Spencer.

Kyoto Dento K. K., Electric light Co. in Kyoto; *Founded* in '87 with *Capital Y.*1,600, increased in '09 to *Y.*3,500 (fully p.u.); dividend 16% in the first half year of '10.

Mankan Engyo K. K., Hakozaki, Nihombashi, Tokyo. *Est.* in Sept. '06. Manufacture and sale of salt at Manchuria. *Capital* Y. 1,500. *Directors* T. Nagamori, Pres., R. Abe, Mg. Dir.

Maruzen K. K., Publishers, booksellers and stationers. Tori-Nichome, Nihombashi, Tokyo. *Est.* in 1880, *Cap.* 500. New and commodious brick building constructed in 1910. *Connections;* world wide. *Director:* K. Oyaidzu. *Branches;* Osaka and Kyoto.

Matsui Mosurin K. K., Mousseline-de-laine yarn. Kameido, Tokyo. *Formed* in Feb. 1919 succeeding Mr. Matsui's mill with *capital* of Y. 1,200 (afterward decreased to 600). Directors: Z. Matsui, Pres., S. Watanabe, Mg.

Meidiya, Gm. K., importers and dealers in foreign groceries and provisions. *Head Office;* Honcho, Yokohama. *Est.* in 1885 by late Mr. Y. Isono, *reorganized* as partnership unlimited company in Aug. 1903. *Sole Agents* of Kirin Beer, Nunobiki Tansan Table Water, & Co. *Warranted* purveyors to the Imperial Household and the Imperial Navy. *Capital;* Y. 250. *Branches;* Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Seoul. Director H. Isono.

Mikimoto Shinjuten, leading pearls and jewels seller. Ginza, Tokyo. Has piscina at Toba. *Speciality;* culture by patented process invented by Mr. K. Mikimoto, proprietor of the firm. *Awarded* gold medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions. *Proprietor* K. Mikimoto.

Mitsubishi, Gs. K. Mining, shipbuilding, iron-works, banking, &c. The Company was known as the Mitsubishi Mail Steamship Co. until 1885, then amalgamated with the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha, forming present Nippon Yusen Kaisha, to which was handed over shipping business. In 1893, *reorganized* as partnership unlimited company, *capital* of Y. 15,000. *Directors;* Baron H. Iwasaki, Pres., Baron K. Iwasaki, Vice-Pres., R. Toyokawa and K. Nambu, Gen. Managers; *Department Chiefs;* S. Sho, Internal; R. Mizutani, Shipbuilding; K. Kimura, Banking, C. Harada, Mining; T. Eguchi, Business; K. Kimura, General; Z. Kirishina, Real Estate.

Mitsui Bussan K. K., General importers and exporters; Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. *Established* in the latter part of 16th century as a dry goods store, and the Mitsui Bussan was organized in 1876 to undertake general trading but more particularly foreign trade. *Reorganized* in Oct. '09 as Joint Stock Company, with other enterprises, all practically owned by the 11 branches of the Mitsui family; *capital* (all paid up) Y. 20,000, *Directors;* H. Mitsui, Pre., G. Iida, S. Watanabe, K. Iwahara, J. Yamamoto, K. Fukui, Mg. Dirs. *Branches;* London, New York, &c., *connection;* world wide.

Mitsui Ginko, K. K., Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Old establishment dating from the Tokugawa era; *organized* as Mitsui Bank in 1876; recently *reconstituted* as joint stock company with *capital* (p. u.) Y.20,000: *Directors;* Takayasu Mitsui, Pres., S. Hayakawa, S. Ikeda, U. Yoneyama, Mg. Dirs.

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Mitsui Gm. K., Controlling centre of all the undertakings by the Mitsui, including the Mitsui Mining department. It was *established* in 1892, owns the Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Hondo Collieries, Kamioka Silver mine and Iwanobori Sulphur mine. *Awarded* gold medals at foreign and local exhibitions. 1/16 of the total output of coal in Japan is the production of the company.

Mitsukoshi Gofukuten, K. K., leading dry goods and pioneer department store, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Is the oldest dry goods stores with a history of three hundred years. *Reorganized* as a joint stock company with *capital* of Y. 1,000 in which the Mitsui family holds a larger share. *Mg. Dir.* O. Hibi. *Branches;* Osaka, Kyoto, Seoul and Dairen. *Awarded* gold medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions.

Miyamoto Shoko, silver smith and dealer, Yazaemoncho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. *Established* in 1882. *Contractor* to several Government Departments. *Awarded* gold and silver medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions. *Proprietor;* K. Miyamoto.

Miye Boseki K. K., cotton mill, Hamacho, Yokkaichi, Ise. *Established* in 1886 with *capital* of Y. 0,600. *Directors* Baron Y. Shibusawa, Pres., T. Oka, Mg.

Morinaga Shoten, K. K., confectioner, Mita, Tokyo. *Established* in 1910, succeeding Mr. Morinaga's confectionary business, with a capital of Y. 100. *Awarded* medals at several domestic exhibitions. Directors; T. Morinaga, Pres., H. Matsuzaki Dir. and Gen. Mg., T. Kakujima, Dir. and Mg. of Osaka Branch.

Murai Ginko, Gm. K., Odemmacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. *Founded* in Jan. 1905 with *capital* of Y. 1,000 supplied by the Murai bros., well known tobacco dealers before the business was converted into State monopoly. *Speciality:* the bank has transferred the whole of its profit to the reserve fund, which now stands at Y. 670. *Directors;* K. Murai, Pres., T. Murai, Mg. Dir., T. Ayai, Mg.

Naniwa Ginko, K. K., Awajicho, Osoka. *Formed* with the union of the fifth and thirty second national banks. *Afterward* the bank was amalgamated with four other banks *Capital* Y. 7,000 (4,750 p. u.). *Directors;* J. Nagata Pres., M. Matsukata Mg. Dir.

Narita Tetsudo, K. K., Naritamachi, Chiba. *Established* in Nov. 1895. *Capital* Y. 2,425 (fully p. u.). Open to tariffic between Narita-Sakura section (45 m.). *Directors;* T. Asada, Pres., W. Saito, Mg. Dir.

Nippon Denki K. K., Shikoku-cho, Mita, Shiba. *Agent* to the General Electric Co., U.S. A. Makers of electric apparatus & instruments. *Founded* in July 1909. *Capital* Y. 1,000 (p. u. 800). Subscribed by Japanese and foreign capitalists. *Directors;* K. Iwataro, Pres., T. Mayeda, Mg. Dir.

Nippon Gakki K. K., Hamamatsu, Shizuoka, *Makers* of musical instruments. *Established* in Oct. 1897, with *capital* of Y. 500 (p. u. 528). *Specialty,* Yamaha Organ, designed by Mr. Yamaha, Pres. of the Co. *Awarded* medals at home and foreign exhibitions. *Branch,* Dairen. *Directors;* T. Yamaha, Pres., K. Hashimoto, Mg.

Nippon Ginko, K. K., see the Chapter on Banks and Banking Business.

Nippon Kaijo Unso Kasai Hoken K. K., Yedobori, Nishiku, Osaka. *Established* in Apr. 1896, with *capital* of Y. 3,000 (p. u. 90) as a fire insurance company; afterward added marine and transportation insurance. *Directors,* G. Ukon, Pres., W. Ukon, Mg. Dir., S. Hirobe, Mg.

Nippon Kasai Hoken K. K., Ginza, Tokyo. *Founded* in Apr. 1892, with *capital* of Y. 3,000 (p. u. 75). *Directors;* S. Fujita, Pres., Y. Hayashi, Mg. Dir.

Nippon Kogyo Ginko, K. K., Zenigame-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. See

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the Chapter on Banks and Banking Business.

Nippon Kwangyo Ginko, K. K., see the Chap. on Banks and Banking Business.

Nippon Seicha K. K., Tea exporters, Miyagawa-cho, Yokohama. *Founded* in Feb. 1894 with the object of exporting Japanese tea market to other countries; chiefly handle teas produced in Shizuoka. *Capital* Y. 200, (p. u. 100). *Directors*, K. Otani, Pres., Konosuke Otani, Mg. Dir., T. Baba, Mg., *Branch*; Shizuoka.

Nippon Seicha Yushutsu K. K., Tea exporters. *Office*; Aioicho, Kobe. *Established* in Feb. 1896. *Capital*; Y. 400 (p. u. 250). Chiefly deal teas produced at Kyoto and vicinity. *Branches*; Shizuoka, Fushimi, Chicago and New York. *Directors*; K. Ito, Pres., H. Komada, Mg. Dir., K. Yabuta, Mg.

Nippon Seiko-sho, K. K., Muroran, Hokkaido. The Co. is *joint undertaking* of the Hokkaido Colliery Steamship Co. and Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers of England. *Established* in Nov. 1907 with *capital* of Y. 10,000 increased to Y. 15,000 in 1909. Issued at home in Oct. 10 *debentures* amounting to Y. 3,242. (See the Chapter on Industry).

Nippon Sharyo Seizo K. K., Car builder and iron works, Atsuta, Nagoya. *Established* in Oct. 1896. *Capital* Y. 1,200 (750 p. u.) Lately formed union with the Osaka Loco. Works and others to monopolise the orders of Gov't Rlys in rolling stock.

Nippon Yusen K. K., Yurakucho, Marunouchi, Tokyo. See the Chapter on Mercantile Marine.

Nisshin Boseki K. K., Cotton yarn, Kameido, Tokyo. *Established* in July 1908 with *capital* of Y. 10,000 (p. u. 3,500) by Messrs. H. Hibiya (present Pres.), F. Sakuma (present Mg. Dir.).

Nisshin Kisen K. K. See the Chapter on Mercantile Marine.

Oji Seishi K. K., Oji near Tokyo. One of the oldest paper mills in the country, and *founded* in Feb. 1873. *Awarded* and honoured with gold medals at several home exhibitions. *Directors*; E. Asabuki, Pres., Y. Takahashi, Mg. Dir., K. Maeyama, K. Sugiyama, Mgs.

Okuragumi, Gm. K., General exporters and importers, Ginza, Tokyo. The firm organized as a partnership with Mr. Kihachiro Okura, well-known merchant in the country, as president. *Organized* in 1874. The firm is the first Japanese firm engaging in foreign business; is composed of manufacturing, spinning, mining, engineering, electrical, railway, shipping, forestry, architecture, and insurance departments. *Directors*; Kihachiro Okura, Pres., K. Takashima, Vice-Pres., J. Kadono, Mg. Dir., Kumema, Okura, Kishichi Okura, Hatsumi Okura, and S. Takaya, Dirs.

Osaka Kasai Kaijo Unso Hoken K. K., Bingo-cho, Osaka, Fire, Marine and Transportation Insurance Institution; *established* in Nov. 1893; *capital* Y. 1,000 (p. u. 400). *Directors*; G. Ukon, Pres., S. Suzuki, Mg. Dir.

Osaka Shosen K. K. See the Chapter on Mercantile Marine.

Otaru Mokuzai K. K., *Head Office* Otaru, Hokkaido. *Branches*, Tokyo, Kobe and Dairen. Leading timber suppliers in Japan. Own three steamships and undertake shipping. *Contractors* to the Imperial Gov't Rlys and South Manchurian Rly. Co. *Capital* Y. 6,000 (p. u. 3,035). The Co. was threatened with bankruptcy in 1909, but lately restored to a healthy condition by the new directors. *Directors*; T. Hayakawa, Pres. T. Doi, Mg.

Shibaura Seisakujo, K. K., Engineering works, Shiba, Tokyo, *Established* in 1875, gradually enlarged since 1892, when the works came into possession of the Mitsui family. *Reorganized* in 1904 as a joint stock Co. with *capital* of Y. 1,000 with the members of the Mitsui as principal

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shareholders. *Directors*, M. Mitsui, Pres., J. Onaguro, Mg. Dir.

Shimbi Shoin, K. K., Publishers, of fine art work, Sakana-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. *Reorganized* in 1906 as a joint stock Co., succeeding Mr. Tajima's private establishment, for daily reproduction of old Japanese wood cut printing. *Awarded* gold medals at home and foreign exhibitions. *Publications*, Shimbi-kwan, Toyei-shuko, & Co. *Capital* Y. 250. (p. u. 145). Mg. Dir. S. Tajima.

Shirokiya, Dry goods store, Nihombashi, Tokyo, one of the oldest dry goods stores in Tokyo, founded at the time of the middle of Tokugawa era. *Proprietor*, H. Omura.

Sumitomo Ginko, Bankers Osaka; first *established* in about 1871, and *reorganized* in 1895 with *capital* of Y. 1000. Began foreign draft business in 1903. *Connection* with Europe and America. In the return of 1st half, 1910, the reserve fund shows Y. 4,450. *Branches* Tokyo, Yokohama and 15 others. *Proprietors*, K. Sumitomo, (see Who's Who) Manager, K. Nakada. *Owns* copper and coal mines and undertakes steel works and warehouse in the same city.

Taiwan Ginko, K. K., see the Chapter on Banks and Banking Business.

Takashimaya. Kyoto and Tokyo, Private firm run by Mr. Shinshichi Iida, one of the largest dry goods merchants in Kyoto and also manufacturer of heigh grade fabrics. Has two departments, viz, dry goods and engineering. *Reorganized* in 1909 as a limited partnerships Co. *Prop.* S. Iida.

Takata Shokai, Gm. K., Yurakucho, Marunouchi, Tokyo. General importers and exporters. *Est.* in 1880, succeeding Mr. Bair's business, a German merchant; *reorganized* in Dec. 1908, *cap.* Y. 1.000. *Contractors* to Government Departments. *Connections* world wide. *Branches* London, New York and Shanghai. *Directors*; Shunzo Takata, Shinjiro Takata and Kamakichi Takata.

Teikoku Hotel, K. K., (Imperial Hotel), Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. *Est.* in 1907, *cap.* Y. 1,200. *Directors*; K. Okura, Pres, A. Hayashi, Mg. *Business* Mg. Hans Moser.

Teikoku Kosen K. K., Higashi-Umeda, Osaka. *Est.* in Feb. 1907, *Cap.* Y. 600. Owners of Mitsuya & Peacock brands of Hirano table water, containing natural carbonic acid gas, is obtained from a spring at Hirano-village, near Ikeda station of the Hankaku railway line. *Awarded* gold medal at St Louis Exposition in 1904. *Directors*; T. Hiraga, Pres., S. Nakatani, Mg. Dir.

To-a Kogyo K. K., (Oriental Exploitation Co.), *formed* in July 1909 by Baron Shibusawa, R. Kondo, T. Masuda, S. Hayakawa, Hara and other leading businessmen of Tokyo with the object of making investment for railway, mining and engineering enterprises in China; Cap. 1,000 (¼ p. u.); is partly a syndicate. Is reported to have furnished Y. 1,200 to the Electric Light works at Hankow. Dir. Dr. K. Furuichi, Pres.

Tokai Ginko, K. K., Bankers, Gofukucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. *Est.* 1889, *Cap.* Y. 1,000, increased to Y. 3,000 in 1907. *Directors*; C Kikuchi. Pres., G. Yoshida, Mg.

Tokyo Beikoku Shohin Torihikijo, Rice and produce exchange in Tokyo. First *formed* in '76, *capital* Y. 100; increased to Y. 400 in '93, and to Y. 1,500 in '08 when the Tokyo Produce Exchange was amalgamated. *Directors*; K. Nedzu, Pres. Y. Iriye, Manager.

Tokyo Dento K. K. (Electric Light Co.), Yurakucho, Tokyo. *Est.* in 1883, *cap.* Y. 200; amalgamated with other companies, and capital finally grew in 1906 to Y. 7,150 with capacity of 22,000 K. W.; hydraulic power obtained from the river Katsura, about 50 miles from Tokyo. *Di-*

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rectors; S. Satake, Pres., U. Mochizuki, Mg.

Tokyo Insatsu K. K., Printer, Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. One of the oldest printing shops in Tokyo. *Reorganized* as a joint stock company in Mar. 1896 with *capital* of Y. 150. *Contractors* to several Government Departments. *Awarded* gold medals at home exhibitions. *Mg. Dir.* C. Hoshino.

Tokyo Ishikawajima Zosenjo, K.K., Ishikawajima, Tokyo. Shipbuilding and Engineering works; one of the oldest private establishments in this line. *Reorganized* in Jan. 1889 as a joint stock company with expanded business. *Capital* Y. 1,020 (p. u. 637). *Specialty* boilders, steel bridge girders, etc. *Patronized* by the Navy for which a number of topedo-destroyers has been built *Directors;* S. Umeno, Pres., T. Uchida, Mg.

Tokyo Kabushiki Torihikijo (Stock Exchange), K. K., Kabutocho, Tokyo. *Est.* in 1878, *cap.* Y. 12,000 (p.u. 8,000). *Directors;* B. Nakano, Pres., K. Ito, Y. Nakajima, K. Yeguchi, B. Matsuoka, Dirs.

Tokyo Kaijo Hoken K. K., Marine insurance Co. Yayesucho, Marunouchi, Tokyo. *Est.* in 1878, *cap.* Y. 3,000 (p. u. 750) *Directors;* M. Suyenobu, Pres., K. Kakami, Mg. Dirs. *Branches,* Osaka and Dairen. *Dividend* since '07 30% to 40%.

Tokyo Kasai Kaijo Unso Hoken K.K., Fire, marine and transportation insurance Co. *Est.* in July 1987, *cap.* Y. 200 for fire insurance only. Increased to *cap.* Y. 1,000 in '93; Y. 5,000 in '96; and to Y. 10,000 in '06, at the same time started marine and transport insurance with connections abroad. *President;* Baron M. Takei. *Branches;* Osaka, Kobe and nine other places.

Tokyo Tetsudo K. K., only street electric co. in Tokyo. Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Formed with *amalgamation* in Sept. 1906 of three Cos. *Capital,* Y. 60,000, *open mileage* 111 *m. Directors;* Baron T. Senge, Pres., K. Inouye, Y. Ando, T. Kawada, Mg. Dirs.

Tokyo Tsukiji Kappan Seizojo, K. K., Pioneer printing and type founder, Tsukiji, Tokyo. *Est.* in 1873, *cap.* Y. 300. *Awarded* gold medals at foreign and home exhibitions for art printing and type-founding. *Contractors* to Government. *Works* Tsukiji and Tsukijima. *President* S. Nomura.

Toyo Kisen K. K., see the Chapter on Mercantile Marine. Head Office; Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Toyo Takushoku K. K., Meijimachi, Seoul. (See the Chapter on Korea).

Yasuda Ginko, Gm. K., Kobuna-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. *Est.* in 1880 by Zenjiro Yasuda, being one of the various banks controlled by the Yasuda family. *Capital* Y. 5,000 (fully p. u.) Balance sheet for 1st half, '10, shows 391 of net profit. Pres. Senmosuke Yasuda.

Yokohama Kasai Kaijo Unso Shinyo Hoken K. K., Ota-machi, Yokohama. *Est.* in Oct. 1897 for fire insurance only but by increasing capital afterward started, marine, transportation and confidence insurance. *Capital* Y. 5,000. *Directors;* T. Tomita, Pres., K. Tsuchiko, Mg. Dir., E. Nishikido, Mg.

Yokohama Shokin Ginko, K. K., see the Chapter on Banks and Banking Business.

Yokohama Uyeki, (Yokohama Nursery) K. K., Nakamura, Yokohama; *est.* in '90. Exporter of nursery stocks, seeds and plants. *Capital* Y. 500. *Branches:* London and New York. *Directors;* U. Suzuki, Mg. Dir., S. Iida, Mg.

Yokohama Wakao Ginko, Gm. K., Bankers, Yokohama. *Est.* in Mar. 1899, and run by the Wakao family. *Capital* Y. 500 (fully p. u.). *President* I. Wakao.

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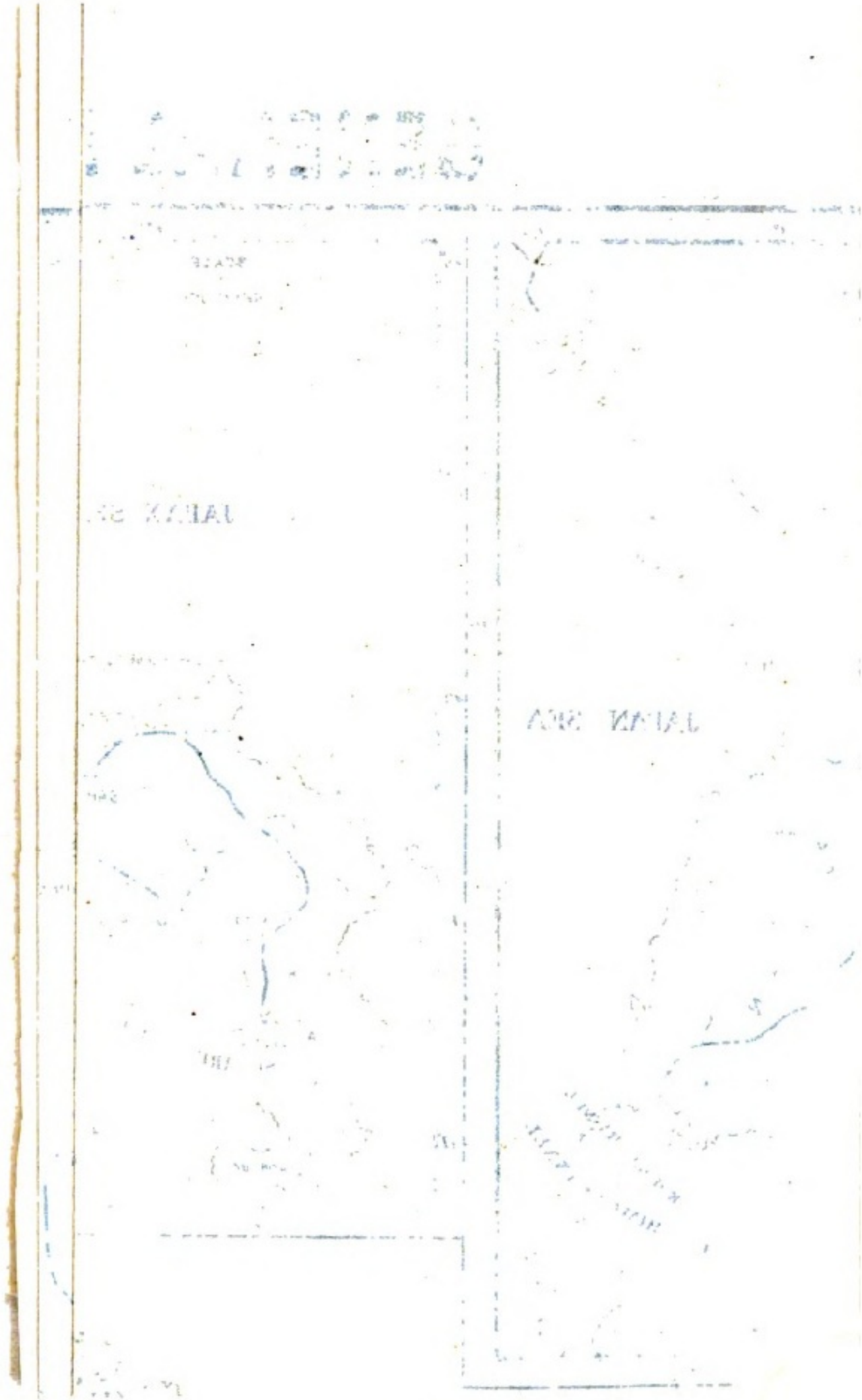

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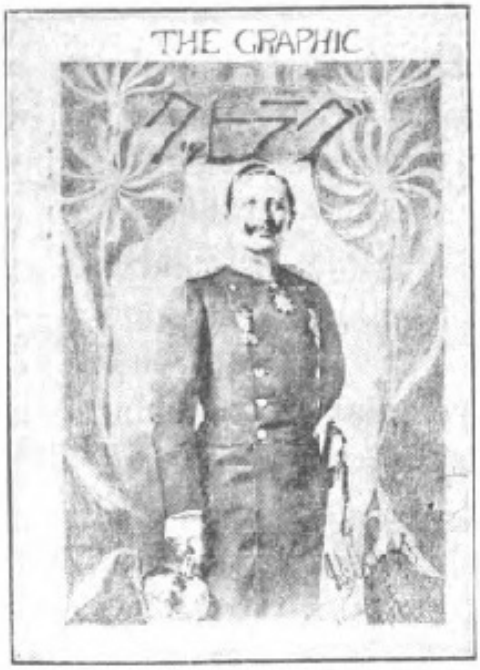

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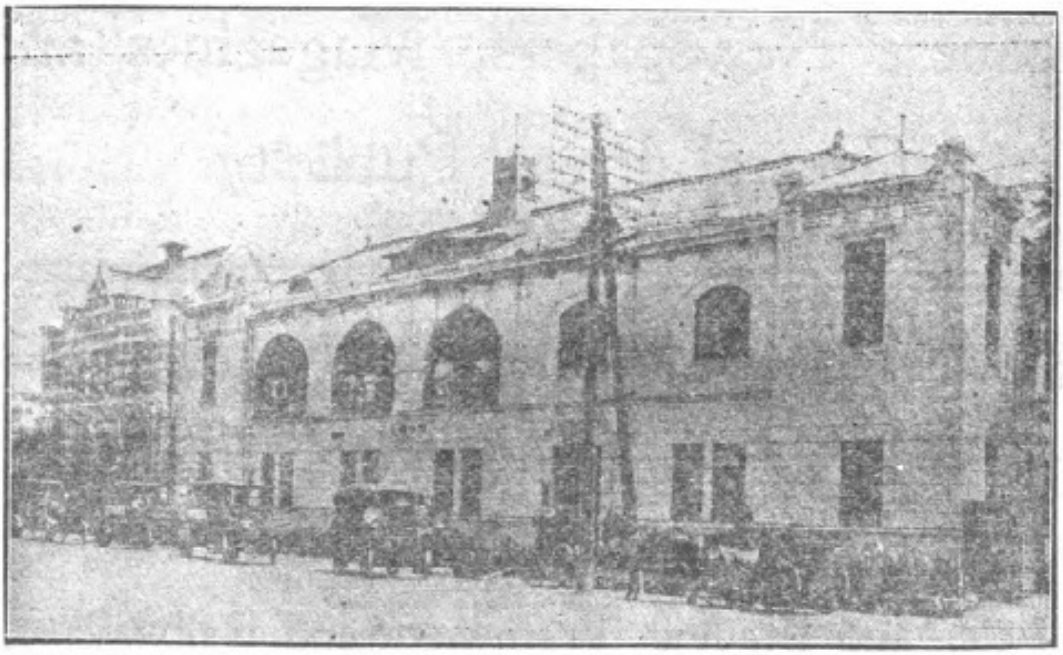

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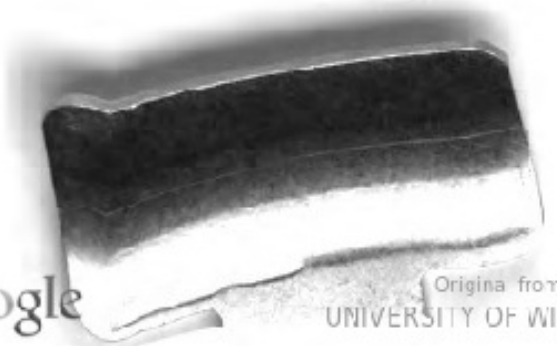

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